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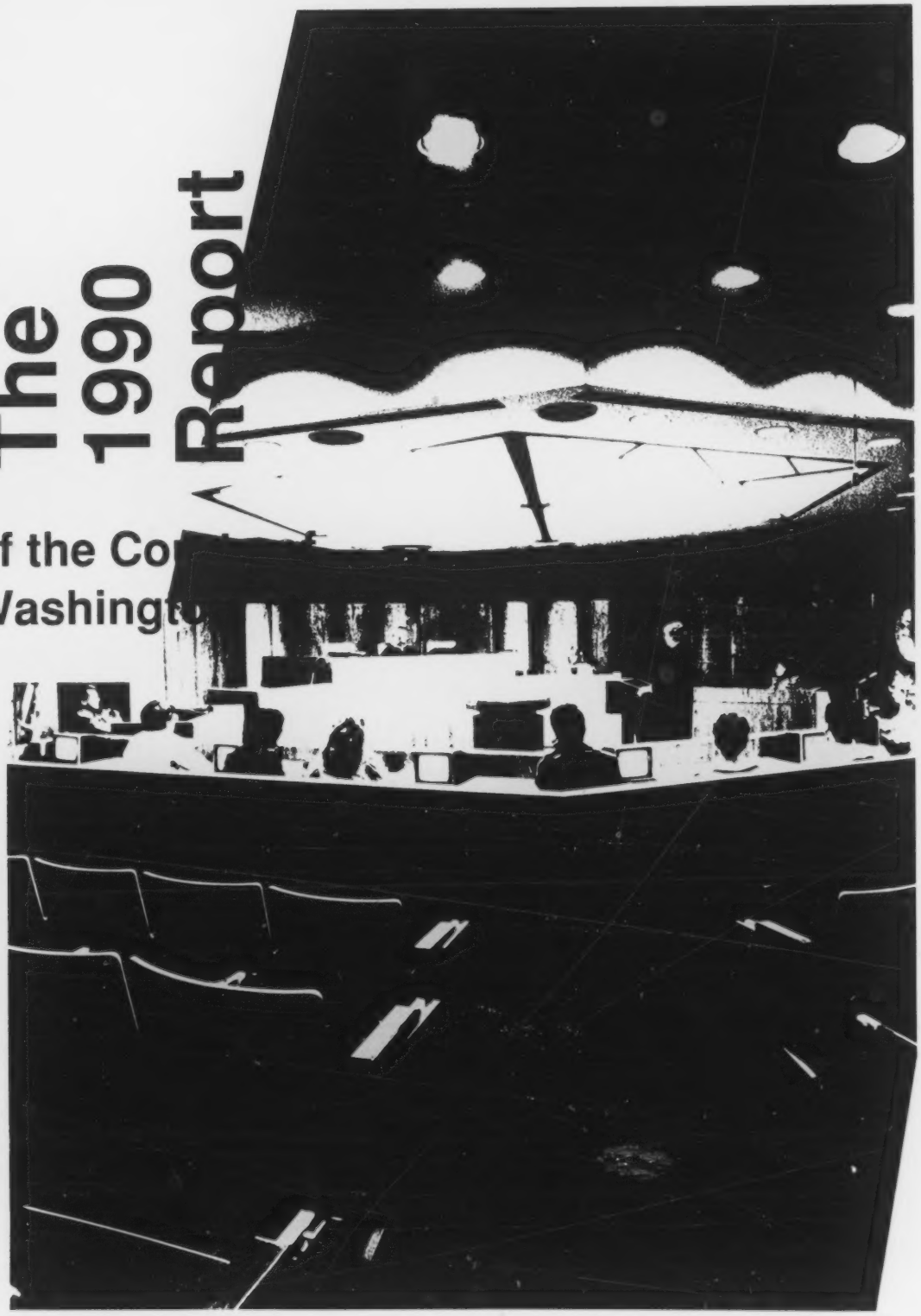

ENVISIONING THE COURT OF THE FUTURE

Contributors to the 1990 Report of the Courts of Washington

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Justice Robert F. Utter
Judge Fred Van Sickle

The Court Management Council's Task Force on Statistics was invaluable in helping interpret statistics from the court professional's vantage point.

ABOUT THE COVER....The moot courtroom at the College of William & Mary's Marshall-Wythe School of Law. Could this courtroom, with its circular shape and built-in video equipment, be the court of the future? For another glimpse at a high-tech courtroom, turn to page 1-10.

PHOTO: C.J. GLEASON
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Mary Campbell McQueen, Administrator for the Courts

The 1990 Report

of the Courts of Washington

We must, as a matter of course, plan for alternative futures and alternative aspects of the future, rather than placing all our planning seeds in the basket of a single possible future.

Lester Cingcade, Court Futurist

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR FOR THE COURTS

MARY CAMPBELL McQUEEN
Administrator

To: The Honorable Chief Justice and
Justices of the Supreme Court
of the state of Washington

The Honorable Governor
of the state of Washington

The Honorable President of the
state of Washington Senate

The Honorable Speaker of the
state of Washington House of Representatives

The Report of the Courts of Washington documents the activities of judicial organizations and committees as they work toward ever-more-effective management of our judicial system.

The year closed with two important developments that will affect the future of our state's courts.

In December the Commission on Washington Trial Courts, popularly known as the Gates Commission, issued sweeping recommendations which, if adopted, will shape our district, municipal, and superior courts.

And court managers held their first-ever statewide conference. Their theme: Trial Court Performance Standards.

Because these events both speak to the future of our courts, we have chosen "Exploring the Future" as our theme for this Report. Within these pages you will find not only news of the past year's progress, but thought-provoking articles about what the courts might be like in the year 2010 and beyond.

We appreciate the opportunity to serve you with the information in this report, and we look forward to the challenges of the coming years.

Respectfully,

Mary McQueen

Mary Campbell McQueen
Administrator for the Courts

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Detailed tables of contents for Judicial Leadership and court chapters are found within the individual chapters.

A Guide to Using this Report

The Report opens with special feature articles which concern all court levels.

The next chapter, "Judicial Leadership," also concerns all court levels; it reports the actions of the boards and committees whose efforts set the course of justice in Washington State. This chapter also recognizes those judges and administrators who have received special honors during the year.

The next four chapters deal with significant events at each separate court level.

Each chapter opens with a description of the court's present organization and responsibilities, and an index to the chapter's contents.

After the introductory section in each chapter, you will find signed reports from judicial and administrative leaders, followed by short articles on the significant developments of 1990.

Statistical tables begin in Chapter 7.

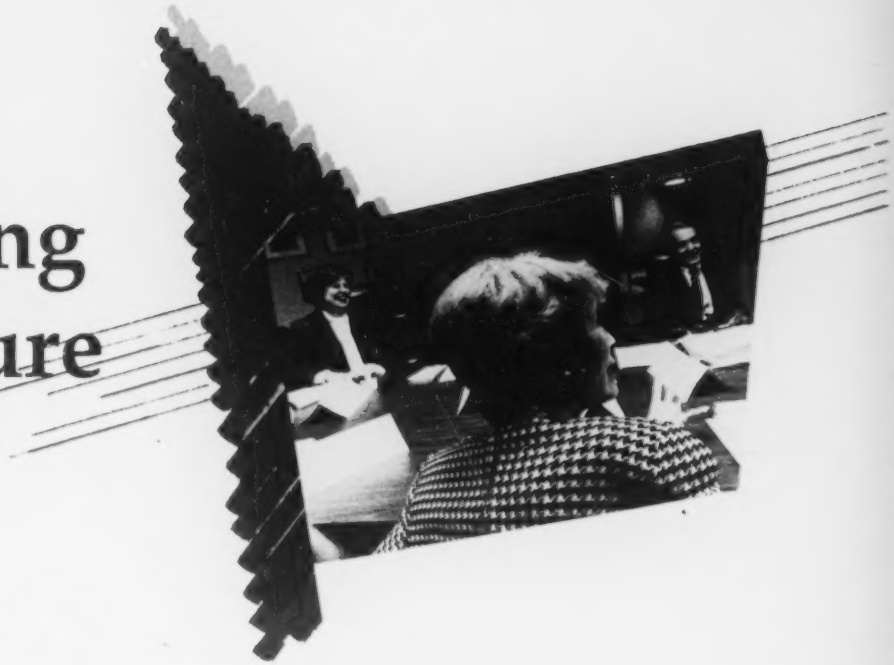
Finally, a reference section gives background information on the associations and committees which constitute court leadership, lists all publications available from the Office of the Administrator for the Courts, and gives an overview of court finances.

We hope you will find this year's Report attractive, interesting, and useful.

Special Features

Courts Roundtable:

Exploring the Future of Our Courts



In May 1990 six Washington State judges and an OAC staff member attended "The Future and the Courts" conference in San Antonio, Texas. The conference was held to help state courts meet the challenges of "...a future filled with expected, but undefinable change."

Conference participants projected various scenarios for the future, then envisioned their preferred future for the courts. Perhaps even more important, they then developed practical strategies to get from here to there. Participants left San Antonio with a new vision of the courts as dynamic, proactive creators of their own future.

At year's end six of Washington's seven conference participants gathered to reflect on their experience and to share their visions. Dave Boerner, associate law professor at University of Puget Sound Law School served as "moderator and provocateur" for the group. Court Reporter Walt Langer made a record of the session.

JUDGE JAMES A. NOE, KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT: One thing we discussed at the conference was the "tsunami effect." A tsunami--what we call a tidal wave--is caused by a shift in the earth's crust or a volcanic eruption which may be thousands of miles from where the tsunami strikes. Like a beach hit by a tsunami, the courts are affected by forces in society that don't at first seem to be focused on the courts, like demographics and economics.

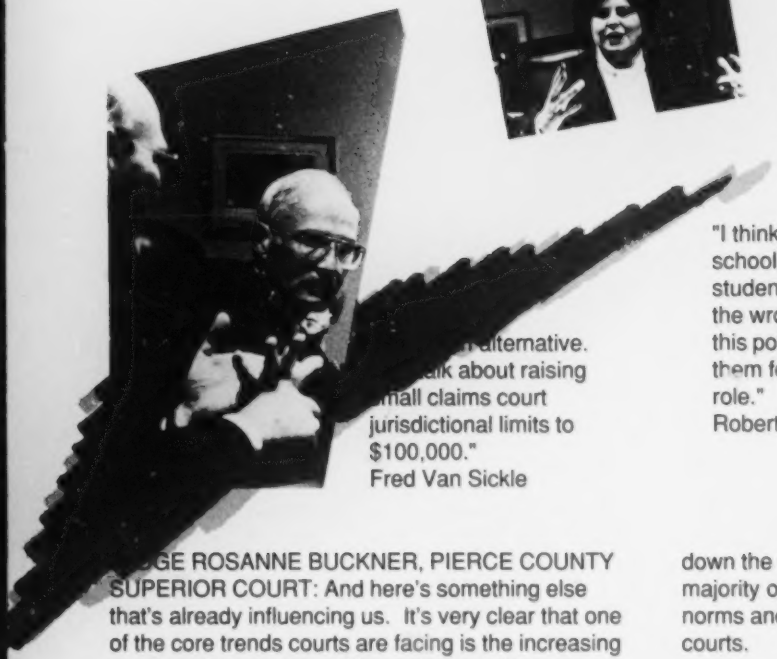
JUSTICE ROBERT F. UTTER, SUPREME COURT: Yes, and we're going through important demographic changes right now. At one time the average age of the United States population was becoming younger and younger as a result of the Baby Boom. Now the trend is shifting the other way. We also have a rapidly changing immigrant population, and growing Latino and Black populations. Projections are that, 40 years from now, non-Latino Whites will make up only 40 percent of the United States population. That's the tidal wave effect in demographics, and it's going to shape the court of the future.

JUDGE NOE: There's also a change from the "melting pot" approach to the approach of maintaining our ethnic heritages. That means, among other things, that future courts will increasingly have to address language barriers.

JUSTICE UTTER: The phrase they used that I appreciated was "a mosaic society."

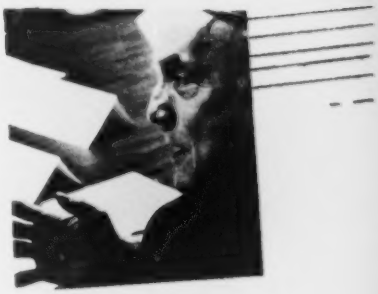
JUDGE CARMEN OTERO, KING COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT: Another change is mushrooming technology. The statistics say that technology doubles itself every ten years. That will influence what we do in the courts; it's already beginning to.

"...now let's play a wild card. What if drugs were decriminalized? What would the courts be like then?"
Jane Nelson



...alternative. ...talk about raising ...small claims court jurisdictional limits to $100,000."
Fred Van Sickle

"I think the law schools are training students for entirely the wrong thing at this point--training them for a dying role."
Robert F. Utter



...GE ROSANNE BUCKNER, PIERCE COUNTY SUPERIOR COURT: And here's something else that's already influencing us. It's very clear that one of the core trends courts are facing is the increasing number of drug cases. The authors of the Georgetown Study, a study of court-related trends, made an observation I thought was interesting: that in the future, criminal cases would be the only ones we would see. We'd all become criminal judges for as far as the eye can see.

JUDGE OTERO: And if we are becoming criminal courts, then citizens will have to go elsewhere for other types of dispute resolution.

JUDGE BUCKNER: To alternative methods like Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Service (JAMS).

JUSTICE UTTER: That's one alternative. To find others, you have to go back to demographics. Our court system is part of our English heritage. There are other cultures where disputes are seldom resolved in courts, but are simply discussions between parties. As those groups become a larger part of our society, we may need to redefine many of the things we assume sacred. The great question becomes: "What is irreducible that we must retain from our current system, and what are other ways to resolve disputes?"

JUDGE NOE: In other words, the system we have now is based on shared norms. It may be, as we go down the road, that the norm isn't shared by the majority of society. Then we'll have to look at new norms and new ways of handling disputes in our courts.

JUDGE FRED L. VAN SICKLE, CHELAN/DOUGLAS SUPERIOR COURTS: And there's another aspect of cultural diversity that goes beyond our borders. A global economy is very much a reality now. Are we going to start dealing with that when we look at different approaches to justice? Is it realistic to confine our discussion to local and state jurisdiction? We're going to be dealing more with the Pacific Rim. We're going to have more multi-national companies wanting to resolve disputes so that they can continue to do business with each other.

You know, it's hard enough to talk about five or ten years from now, but trying to talk about 20 years from now...that's another generation.

JUSTICE UTTER: The conference organizers pointed out why it's so hard for lawyers and judges to look at the future. Because we're used to dealing with the present, or looking back. There's nothing in our training to deal with this.

JANE NELSON, LEGAL ANALYST, OAC: Yes, and they challenged us at the conference to do more than just take current trends and extrapolate. For instance, as Judge Buckner was saying, the increasing number of drug and criminal cases is

affecting the courts as far as the eye can see. But now let's play a wild card. What if drugs were decriminalized? What would the courts be like then? It's hard for me to believe that we're going to continue on this course for another 30 years. Something's got to break.

JUDGE BUCKNER: It's striking, though, how long the courts can go on without changing. One conference speaker pointed out how little our courtrooms differ from the courtrooms of Thomas Jefferson's time. Jefferson would feel right at home in 90 percent of our courtrooms.

JUSTICE UTTER: Ninety-nine percent.

JUDGE BUCKNER: Even without your wild card, though, Jefferson might not feel comfortable in our courts in 30 years, because we're talking about a two-tier system developing. Public justice for the poor--basically criminal cases. And private justice for the rich--a user-friendly system for civil disputes that gives people results they really like.

"Thomas Jefferson would feel right at home in 90 percent of our courtrooms." Rosanne Buckner

PROF. BOERNER: Is one of the underlying fears here the concern that the link between the courts and the people is becoming attenuated? That people are afraid of the courts?

JUDGE OTERO: You definitely get that from the Minority and Justice Task Force Report. As we get a larger and larger minority population, there is going to be a greater rift between the courts and the people unless we do something to address people's concerns.

JUSTICE UTTER: The question may be, Dave, are there groups in our society who simply don't feel comfortable using the courts, and should they feel comfortable? Should there be other dispute mechanisms available to them?

MS. NELSON: Yes, how many people from the Pacific Rim are ever going to want to go to the courtroom of Jefferson? If people don't find a law and dispute resolving mechanism in line with their heritage, they may leave feeling justice hasn't been done.

PROF. BOERNER: What would a justice system look like, premised on these mosaic patterns of cultural groups?

JUDGE OTERO: What about community courts?

JUDGE NOE: Lay courts.

PROF. BOERNER: Or JAMS-style arbitration.

JUDGE VAN SICKLE: Or a "multiple justice center" with many different options.

PROF. BOERNER: A multiple justice center implies one place with central control. Another way of thinking about the mosaic is that it would lead to a decentralized, fragmented system. Is the multiple justice center a scenario that's likely to happen?

JUDGE BUCKNER: Sure. This is why there's a lot of feeling today that the courts should be in charge of alternative dispute resolutions, and not fragment civil from criminal matters. Litigants can have a choice about how to get a dispute resolved, but they still come to one place to do it.

PROF. BOERNER: But having a multiple justice center--a multi-door courthouse--implies that you have a knowledgeable consumer. How do you know, unless you're an expert, what door to go in? What door serves your best interests? Society is already becoming so complex that I wonder how people without law degrees even manage to get credit, get a mortgage, or pay their taxes. Going to court is already so complex and expensive that people just give up. If we are to provide justice, then we are going to have to find some way to deliver it to

everyone, not just to those who have a vested interest in our system as it now exists. How can we have a have a more humanistic, kinder, gentler, if you please, system?

JUDGE VAN SICKLE: Here's an alternative. Lets talk about raising small claims court jurisdictional limits to $100,000. Lets have folks go in there and talk to a judge who would decide the case Wapner-style or something similar. That's a model the American people can understand and certainly do. They can go in, have their say, and receive some level of satisfaction with the resolution. I'm not persuaded it's a great idea. But in fairness to the people on the street, maybe it's what needs to be done.

"...having a multiple justice center--a multi-door courthouse--implies that you have a knowledgeable consumer. How do you know, unless you're an expert, what door to go in?" Dave Boerner

JUSTICE UTTER: But that's still imposing our Anglo Saxon dispute resolution background at all tiers. We assume in our courts that we have a third party saying, "I have heard everything and this is the way it's going to be." However, most of society throughout the world doesn't use a third party; they get together and resolve disputes between themselves.

JUDGE NOE: In many societies, the decision making process seeks consensus, not victory of one party over another. They believe that, unless you can arrive at a consensus, you do not have a fair and just solution.

MS. NELSON: We were talking earlier about large corporations with ongoing relationships needing a place to resolve disputes so the relationships can continue. Now, if that is true of large corporations, then it is true for families and true for anybody in society. I think if the court says, "This is not our business; we are only in the business of adversary trials," then the courts will give up a whole segment of society. I don't think this is good enough. I think we are in the business of helping people resolve their disputes.

JUDGE NOE: That brings us back to a very basic question: "What is justice?" Because many of those disputes are not "legal" disputes, but are mixed up with sociological and psychological issues. So when you say "justice," does it include directing counseling and therapy? If so, you're looking at a system that will require more resources and staff, and a whole extended system of courts. Courts have a difficult enough time getting typewriters, let alone all that.

JUDGE OTERO: I would like to see a family court, totally separate from superior court, where we will have mediation and all types of dispute resolution. At present I think we do a very poor job of keeping families together or helping families that are going to be dissolved. How many times have you heard one of the parties say, "We were doing fine until the lawyers got involved?"

JUSTICE UTTER: There's a fascinating area of criminal law called victim/offender reconciliation, where offenders, as part of their probation, are directed to find a way to reconcile with the victim. It takes at least part of the justice process out of the adversary system and lets the offenders see with their own eyes the damage they caused. It doesn't function in every case, but it does in others.

JUDGE NOE: You know, whatever direction we choose to go in, we need to do more planning on a national basis, so that--in making changes--we don't invent the wheel in every jurisdiction. That's something else that came out strongly at the conference. We need to exchange ideas and become more efficient. We already have two or three excellent organizations which operate on the national level, like the National Center for State

Courts, the National Judicial College, and the Institute for Court Management.

JUDGE VAN SICKLE: And the future judicial system--whatever it might be--is going to have an impact on the people involved. These people need to become very active, to make some effort to think about and plan the future. The conference organizers suggested that everyone who possibly could should go home and promote the idea of a State Futures Committee or Commission. I think that's probably a good concept. Whatever the future system is, it will be very proactive. Simply getting other people involved in the kind of discussion we're having here...talking about what is do-able and what should be done...that's a good beginning.

Training Tomorrow's Judges

If the traditional adversary system of justice gives way to one with more varied methods of dispute resolution, who will be equipped to administer the new forms of justice?

JUDGE NOE: What kind of judiciary are we going to need 20 years from now? What kind of training? What kind of backgrounds?

MS. NELSON: Dave, you're involved with the law school. What do you think? Are the kind of judges we're going to need being trained in our law schools now?

PROF. BOERNER: If you want them to do more than judges in the traditional adversary system, no.

JUDGE NOE: Then where are we going to get the more service-oriented judges we need? Will they come from this same group?

JUDGE VAN SICKLE: In some cultures, judges are trained separately from lawyers. After all, does a judge need a legal background for every case? Do you need a legal background to deal with family situations?

PROF. BOERNER: A psychological background might be more valuable?

JUDGE VAN SICKLE: Yes, in dealing with children in a juvenile setting.

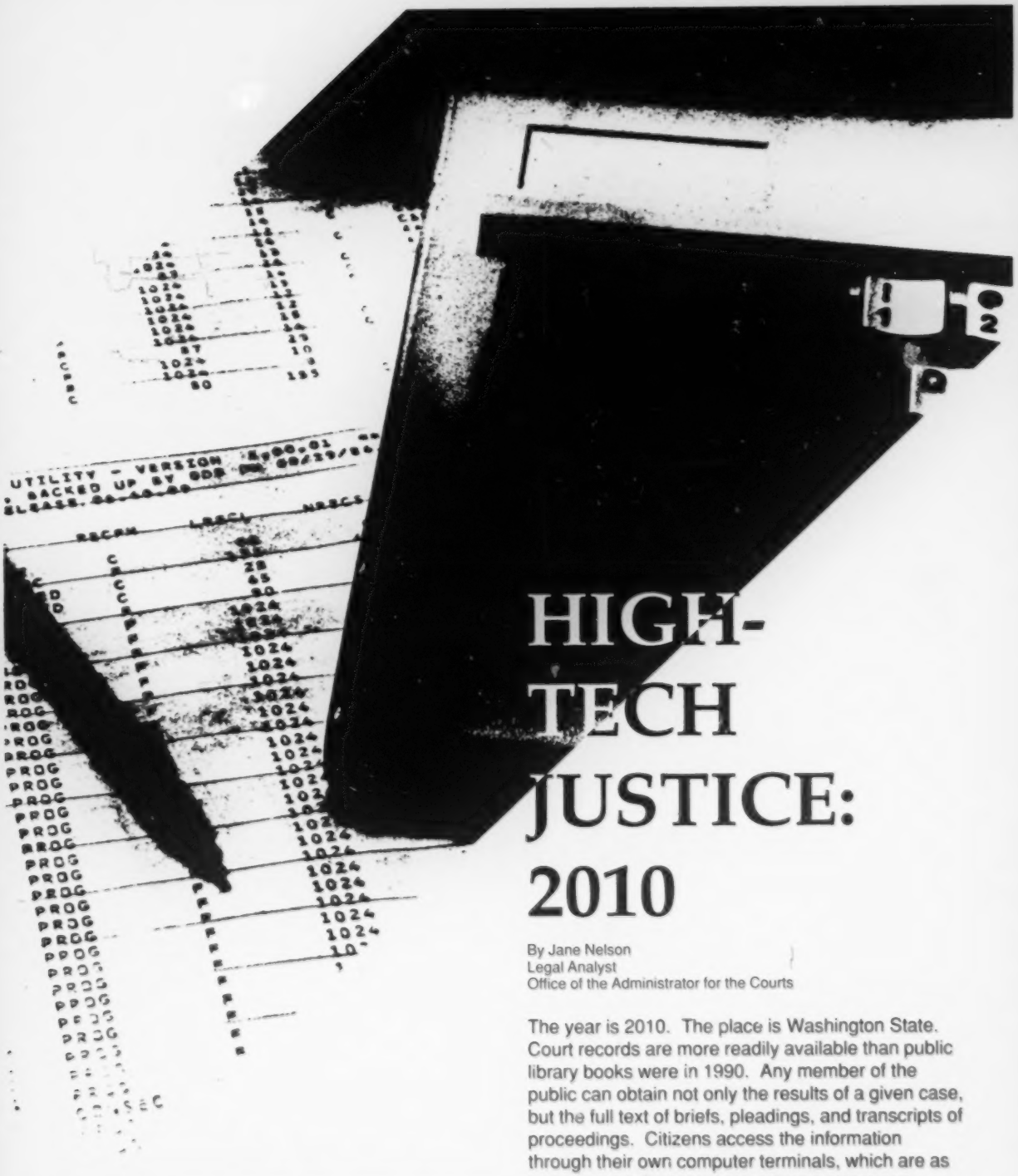
MS. NELSON: I've talked to judicial educators from various countries about systems which select and trains judges separately, but one question always remains unanswered: how do you preserve an independent judiciary that will protect the individual from the state, if essentially the judiciary is another bureaucracy?

JUSTICE UTTER: I think the changes have really got to start in the law schools. I think the law schools are training students for entirely the wrong thing at this point--training them for a dying role.

PROF. BOERNER: It's a fascinating point. Do we prepare people for the profession as it is, or should we prepare them for how it will be thirty years from now? Or even ten years? But how? Law professors and deans are lawyers, too. We're all part of this culture that solves problems by looking over our shoulders to see how we solved problems in the past.

JUDGE BUCKNER: Traditional law school curriculums teach you how to think like a lawyer, but don't teach you anything about personal relationships and problems. In the future, we may see courts operated in a less patriarchal, more feminist manner. At the conference, one of the speakers talked about a feminist system of justice--meaning one which not only grants rights to women, but one which says that all people have equal value, and one which strives for harmony. But how will we get from here to there?

JUDGE OTERO: We have to look at what a person has to do to become a judge, and what we expect of judges. Do we need to train judges or specifically hire someone with the skills to deal with particular types of cases? Right now, we expect judges to do everything. Doctors don't do everything. Doctors specialize. All types of business specialize. Why not judges?



HIGH-TECH JUSTICE: 2010

By Jane Nelson
Legal Analyst
Office of the Administrator for the Courts

The year is 2010. The place is Washington State. Court records are more readily available than public library books were in 1990. Any member of the public can obtain not only the results of a given case, but the full text of briefs, pleadings, and transcripts of proceedings. Citizens access the information through their own computer terminals, which are as common as telephones were twenty years ago. Trips to the courthouse to look at files or records have become totally unnecessary.

At the courthouses themselves, clerks' offices have become relatively quiet places. Computer terminals

This article represents one possible vision of the future. It is not intended as a policy statement or a recommendation, but as a spark to light our thoughts on the future of the courts.

outnumber storage cabinets. Paper copies of documents are the exception, and are printed on demand to meet a specific need. Attorneys file documents, from pleadings to briefs, by electronic mail from their own offices. Filing charges are deducted automatically from their court accounts. In fact, with the advent of remote video teleconference hearings, just about the only time the parties, attorneys, and judges all come down to the courthouse is for jury trials.

In the courtroom, an automatic dictating machine translates oral proceedings into verbatim electronic transcripts, and preserves testimony and impressions of evidence for viewing on optical disk. Appellate briefs are now compound documents, with word processing text combined with video and audio clips from the trial and reproductions of exhibits.

Judges can now locate specific testimony or documents with the touch of a "search" button. They can review information from a given case or cross-reference several cases. Before ruling on novel issues, almost all judges now conduct their own quick research, either in chambers or on the bench, seeking both applicable appellate opinions and decisions of their colleagues on the trial bench in similar circumstances.

The changes in record keeping and access are having a significant impact on the courts, the practice of law, and on the development of the law itself. Since judges may now "practice" rulings by watching portions of each others' trials, rulings have become much more consistent across the state. Deviations from the norm are now likely to be a matter of deliberate policy decision, and to be appealed as such. As a result, the doctrine of "harmless error" has become much less widely used by appellate courts.

Despite the availability of video transcripts, appellate courts have resisted the initial temptation to become "replay officials." They realize that--unlike the human football referees of an earlier era--trial judges are in at least as good a position as they to judge matters of credibility or weight of the evidence. On the other hand, appellate judges have become aggressive in reviewing trial judges' tone of voice and body language as "commenting on the evidence." For a few judges this has meant a rather difficult period of adjustment; communication skills training has became a popular, and often necessary, judicial education program.

Finally, appellate courts appear to be giving more weight to the rulings of trial courts in newly developing areas of law. For instance, when the capability for computer research reveals that a consensus has developed at the trial court level on biomedical engineering issues or undersea farming rights, the appellate courts consider this consensus during their deliberations.

Before ruling on novel issues, almost all judges now conduct their own quick research, either in chambers or on the bench...

For lawyers, access to a computer terminal has become as essential as access to a law library or the Washington Reports was 30 years ago. Shortly after the new systems were perfected, it became clear that failure to obtain nearly instantaneous access to appellate opinions could be considered malpractice. And once selective hard copy reprinting became relatively effortless, law office economics demanded that acquisition of bound volumes be phased out. In fact, bound volumes of case law reports are now available at a very few repositories outside the traditional law library/law museum at the Temple of Justice in Olympia. Courts process only the occasional hand-written petition on paper, and attorneys barely remember the days before electronic filing, when deadlines were met with the assistance of various messenger services.

One of the most significant results of the new computer access has been the impact on criminal and civil case resolution. Since attorneys and their clients can now easily review video transcripts and results in large numbers of similar cases, they can better predict the likely outcome of their cases. Today, instead of merely explaining sentencing guidelines, a public defender can say to a client, "Eighty-nine percent of convicted defendants received a thirty-one month sentence on these charges." Both civil and criminal trials have become very rare, as has the use of formal arbitrators or

mediators. Almost all criminal actions are resolved through plea-bargaining, and most civil actions are resolved by agreement between the parties.

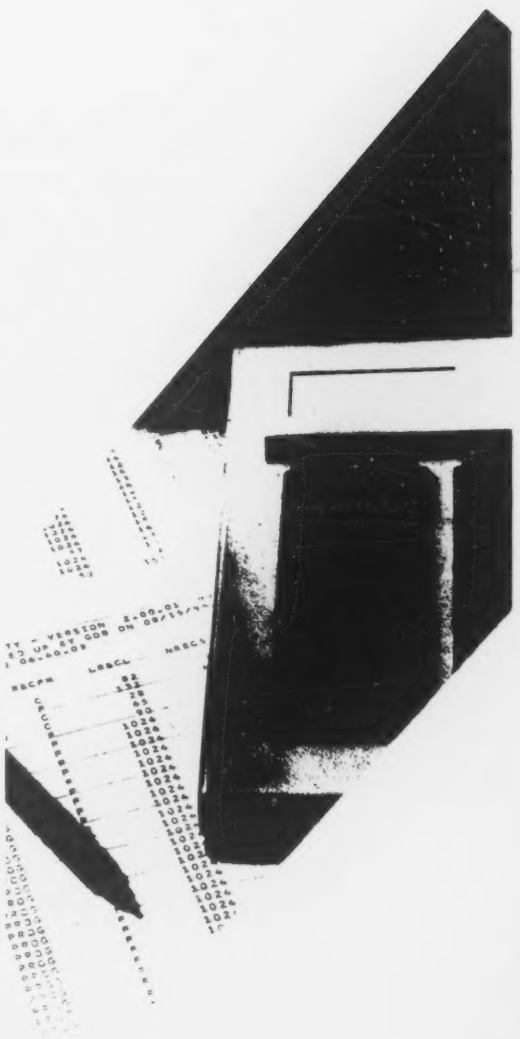
Litigation simulation programs, in common use in civil cases, predict case results using a theoretical trial database which incorporates recent caselaw. Some legal theorists foresee the day when all disputes will be resolved by submitting the facts of a case to a computer.

As actual trials become increasingly rare and the number of cases on appeal diminish, appellate courts are frequently resolving policy issues through a process similar to traditional declaratory judgment action. That is, when legislation, technology, or social developments raise a new legal issue, the appellate courts are asked to rule on the issue without waiting for an actual case to come before them.

This brave new world was not created without controversy. Initially, defense attorneys argued that powerful search technology could lead to abuses unless stringent safeguards ensured the accuracy, completeness, and currentness of the data. Clerks and court administrators are justly proud of the ground-breaking standards they set in this area, standards which have since been adopted by other states across the country.

Washington also led the country in developing standards to protect the privacy of litigants, witnesses, and criminal defendants from new levels of intrusion made possible by more powerful search capabilities. Searches by name (except in the traditional published opinion database) and displays of name, address, and phone numbers are now strictly limited. Criminal and juvenile justice agencies perform individual criminal history searches by fingerprint, rather than name. This not only protects privacy--it has made a considerable contribution to the accuracy of the system as well. Names can be changed or shared by numerous people. Fingerprints are unique.

How did all these changes come about in a mere 20 years? Hardware developers and software programmers were instrumental, of course. But primary credit belongs to the judges, clerks, and court administrators who laid a firm foundation for progress while maintaining the courts' traditional role of protecting the rights of the individual against unnecessary government intrusion.



The Courtroom of the Future?

The courtroom shown here is located at the University of the Pacific's McGeorge School of Law, Sacramento, California. Like the courtroom on the cover, it uses a circular shape for more efficient communication between judge, defense, prosecution, and jury.

Jury members, seen at the bottom of the photo, are seated behind video monitors which give closeup views of documents and other evidence, and which can be used for "instant replays" of any part of the trial. Nine video cameras are recessed into the walls and ceiling of the room.

The small column at the center of the photo is an evidence stand, which rises from the floor as needed. At the sides of the room, hidden behind the wooden grids, are large viewing screens and the door to a holding cell, where an unruly defendant can watch and hear the trial. The soundproofed cell has a window and phone for consultation with counsel.

This courtroom also features:

- Security-controlled doors, including a separate security door for the judge;
- An invisible metal detection system which locks the courtroom doors when metal is detected;
- Transparent plastic chairs for spectators which allow viewing of any suspicious activity;
- A theater-style sloped floor for better viewing;
- A circular dropped-ceiling for better sound quality;
- Soundproofed booths for media representatives and the court technician (who controls all court electronics);
- Simultaneous translation facilities;
- A copier built into the clerk's desk which allows documents to be instantly transferred to video.

Gordon D. Schaber, Dean of McGeorge Law School, believes future courtrooms will be very much like this. "Working in today's courtroom," he says, "is like performing surgery in a barber shop."

COURTESY OF McGEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW, SACRAMENTO, CA

The Commission on Washington Trial Courts:

Who Will Lead Us into the Future?

By
William H. Gates
Chair, Commission on
Washington Trial Courts

Each morning in Seattle, Frank Shrontz gets out of bed and begins to concern himself with the business of The Boeing Company. He does so because, as its president, he is accountable for the success of that enterprise and has the authority to direct its conduct.

In another part of town, Norm Rice begins his mornings contemplating the welfare of the City of Seattle. As its mayor, he is accountable for the successful operation of that city and has the authority to direct the city's affairs.

There are no such examples in the state court system.

It is true that presiding judges in counties have some modest administrative authority and that the chief justice of the Supreme Court has limited authority over the state system. But these limited powers fall far short of the kind of authority and responsibility required for the direction of a massive, complex, and vital public enterprise.

We recognize that the Boeing Company is an enterprise. We recognize that the City of Seattle and the state itself are, in a broad sense, enterprises. Likewise, it is clear that the operation of the court system of this state is an enterprise, at both local and state levels.

In June, when Chief Justice Keith Callow set the Commission on Washington Trial Courts on its path of study and asked me to be its chair, this was among the issues that the group addressed.

In forming this Commission, the Chief Justice emphasized the basic interdependence of the various functions in our system of administration of justice--most particularly, the administration of criminal justice. Any increase in traffic through this system affects every facet of the system. Increasing the capacity of one part of the system cannot produce results unless the capacity of all other parts of the system is similarly increased. At the outset of their efforts, our 17 members understood, for example, that "get tough on crime" initiatives had led to more police and more prosecutors but had produced little or nothing, in terms of resources, for the courts.

We divided Commission members into three groups. One, chaired by Rep. Marlin Appelwick, addressed specific problems of the superior courts; another, headed by former legislator Delores Teutsch, looked at courts of limited jurisdiction; and a third, chaired by myself, examined overall problems of funding.

Following a series of Commission meetings, subcommittee work sessions, and several public hearings, the Commission issued a 121-page report, which was distributed statewide in December to lawyers, judges, legislators, and others who make up the mix of decision-makers affecting state courts.

From our studies, we learned that in several of our counties a deluge of new cases, mostly criminal, was threatening the ability of our district and municipal courts to administer justice in the evenhanded, deliberate way our society expects. We discovered that, because courtrooms were not available, serious criminal charges were often compromised by plea-bargaining, and civil litigants were forced to wait far too long, sometimes years, for their cases to be heard.

In our report, we acknowledged that courts are under-funded in most counties, and we emphasized the need for better management of the resources presently available to them. To help relax tightly strung judicial resources, we recommended increased use of court commissioners and temporary judges to hear cases in trial courts. We said juries should be drawn from a wider cross section of citizens, and that certain matters now heard by the superior courts should be transferred to district courts. We also made a number of other problem-specific recommendations.

And we suggested making changes in the way our courts are led and managed at both state and local levels.

We recognized that the pyramidal approach to leadership, upon which enterprises such as The Boeing Company and the City of Seattle appear to rely, may not be the best for the state judiciary. So we advised balancing centralized and decentralized approaches to court leadership. We did recommend that the leadership of chief justices be enhanced by changing the way they are selected and lengthening their two-year terms to four.

In this way, future chief justices, chosen for administrative skill, would have a greater chance to settle into the job, fashion their own plans, and exert leadership. Four-year leadership cycles would, in the long run, provide greater continuity for the state court system.

Similarly, we recommended local court rules be adopted that would: 1) establish one individual as "chief judge" of multi-county superior court districts; 2) set a minimum two-year term for that position; and 3) provide the individual holding it with the authority necessary to administer the court district efficiently. We acknowledged that it may be necessary in larger districts to create judicial "executive committees" to share the leadership load.

This is a sampling of the recommendations our group put forth in its half-year study of the problems of trials in the state of Washington. In some instances, we suggested legislative changes. In others we advised further study.

Our principal conclusion was that there is a serious risk that our system for the administration of justice in this state will founder if it continues to rely on leadership from outside agencies to solve its problems. The court system itself must become organized to anticipate, analyze, and work out the solutions to its own problems. Washington courts need to assume responsibility for the administration of justice in this state and organize to carry out that responsibility.

JUSTICE FOR ALL

The Minority and Justice Task Force:

Ending Bias in Washington's Courts

By
Justice Charles Z. Smith
Chair, Minority and Justice Task Force
with
Desiree B. Leigh, Project Director, Minority and Justice Task Force
Office of the Administrator for the Courts

For the past three years, the Washington State Minority and Justice Task Force has dedicated itself to an ambitious mission. It has studied the treatment of minorities as litigants, lawyers, judges, and court employees to determine whether, and where, bias occurs in the justice system.

It is not always easy to recognize biased treatment, since bias may be expressed in subtle or unconscious ways. A court's own policies and procedures may also subtly perpetuate bias.

To better understand the judicial issues which concern Washington's minority community, the Task Force held public forums around the state in late 1988. Members heard testimony from legal professionals and other citizens, and accepted written comments.

The Task Force classified and analyzed the information it had received through the public forums, then asked judges, lawyers, and court personnel about their perceptions of the treatment of minorities in the state court system.

In response to testimony about poor representation of minorities in the legal profession and the court system, the Task Force undertook two studies to collect more data. (Continued on page 1-14)

Indigent Defense:

A System in Crisis

By
Judge Philip J. Thompson
Chair, Indigent Defense Task Force
with
Jenni Christopher, Research Specialist
Office of the Administrator for the Courts

"You have the right to remain silent."

Suppose the unthinkable should happen.

"Any statement you make can be used as evidence against you in a court of law."

One assurance stands between you and conviction of a crime you may not have committed:

"You have the right to the presence of an attorney. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for you."

But just how secure is that right?

The Right to Counsel

The Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states that a defendant in a criminal prosecution is entitled "to have the assistance of counsel for his defense."

In recent decades the Constitutional mandate has been extended by a series of U.S. Supreme Court decisions (including *Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963; Argersinger v. Hamlin, 1972*; and *In Re Gault, 1970*) making it clear that, if a defendant cannot afford an attorney, counsel must be appointed at public expense. (Continued on page 1-16)

First, with the aid of the Washington State Bar Association, the Task Force surveyed the Bar's membership as of December 1988. Based on responses from 6,348 Bar members (43 percent of the active Bar membership) the Task Force developed a profile of minority lawyers in Washington State. The survey was the first of its type in the state and one of the few in the nation.

This is the Washington State Minority and Justice Task Force.

In 1988 the Washington Supreme Court established the Minority and Justice Task Force to prevent bias in the state courts. Legislation passed in 1987 authorized the Task Force to perform three functions:

- Study the status of minorities as litigants, lawyers, judges, and court employees;
- Make recommendations for reform; and
- Provide awareness seminars for judges and legal professionals.

Washington State Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith chaired the Minority and Justice Task Force. The 20 other appointed members and 16 technical support members included private citizens, academicians, lawyers, judges, and other professionals. The Task Force staff included a full time project director, Desiree B. Leigh; a full time research specialist, Dr. Jesus A. Dizon; an administrative assistant, Denise A. Kilborn; a part-time education specialist, Gena L. Gardenhire; and several temporary research assistants.

With its broad mandate and initial limited funding, the Task Force decided to confine its investigation to the following groups: African Americans (Blacks); Asians and Pacific Islanders; Latinos (Hispanics); and Native Americans. Any appropriate subgroups falling within these racial/ethnic categories were also designated as minorities.

The exhaustive work of the Task Force has earned national recognition. A permanent Minority and Justice Commission has been created to carry out the Task Force's recommendations.

A second study examined court personnel. It was the first survey in Washington State designed to examine the racial and ethnic composition of all court personnel by job categories. Two hundred forty-two out of 250 courts responded--a 96.8 percent rate. This exceptionally high response was due in part to the diligence of court administrators, clerks, and their staffs.

The Task Force members also conducted research in other areas. They reviewed prosecutors' and public defenders' guidelines and perceptions of racial and ethnic bias, and conducted a similar study of community corrections officers. They collected data on selected landlord-tenant problems and on settlement amounts awarded to minorities in asbestos cases.

Carrying out its legislative mandate, the Task Force conducted several cultural awareness seminars for lawyers, judges, and other members of the state judicial system. These seminars were Phase I and II of a proposed three-part education program.

The Task Force also published several reports for the Legislature and the public. The reports include:

- The Interim Report of the Washington State Minority and Justice Task Force;
- 1988 Public Forums on Racial/Ethnic Bias in the State Court System;
- Racial, Ethnic, and Gender Differences in the Washington Bar; and
- The Final Report of the Washington State Minority and Justice Task Force.

Task Force Says Bias Takes Many Forms

The Task Force's final report presented several conclusions based on the group's three years of research:

- Minorities believe that bias pervades the entire legal system. Therefore, they do not trust the courts to resolve their disputes or administer justice even-handedly.
- Minorities perceive that they are under-represented, if represented at all, on most juries.
- In general, landlord-tenant cases that went to trial had similar outcomes whether they involved

minorities or non-minorities. However, those cases that did not go to trial were resolved differently when they involved minorities.

- A sample of asbestos cases showed that minorities received lower average settlement amounts than non-minorities.
- People who lack financial resources may be subject to systematic, institutionalized bias. Many of these are minorities.
- A sample of defendants showed that minorities are more likely than non-minorities to remain in custody following conviction and prior to sentencing.
- Minority lawyers in Washington State are more likely to work as government attorneys. They are less likely to hold positions in law firms. However, minorities' levels of educational attainment are, on average, equivalent to or higher than those of non-minority lawyers.
- In 1988 the percentage of minorities on the state bench (about four percent) was slightly less than the percentage of minority lawyers (five percent). This is substantially lower than the estimated percentage of minorities in the state's general population (about 11 percent).
- As of November 1990 all but one of the minority judges in this state served in Seattle and King County.
- Minorities in nonjudicial court positions most often hold office/clerical jobs.
- Some courts may have equal employment statements, but few have carried out comprehensive programs to increase minority representation.
- Jurisdictional issues continue to concern tribal and state courts, particularly in child custody cases.

Task Force Recommends a Permanent Commission and Additional Funding to Help End Bias

The Task Force strongly recommended that a permanent commission continue its initial efforts. On October 4, 1990 the Supreme Court signed an order establishing a five-year renewable Minority and Justice Commission. The Chief Justice appointed Commission members in early January 1991.

In its final report, the Task Force also made the following recommendations to the state Legislature:

- The Legislature should appropriate funds for the Supreme Court Minority and Justice Commission. The Commission would use the funds to: 1) conduct additional research; 2) oversee implementation of the Task Force's recommendations; 3) develop continuing awareness training for legal professionals; 4) recommend measures to prevent possible bias in the state court system; and 5) maintain a permanent staff.
- The Legislature should also immediately fund a Workforce Diversity Program to increase the number of minority employees in the court system. Specifically, the program would improve minority representation among nonjudicial court employees. Courts with unusual problems would require more comprehensive programs.
- The Task Force recommends that the state Legislature pass a measure to expand the jury source list to include licensed vehicle drivers and state identicard holders. Currently, jurors are drawn only from lists of registered voters.
- The Legislature should fund a series of law-related community seminars, making a particular effort to encourage minority participation.
- The Legislature should continue to fund introductory cultural awareness seminars, as well as intermediate and advanced seminars on this topic.
- The Legislature should appropriate funds to publish brochures and organize seminars covering the judicial selection process and other issues. This program would encourage the participation of minority attorneys and the minority community.
- The Task Force would like to see the Washington State Bar Association annually collect and publish information on the racial/ethnic composition of its membership.

- In view of the small percentage of minority attorneys in this state, law schools must be encouraged to recruit more minority students.
- The Supreme Court and the OAC should help improve cooperation and communication between tribal and state courts, especially in child custody matters.

Conclusion: The Challenge

The National Center for State Courts and the National Judicial College have both recognized the innovative work of the Washington State Minority and Justice Task Force. The challenge for the newly created Minority and Justice Commission will be to continue this progressive work. And the challenge for the state courts will be to continue improving the administration of justice to all citizens.

The task of identifying bias should continue through the foreseeable future. Although progress has been made and continues to be made, preventing biased treatment will require realistic reforms to correct biases whenever they occur.

A System in Crisis

(Continued from page 1-13)

Indigent defense is central to our system of jurisprudence. This right stands between the innocent and unjust conviction. It also protects the rights of victims and the well-being of society, since crimes can only be prosecuted and the guilty brought to justice if there is adequate defense. And, frightening but true, with today's high legal costs, any average citizen facing a serious criminal charge could suddenly be indigent before the law.

Individual states decide how, and under what circumstances, they will provide counsel to defendants. Washington guarantees the right to assistance of counsel in "all criminal proceedings for offenses punishable by loss of liberty regardless of their denomination as felonies, misdemeanors, or otherwise" (Criminal Rule 3.1 (a)).

However, it is left to the cities and counties to provide and fund trial defense services. And therein lie the seeds of crisis.

Impending Crisis

Many counties and cities are staggering under the weight of the demand for indigent defense services. Some municipalities actually report having stopped prosecuting cases because they cannot afford the defense.

In some instances, a single highly visible, protracted case has exhausted a local government's budget. Often, however, the crisis is due to less dramatic but equally devastating steady growth in caseload.

In 1982 Washington State's per capita indigency rate was among the top 10 in the nation. By 1987 Washington had climbed into the top five with a trial court indigent caseload of 144,303 amidst a population of 4.462 million (30.92 indigent defense cases per 1,000 residents).

Despite maintaining a very low average cost per case ($177 compared with $250 nationally), Washington counties and cities spent $25,479,437 on indigent defense in 1987.

Since then, indicators show that the total expenditure is running an average of 50 percent higher than 1987 figures, due to climbing caseloads and increasing trial expenses. In several counties, costs have more than doubled.

And this is happening despite a system which pays private attorneys only minimal fees (frequently $12 to $65 per case), and in which public defenders are vastly overburdened due to an absence of caseload controls.

As we move toward a new millennium, the right to an attorney is jeopardized and the quality of justice compromised by rising indigent defense costs and caseloads.

Indigent Defense Task Force Investigations

In 1988 the state Legislature established the Indigent Defense Task Force and charged the Task Force with recommending improvements in Washington's indigent defense system. The Task Force is made

up of judges, legislators, defenders, prosecutors, and local and state government representatives, with assistance from the OAC.

Under the leadership of Judge Rosselle Pekelis (Court of Appeals, Division I), and later the leadership of Judge Philip J. Thompson (Court of Appeals, Division III), Task Force members first reviewed defense services in the trial courts. The Spangenberg Group, a national authority on indigent defense, helped inventory existing programs within Washington and make comparisons with other states.

Investigation revealed:

- Washington has the highest indigency rate (indigent cases per total criminal filings) in the nation--almost double the national average.
- Escalating defense costs and steadily increasing caseloads are a problem throughout the state.
- Few counties and municipalities had uniform standards for eligibility or defender caseloads. Screening procedures varied within and between counties. Thus, with no fluctuation in personal financial circumstances, a defendant might be granted an attorney in one court, yet be refused on a different day or in a different court.
- Many attorneys are handling indigent defense caseloads substantially above those recommended by the Washington Defender Association and adopted by the State Bar Association. It is becoming difficult to find qualified attorneys to bid on contracts.
- Defender salaries are significantly lower than those in other states, and there is a high rate of turnover among public defenders.
- A lack of reliable data systems severely hampers caseload management.

The news was not all dark. The study commended Washington's judges for their care in protecting the constitutional rights of indigent defendants in Washington, and commended judges, defenders, and prosecutors for their spirit of cooperation and concern.

Yet the conclusion is inescapable: Washington State has one of the worst indigent defense problems in the U.S. How did it happen?

Why is Washington's Indigent Defense Caseload so Large?

Washington's large caseload results from a combination of factors which the Task Force was not able to investigate fully. However, some factors have been identified. One may be the Sentencing Reform Act, which eliminated the court's option to elect (prior to trial) not to impose jail. Since the right to counsel applies whenever a defendant faces incarceration, the Act makes more accused eligible for defense services. Some experts also argue that determinate sentencing has increased the trial rate by reducing plea bargaining options.

The steady expansion of criminal arrests and filings also complicates the situation. The recent "war on drugs" has channeled federal and state funds into law enforcement and prosecution. Similarly, Washington's 1990 criminal justice bill (SB 6913) focuses on "public safety" rather than defense. While shoring up a portion of our severely under-funded criminal justice system, these enforcement efforts have created an imbalance in the system as a whole. The increasing number of arrests puts an even greater strain on defense services, making it more difficult to bring the additional filings to trial. As a result, effectiveness of both enforcement and prosecution funds decreases.

In addition, cases are becoming more complex due to an increase in violent crimes and drug cases, speedy trial requirements (60/90-day rule), and decreases in pre-trial diversion.

1989 Legislation

In response to Task Force recommendations, the Legislature enacted RCW 10.101 (Chapter 409, Laws of 1989)--a critical step in melding appropriate defense with maximum cost efficiency.

RCW 10.101 established a uniform set of eligibility standards for determining indigency. Statewide standards will ensure uniform access to justice. They assure that those, and only those, who are truly indigent will receive counsel at public expense.

The statute requires that courts determine indigency using a form prescribed by the OAC. This gives a structured method for implementing the eligibility standards, and it aids collection of data that will improve defense services across the state.

The statute requires execution of a promissory note by anyone determined indigent yet able to contribute to his or her own defense.

It requires local development and adoption of standards for defense services, including qualifications and compensation of counsel, caseload limits, and support services.

The Task Force had also recommended that the state share the costs of providing trial defense services. However, the funding recommendations were not incorporated into the law.

It is important to note that RCW 10.101 specified cost-containment measures, not cost-reduction measures. While the law can help reduce the demand for indigent defense relative to the total number of cases, it cannot halt the increasing trends in criminal filings and case complexity which are contributing to the rise in demand for indigent defense services.

Indigent Defense Advisory Group

To investigate and promote additional caseload-containment measures, an Indigent Defense Advisory Group, chaired by Lieutenant Governor Joel Pritchard, was established during 1990. The Spangenberg Group initiated this project with the assistance of a State Justice Institute grant (federal funds).

Guided by Task Force findings regarding service delivery, the Advisory Group will examine indigent defense issues within the context of the larger criminal justice system. Measures proposed by the group may address arrest rates, detention practices, prosecutorial charging practices, court procedures, and defense program practices.

The Challenge Ahead

During the 1991 legislative session, the Indigent Defense Task Force will promote legislation to improve Washington's system of indigent defense. Senate Bill 5072 proposes creating an Office of Public Defense Services in the Department of Community Development to:

- Help local governments implement screening procedures, service delivery standards, cost-recovery measures, and other requirements of RCW 10.101; and
- Develop guidelines for distributing indigent defense funds to assist local governments with certain high-impact cases (including death penalty cases, complex fraud cases, drug cases involving extraordinary expense, and others).

The bill would also authorize the Indigent Defense Task Force to continue its work through June 1994. The Task Force would advise the Office of Public Defense Services and make recommendations to the Legislature regarding funding and service delivery.

Considerable progress has been made in understanding the problems that plague Washington's system of indigent defense. But the ability of local governments to follow through on these efforts continues to be limited by inadequate funding. The Indigent Defense Task Force sees an urgent need for the state to share trial defense costs--an approach already taken by all but fourteen states.

Continued efforts and improved funding are crucial if Washington State is to ensure its citizens their constitutional right to an adequate defense.

For Additional Information:

"Indigent Defense in Washington State: 1990 Report of the Indigent Defense Task Force."

"Appellate Indigent Defense System Review," as prepared for the Indigent Defense Task Force in December 1989.

"Indigent Defense Services in Washington: Final Report," as submitted to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Supreme Court in February 1989.

Judicial Leadership

Chapter Highlights

- Gender & Justice Committee aims at eliminating bias (Page 2-5)
- Court Managers hold first statewide conference (Page 2-5)
- Judges receive recommendations on AIDS issues (Page 2-7)
- Court interpreter list is published (Page 2-8)
- New DISCIS goes on-line in pilot courts (Page 2-8)
- Judges and administrators receive awards (Page 2-9)

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the following page is a table of contents to help you find articles of interest within this chapter. Next to the table of contents, you will find a brief overview of Washington's judicial leadership, its structure, and its mission.

This chapter contains articles covering three areas: 1) reports of the organizations comprising the state's judicial leadership, 2) updates on policies, education efforts, and other factors affecting all court levels, and 3) accounts of judges and court leaders who received special recognition during 1990.

Judicial Leadership

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What is

Judicial Leadership?

Effective leadership is crucial if the courts are to remain independent and effective in the world of the future.

The judicial leaders of Washington State are judges, clerks, attorneys, and administrators from all court levels who commit themselves to making our justice system responsive to society. Through involvement on committees, in special projects, and as liaisons to the executive and legislative branches of government, these men and women seek to solve current court problems and to anticipate the courts' future needs.

The justices of the state Supreme Court lead and direct the entire Washington court system. Their authority to pass court rules is similar to the authority of legislators to pass statutes. Court rules set the administrative policies of all state courts and ensure that litigants' cases will be handled in an equitable manner whether a case is heard in Seattle, Spokane, or Centralia.

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) sets overall policy for the state's judiciary. The BJA advises and informs the Supreme Court of issues common to all court levels The BJA's decisions also serve as a basis for making recommendations to the Legislature. The BJA enables the judiciary to speak with a unified voice and to participate as an equal with the other two branches of government.

The Court Management Council (CMC), founded in 1987, is a similar policy-making board and public voice for court administrators and clerks.

The people of these and other organizations are the leaders who assure that the courts remain productive and fair. Under their leadership, the courts continue to attract talented, committed judges and administrators, and continue to remain independent and strong.

The chart below shows the major boards, committees, and task forces which comprised Washington State judicial leadership during 1990. The achievements of these organizations are detailed in the following chapter and in banner articles beginning on page 1-13. Information about the mission and makeup of boards and committees can be found in the reference section, beginning on page 12-1.

Supreme Court Leadership

Judicial Leadership

Board for Judicial Administration

1990 Accomplishments

In 1990 the Board for Judicial Administration directed its attention to caseflow management in the courts. Upon recommendation from a joint committee of judges and court managers, the BJA adopted time standards for civil cases. The standards define reasonable time frames by which cases should be adjudicated in the trial courts. The BJA endorsed an action plan to encourage courts to use the standards.

The Board continued to promote other case management tools, passing a rule to enumerate the responsibilities of superior court presiding judges and granting greater authority to appoint pro tem judges to manage growing caseloads.

At the invitation of the National Center for State Courts, the BJA agreed that Washington should participate with four other states in the National Trial Court Performance Standards Project. Funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the United States Department of Justice, the project will enable three demonstration courts to field test performance standards and measurements in five areas:

- Access to justice;
- Expedition and timeliness;
- Equality and fairness;
- Independence and accountability; and
- Public trust and confidence.

Performance standards will give trial courts a mechanism for self-assessment, self-improvement, and greater accountability. The participating courts for the three-year project are Spokane, Thurston, and Chelan County Superior Courts.

Recognizing the impact of burgeoning criminal caseloads on the courts, the BJA endorsed the appointment of a cross-jurisdictional criminal caseflow committee to examine methods to manage criminal cases more effectively.

The Board continued to develop its role as the legislative voice of the judiciary. BJA members endorsed the creation of an intergovernmental liaison position for the courts, and initiated plans for a legislative-judicial conference to be held in 1991.

Chair: Chief Justice Keith M. Callow Supreme Court

Larry E. Moller, Judge, Skagit County District Court

Ted Kolbaba, Judge, Klickitat County Superior Court

Justice Fred H. Dore, Acting Chief Justice Supreme Court

Mary C. McQueen, Administrator for the Courts

Patrick C. Comfort, Washington State Bar Association

H. Joseph Coleman, Judge, Court of Appeals, Division I

Robert R. Redman, Washington State Bar Association

Philip J. Thompson, Judge, Court of Appeals, Division III

James McCutcheon, Jr., Judge, King County Superior Court

Peter D. Jarvis, Judge, Issaquah District Court

Photos by: Alan C. Craft, Tacoma, WA

Judicial Leadership

Court Management Council

1990 Accomplishments

In 1990 the Court Management Council actively continued the efforts of its Caseflow Management Work Group. Upon the Council's recommendation, the Supreme Court promulgated a rule requiring the assignment of a unique case number for each criminal defendant. The Court also recommended and passed a rule requiring attorneys to complete a civil case indexing sheet with the filing of each civil case. Together, these rules will improve identification and tracking of cases.

The Council's FAX Task Force completed its work with recommendations for FAX equipment, paper, and procedural standards designed to protect the integrity of court documents. The Council proposed a Supreme Court rule governing the use of FAX technology in the courts.

In December the Council hosted a first annual Conference for Court Managers as a forum for planning court administration in the 1990s. The theme of the conference was Trial Court Performance Standards. One hundred twelve court managers from trial and appellate courts attended the two and one half day program in Tacoma. Attendees participated in small groups to identify those aspects of court performance in which Washington courts do well, and those areas in need of improvement.

Left to right: Janet McLane, Director of Judicial Services and Activities, OAC; Mary Campbell McQueen, Administrator for the Courts

Left to right: Jill Koepp, Administrator, Cascade District Court; Jackie Roberts, Issaquah District Court

Left to right: Joyce J. McCown, Clerk of Division III, Court of Appeals; C. J. Merritt, Clerk, Washington State Supreme Court

Left to right: Richard A. DeVany, Administrator, Lewis County Juvenile Court; M. Janice Michels, King County Clerk; Donna Karvia, Lewis County Clerk

Not pictured: Gary Tomlinson, Administrator, King County Superior Court; Rod Herling, Administrator, Grays Harbor Juvenile Court

Madelyn Botta Mays, Court Administrator Kitsap County Superior Court

Photos by: Alan C. Cratt, Tacoma, WA

Gender & Justice Implementation Committee Aims at Eliminating Gender Bias in the Courts

During 1990 the Gender and Justice Implementation Committee made steady progress toward its dual goal of education and action to eliminate gender bias in the court system.

The 20-member committee, chaired by Judge Rosanne Buckner and composed of judicial, legislative, attorney, law enforcement, court administration, and domestic violence representatives actively pursued a region-wide education effort. Committee members presented programs on gender equity issues to judicial, legal, and community groups such as the Administrative Law Judges; Washington State Trial Lawyers Association; Seattle-King County, Eastside and Whatcom County Bar Associations; Washington Women Lawyers in King, Thurston, Pierce, and Spokane Counties; American Association of University Women; The Governor's Interagency Committee on State Employed Women; the University of Washington Law School; and the Idaho Judicial Conference.

Acting on a recommendation made by the Gender and Justice Task Force, the Implementation Committee submitted a proposed change to Cannon 3 of the Judicial Code of Conduct to Chief Justice Keith Callow. The proposal would modify the Code to specify that judges must refrain from gender biased behavior and that they have an obligation to intervene and correct any biased behavior, whether based on gender, race, or creed.

Three Gender and Justice Projects Move Ahead with Legislative Funding

A Task Force on Domestic Violence and the Criminal Justice System, chaired by Judge Laura Inveen, Seattle District Court, is investigating issues such as:

Should the protection order process working for victims of domestic violence be simplified?

Are diversion and treatment programs for domestic violence offenders effective and monitored?

The Domestic Violence Task Force will report their findings and make recommendations in June 1991.

An Education Subcommittee, chaired by Judge George Colby, Yakima District Court, is developing long-range education curricula on domestic violence issues for judges, attorneys, and court personnel. Domestic violence is on the agenda for spring conferences of judges and court personnel. The curricula will be offered to the Washington State Bar Association for continuing legal education.

Legislators and superior court judges conducted a joint study of spousal maintenance and property division under the auspices of the Gender and Justice Implementation Committee. The thirteen-member group considered changes to achieve greater economic equity among family members following dissolution of a marriage.

Task Force Findings Earn Strong Public Support

More than 1,700 copies of the 376-page Task Force report have been distributed since the report was issued in August 1989. Law libraries and researchers across the country, and attorneys and judges in Idaho, Oregon, and Vancouver, B. C., have requested specific information on the operation, findings, and recommendations of the Gender and Justice Task Force.

Generally there has been a positive reaction to efforts to effect changes recommended by the Gender and Justice Task Force. As one newspaper editorial commented, "As the courts respond to this quest for change, perhaps the changes will be felt throughout society."

Minority & Justice Task Force Report

See Page 1-13

Indigent Defense Task Force Report

See Page 1-13

First CMC Conference of Court Managers Asks: "How Can Courts Improve Service?"

"Compared to What?" became the theme for the first-ever Court Management Council Conference of Court Managers held in Tacoma in December 1990. One hundred twelve clerks and court

administrators from all jurisdictional levels throughout the state and nation met to consider the impact of trial court performance standards on making justice more effective, fair, and responsive in the future.

The conference facilitator, Los Angeles court management consultant Dr. Daniel Straub, urged participants to remember they are in "the business of service." Quoting the president of an international airline, Straub noted, "If you're not serving the customer, you ought to be serving someone who is."

"We have to look at service as our product," Straub emphasized. And he reminded participants that continuing improvement is crucial: "What's exceptional service today is the norm tomorrow."

The conferees, gathered together on a statewide basis for the first time, spent nearly three days discussing and recording how state courts are--and should be--run. CMC members led participants through discussions that generated 790 different one line descriptions of court activities.

Dr. Straub drafted a document entitled "Compared to What?" that describes the strategies, systems, and procedures which participants viewed as strengths of the system and its individual courts. In addition, "Compared to What?" will serve as an agenda for further planning and implementation of trial court performance standards in Washington State.

A First for Washington State

The conference was the first effort by any state to design and implement an educational program exclusively focused on trial court performance standards. In 1991 Washington will become one of five states to pilot new standards developed by the national Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards, the National Center for State Courts, and the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the U.S. Department of Justice.

At the conference, members of the national Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards provided insight into the development and implementation of performance standards. The new standards cover five areas:

Access to Justice - requiring that courts be accessible to all.

Expedition and Timeliness - requiring prompt and efficient resolution of disputes and other court activities.

Equality, Fairness, and Integrity - requiring that trial courts provide due process and individual justice in each case, treat similarly situated litigants equally, and ensure their actions and consequences are consistent with established laws and regulations.

Independence and Accountability - requiring that courts, as a vital component of our tripartite system of government, be independent of and have parity with the legislative and executive branches of government. Additionally, these standards require that courts be accountable for what they do with the resources at their disposal.

Public Trust and Confidence - acknowledging that a primary object of the administration of justice in a democratic society is to instill public trust and confidence that the courts are being fairly, efficiently, and effectively operated.

The standards project gives trial courts self-assessment tools to measure their service to the public. Court managers from the three superior courts (Chelan, Spokane, and Thurston Counties) involved in the pilot project received much feedback from their colleagues as conference participants looked at what courts are currently doing well and should continue doing, what courts are currently doing poorly and should stop doing, and what courts are not doing and should start doing.

One of the national guests observed, "The implementation of the Trial Court Performance Standards is certainly on the cutting edge of professional development in the field of court administration." And in an anonymous evaluation one participant wrote, "Finally, we are taking a proactive approach to things. It is way overdue!"

Staff members of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) will compile the input from the conference and distribute the resulting document to all participants in early 1991.

The court of the future: what might it be like?

See Page 1-2

High-Tech Justice: 2010

See Page 1-7

Judges Receive AIDS Report

At their 1990 Spring Conference, the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) received the AIDS Joint Task Force Guidelines and Recommendations for policy and procedure on HIV/AIDS issues in Washington State Trial Courts.

A joint Task Force composed of district and superior court judges prepared the guidelines in order to keep abreast of HIV/AIDS issues. The policies govern judges' responsibilities regarding persons known or perceived to be infected with HIV or AIDS.

The report gives an overview of relevant law--including laws covering discrimination and testing--and outlines suggested jury instructions. It also provides guidelines, complete with descriptive examples, for dealing with hypothetical situations.

At the time the report was issued, Washington became one of the few states to have trial guidelines on HIV/AIDS issues.

Board for Trial Court Education to Explore the Future of Judicial Education

What is the vision for the future of judicial education in Washington State? That question will be on everyone's mind when members of the Board for Trial Court Education (BTCE) meet in January 1991 to consider the future course of judicial education.

Using a zero-based planning approach--better known as "starting from scratch"--members will examine the purpose of their own Board, explore the definition of judicial education, assess whom the Board is meant to serve, consider how to determine educational priorities, evaluate what activities or subjects should be included in educational programs, discuss ways to maximize educational benefits, and consider how to get the most quality educational activities from available funding.

Following the planning retreat, members of the Board will work with OAC staff to develop program proposals to best meet the needs of the judiciary in the next biennium and beyond.

Law/Media Conference Confronts Free Press & Fair Trial Issues

In October 1990 the SCJA Courts and Community Committee co-sponsored a Law/Media Conference for attorneys, judges, and media representatives. This popular event drew panelists and attendees from all over the state. The conference focused on the ideal, the practical, and the necessary interplay among judges, lawyers, and reporters involved in newsworthy legal events.

Two round table panel discussions sparked interest and comment. The first confronted free press/fair trial issues generated by a hypothetical, highly publicized case involving murder, rape, and child molestation. The second addressed the political and free speech rights of sitting judges and questioned whether judges should be allowed to express their political opinions or discuss pending cases with the press.

Gates Commission recommends sweeping changes in the courts.

See Page 1-11

Jury Management Practices Continue to Evolve

Several Washington courts began a survey in late December 1990 to determine which aspects of jury service created problems for citizens serving as jurors. The survey is modeled on one completed in 1990 by the National Center for State Courts. The survey also seeks to determine what employers continue to pay their workers serving on jury duty. The survey will be completed in 1991.

In another action which may impact jury management, the Board for Judicial Administration voted to sponsor legislation to develop a plan to expand the jury source list. The legislation, to be introduced in the 1991 session, seeks to merge the list of drivers with the list of voters to greatly enlarge the pool of potential jurors. If passed, this legislation would make Washington one of only a dozen states that require a jury source list comprised of more than one list.

Court Interpreter Program Issues First Certified List

Washington's first list of certified interpreters was circulated November 1, 1990, making effective RCW 2.43's requirement that judges appoint certified interpreters for cases involving Spanish, Vietnamese, and Cambodian speaking litigants. The issuing of the list was the culmination of a long process of standard setting, training, and testing.

During 1990 the Court Interpreter Advisory Committee, chaired by Washington State Supreme Court Justice James M. Dolliver, issued its interim report recommending policies for the OAC's new court interpreter program. A survey of courts and immigrant organizations revealed that Spanish, Vietnamese, and Cambodian are the most frequently required languages in our courts, while Korean, Laotian, and Chinese are next.

The Advisory Committee's examination of interpreters' job skills had shown that interpreters perform a number of complex tasks requiring native-like bilingualism, analytical skills, and knowledge of ethics. The Advisory Committee commissioned a language proficiency study by a University of Washington testing expert to determine the actual linguistic difficulty level of court language. A two-part interpreter certification test was created based on the results of the study, which showed that most court language consists of "ordinary" English plus technical legal terms.

Court Interpreter Education Improves; Tests Established

The interpreter certification legislation was originally drafted to remedy the Court Interpreter Task Force's finding that many interpreters used in Washington State courts were unqualified. Therefore, educational opportunities were expanded and a testing program was initiated.

Two day pre-test workshops, partially funded by the Board for Trial Court Education, were presented in Seattle, Olympia, Yakima, and Wenatchee. Three hundred forty interpreters and aspiring interpreters attended, indicating on their workshop evaluations a continuing need for in-depth interpreter education. In response, the Advisory Committee is working with the State Board for Community College Education to develop interpreting classes.

In June 268 aspiring Spanish, Vietnamese, and Cambodian candidates sat for the written English screening exam. Those who passed were eligible for bilingual oral exams. Some 179 took the Spanish exam, 15 took the Vietnamese exam, and 3 will take the Cambodian exam. Oral exam candidates performed interpretations based on court transcripts before panels of certified professional interpreters.

After the first exam, raters reported that serious interpreting errors were uncovered. For example, failing candidates rendered such mistranslations as "degree" for "office," "burdened with" for "charged with," and "now that I am jailed" for "now that I know." However, passing candidates were rated as being very well prepared.

Sixty-two certified Spanish interpreters will be sworn in by the Supreme Court in February 1991, as will six Vietnamese interpreters and an as-yet undetermined number of Cambodian interpreters. In response to requests from many courts and individuals, a second set of tests will be administered during 1991.

DISCIS II Goes On-Line in Eight Pilot Courts

DISCIS II, the new District and Municipal Court Information System, was installed in eight district and municipal courts around the state in 1990. In April Seattle District Court began using the system. Seven more courts were on-line by the end of September: Spokane Municipal, Spokane District, Tacoma Municipal, Pierce District, Federal Way District, Tukwila Municipal, and Southwest District.

The system replaces DISCIS I, which has been in use since 1983. DISCIS II brings with it new, statewide data-sharing capabilities for Washington courts and gives a glimpse of how consolidated databases will serve the future needs of the criminal justice system.

Speedier Data Entry Plus Improved Tracking of Offenders' Records

Using the new DISCIS, judges can for the first time view a defendant's prior and pending cases in other Washington State courts - a boon to judges at

sentencing time. Other improvements include speedier data entry for setting cases for hearings, a quick docket screen that makes it possible for a clerk to make docket entries on multiple cases at the same time, and a module for handling parking citations.

The new system also enables the courts to view driving records and to put holds on the driver's licenses of traffic offenders who fail to pay fines or appear in court.

The benefits of DISCIS are sweeping. Local court staffs will now be able to schedule an entire day's calendar from a single screen. Data are less likely to be wastefully duplicated. Fines will be easier to track and collect. Judges will be able to set appropriate sentences based on a more complete record of past offenses.

The impact of DISCIS goes far beyond the district and municipal courts. With a common mainframe, intersystem data sharing can become feasible between other Judicial Information System (JIS) component systems: SCOMIS (Superior Court Management and Information System), JUVIS (Juvenile Court Information System) and ACORDS (Appellate Court Record and Data System).

Weyerhaeuser Information Systems has teamed with the OAC to convert the former Wang-based system to an IBM-compatible mainframe. As might be expected with any new, complex technology, the pilot courts reported varying levels of success converting to DISCIS II. Some courts complained of lost data, and in September, users identified a number of specific problems with the new system. Many of the problems involved accounting procedures.

Weyerhaeuser personnel are working to eliminate these problems before the system is implemented statewide. When the system is fully installed, the men and women of the five original pilot courts will be able consider themselves the pioneers of a whole new world of information sharing.

High-Tech Justice: 2010

See page 1-7

Judges and Administrators Earn Regional Recognition

During 1990 a number of Washington State judges were singled out for regional honors and awards.

Pierce County Superior Court Judge Karen G. Seinfeld was selected as the 1990 Distinguished Law Graduate of the University of Puget Sound School of Law.

In May State Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith received the Metropolitan Seattle Urban League's Edwin T. Pratt Award for outstanding contributions in furthering equal opportunities for blacks, other racial minorities, and the poor.

Justice Smith was also awarded an honorary degree from Linfield College in McMinnville, Oregon for judicial and community leadership. In October his own alma mater, the University of Washington, selected him to become a member of their Distinguished Alumni.

In June the Washington State Trial Lawyers Association honored King County Superior Court Judge Nancy Ann Holman, the first woman appointed to a superior court bench, for her 20 years of service.

Retired Court of Appeals Judge Harold J. Petrie, of Tacoma, was named Jurist of the Year by the Board for Judicial Administration in September.

State Supreme Court Justice Robert F. Utter was named Judge of the Year by the Washington State Bar Association in September.

And finally, the state Court Management Council honored former juvenile court administrator Lee Fish of Spokane County with a newly created Court Management Award. Fish retired from his position in July and is now a private consultant to the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation.

Judges and Administrators Receive National Awards

Several members of the Washington State justice system earned national awards during 1990.

Admitted in June as fellows of the national Institute for Court Management (ICM) were Grays Harbor County Clerk Jackie Busse, Spokane County Superior

Judicial Leadership

Court Assistant Administrator David M. Hardy, and Chelan County Clerk Siri A. Woods. The fellowships, granted in ceremonies at the United States Supreme Court, were awarded to those who completed the Institute's Court Executive Development Program. The multi-year project included ICM seminars on court management theory and operations and an independent research project conducted in students' local courts.

In August Supreme Court Chief Justice Keith M. Callow was elected second vice president of the Council of Chief Justices and the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association's Conference of Appellate Judges.

Supreme Court

Chapter Highlights

- Rule changes affect attorney filings (Page 3-4)
- Analyzing Supreme Court caseflow (Page 3-5)
- Controlling repetitive personal restraint petition filings (Page 3-6)

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the following page is a table of contents to help you find articles of interest within this chapter. Next to the table of contents, you will find a brief overview of the duties and structure of the Supreme Court.

Following a signed statement by the chief justice are articles and graphs detailing Supreme Court activities during 1990.

Statistical tables for the Supreme Court can be found in Chapter 6.

The Supreme Court

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What is the

Supreme Court?

The Supreme Court is the state's "court of last resort." As the highest court in the state, it is also the final rule-making body for all other state courts. The Court has administrative responsibility for the state court system and supervisory responsibilities over certain activities of the Washington State Bar Association, including attorney discipline.

Jurisdiction

The Court has original jurisdiction over petitions against state officials. It can review decisions of lower courts if the money or value of property involved exceeds $200. The $200 limitation is not in effect if the case involves a question of the legality of a tax, duty, assessment, toll, or municipal fine, or the validation of a statute.

Direct review of trial court decisions may occur if the action involves a state officer; if a trial court has ruled a statute or ordinance unconstitutional; if conflicting statutes or rules of law are involved; or if the issue is of broad public importance and requires prompt and ultimate determination.

The Court automatically reviews all cases in which the death penalty has been imposed. The decision to grant or not grant a petition for review in other cases is at the discretion of the Court. A five-member department of the Court hears petitions for review; a unanimous vote by this panel requires the entire Court to consider the matter.

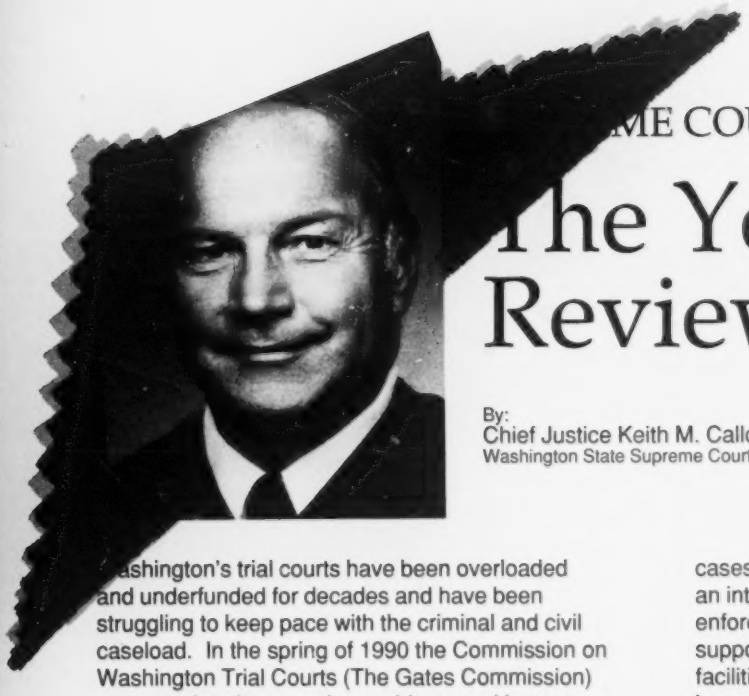
All nine justices hear and dispose of cases argued on the appeal calendar. Each case is decided on the basis of the written record plus oral arguments. The Court takes no evidence and hears no testimony.

Selection of Justices

The nine Supreme Court justices are elected to six-year staggered terms. The only requirement for office is that the prospective jurist be admitted to the practice of law in the state.

Court Personnel

Supreme Court personnel include the bailiff, court clerk, court commissioner, reporter of decisions, law librarian, and law clerks.



ME COURT

The Year in Review

By:
Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Washington State Supreme Court

Washington's trial courts have been overloaded and underfunded for decades and have been struggling to keep pace with the criminal and civil caseload. In the spring of 1990 the Commission on Washington Trial Courts (The Gates Commission) was appointed to examine problems and issues facing the superior, district, and municipal courts of Washington and to develop plans for the future of these courts.

The Commission's mandate included assessing the structure, organization, staffing, and administration of the courts; making recommendations for improvements and efficiencies; and making recommendations for appropriate funding sources and funding levels for the courts.

The criminal justice system is an interlocking chain whose links are law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges and support staff, and incarceration and rehabilitation facilities. If any link in the chain is neglected, it will become a bottleneck and cause the whole system to be ineffectual.

The Commission was to examine the problems in an objective, arms-length manner, without any preconceptions or desire to protect the status quo. Then it was to report to the Governor, the Legislature, the counties and municipalities, and the Supreme Court on any revisions the Commission deemed advisable in the laws of the state, counties, or municipalities. That work has now been completed.

The Commission's final report acknowledges that the heavy criminal caseload has been pushing civil cases off the docket. The criminal justice system is an interlocking chain whose links are law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges and support staff, and incarceration and rehabilitation facilities. If any link in the chain is neglected, it will become a bottleneck and cause the whole system to be ineffectual. The Commission made recommendations to strengthen the chain at the trial court level.

Among the Commission's recommendations are several which would strengthen administrative control of the trial court system. To increase the efficiency of our jury system, the report recommends that we increase the number of names in the state's jury selection list by combining drivers license and identity card lists with voter registration rolls. To give trial courts more access to judicial help, the report recommends removal of the constitutional limit on the number of court commissioners available to superior courts.

In the summer of 1990 we experienced a practical demonstration of the problems the Gates Commission was endeavoring to correct. Judge Charles V. Johnson, presiding judge of the superior court for King County, contacted the Supreme Court with a problem. His court was facing a back-

(Continued on next page.)

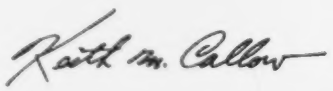
log of hundreds of criminal cases which would have to be dismissed if they were not rapidly tried.

In a gratifying display of local and statewide solidarity, judges, lawyers, and others banded together to assist. At the state level we allocated $50,000 to provide for compensation for visiting judges. By the end of August, sitting judges from Adams, Clallam, Cowlitz, Grant, Island, and Jefferson Counties had adjusted their vacation schedules so they could hear cases in King County. So did others from Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Okanogan, San Juan, and Skagit Counties. Still others came from Skamania, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties.

Fourteen retired judges heard the backlogged cases and local attorneys filled in as pro-tem judges. The county prosecutor asked former deputies and lawyers from private firms to serve as pro bono prosecutors. The county government supplied $110,000 in emergency funds for extra jurors, judges, bailiffs, clerks, and court reporters.

By the end of summer the backlog had been mastered through this extraordinary effort, but by the end of the calendar year once again the criminal caseload was mounting and it was apparent the old problem was once again back at our door. Clearly the problems which threaten us with a declining quality of justice cannot be dealt with through the use of stop-gap measures alone. Long-term solutions must be found.

With continued thoughtful study, the cooperation of all in the state court system, and a willing- ness to accept change where change is necessary, the future may hold release from these problems.



High School Students Go to Court in Mock Trials

"It was reminiscent of performances of new young lawyers who have great talent and skills." So said state Supreme Court Justice Charles Z. Smith, commending the high school students who took part in the 1990 YMCA Mock Trial finals.

The annual competition, aimed at students in the state's 400 high schools, joins educators, lawyers, and judges in an effort to lead students through a practicum-like experience with the trial courts.

Winners of regional competitions became eligible to compete in the final round, held April 27-28 in Olympia.

Eight high school teams vied for top honors: Olympia's Capital High School, Port Angeles High School, Moses Lake High School, Puyallup High School, Lynden High School, Walla Walla High School, Seattle's Franklin High School, and Spokane's University High School. In the end, Franklin, serving as plaintiff, edged Port Angeles before a packed courtroom in Thurston County.

In the mock case, three students challenged the constitutionality of their school district's decision to implement a drug-testing policy following the cocaine-related death of a student involved in after-school activities. Ruling on the merits, Justice Smith concluded the district's drug testing program was unconstitutional, based on Article I Section 7 of the Constitution, relating to invasion of personal privacy. A team of three audience raters selected Franklin as the overall winner in the competition.

The program will continue in 1991 under the auspices of the YMCA Youth and Government Program, with assistance from the OAC and the Washington State Bar Association.

Supreme Court Rule Changes Affect Attorney Filing Requirements and Settlement Disclosure

In 1990 as part of its normal rule-making cycle, the Washington State Bar Association forwarded amendments to the Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) and Superior Court Civil Rules (CR) to the Supreme Court for its consideration. These proposed rule changes were published for comment in January. The comment period ended April 30. The amendments were adopted in July and became effective September 1.

In addition to its normal sets of rules, the Washington State Bar Association also submitted a proposed new APR 13 which requires that an attorney's Washington State Bar Association membership number appear on all papers filed with the court

and that attorneys notify the Bar of any change in their name or address. The new APR 13 also permits law offices to apply to the OAC if they desire an office identification number.

The rule changes which caused the most comment during the year were the proposed amendments to CR 26 and RPC 1.5, which would require the cost of a structured award or settlement which is to be paid partly in the future, to be disclosed so that it can be used in determining attorney fees. The controversy concentrated on when disclosure should be made. Three versions of CR 26 were published for comment. The version adopted by the Court in December states that disclosure of the actual cost of the structured settlement may be obtained during settlement negotiations upon written demand by the party entitled to the payments.

Analyzing Caseflow in the Supreme Court

The processing of cases on appeal can be divided into four time segments or stages: perfecting the case for oral argument, awaiting the oral argument, writing the opinion, and disposing of the appeal.

Perfecting the case for oral argument (from filing of Notice of Appeal to filing of respondent's brief). Court rules specify the amount of time allowed between events in this process. These rules permit timely yet thorough preparation of the appeal. The rules allow 135 days in which appellants may submit their briefs and 60 days in which respondents may submit theirs. The actual time from filing of the appeal to submission of the respondent's brief depends upon how faithfully attorneys adhere to the perfection schedule.

From respondent's brief to oral argument. The time required for this step is a measure of the court's ability to get reviews heard once perfected. The length of time required depends upon the courts scheduling process, the number of oral arguments that can be heard during a term, and the number of cases awaiting hearing. The larger the backlog of cases, the longer the time from respondent's brief to oral argument.

Writing and filing an opinion. The period from oral argument to opinion filed is the time allowed to write and file the opinion. Case complexity and the number of opinions to be written during the term determine how much time this process will require.

Opinion filed to disposition time. The final time segment is that which is required to mandate an opinion. The filing of motions for reconsideration can affect the length of time this process will take.

Caseflow Management, Appeals Disposed by Opinion in 1990

Caseflow Events	%tiles	All
Notice of Appeal Filed in Trial Court → Report of Proceedings	50%	81
	75%	154
	90%	303
Notice of Appeal Filed in Trial Court → Appellant's Brief Filed	50%	119
	75%	174
	90%	370
Notice of Appeal Filed in Trial Court → Respondent's Brief Filed	50%	195
	75%	257
	90%	458
Respondent's Brief Filed → Oral Argument	50%	135
	75%	172
	90%	240
Oral Argument → Opinion	50%	134
	75%	173
	90%	310
Opinion → Disposition	50%	27
	75%	47
	90%	103

Note: Completion Rules correspond back to "Notice of Appeal Filed in Trial Court." After "Respondent's Brief Filed," time is measured between events.

The chart on the previous page shows how many days it took to complete each of these stages for those Notices of Appeal that received an opinion during 1990. Three statistics are given for each stage: the number of days in which 50 percent of cases completed that stage, the number of days in which 75 percent of cases did so, and the number of days in which 90 percent of cases completed the stage.

The statistics for Report of Proceedings, Appellant's Brief, and Respondent's Brief describe cumulative days since filing of the appeal. The statistics for Oral Argument, Opinion, and Disposition represent days from the preceding event.

For instance, the chart shows that 50 percent of appeals had respondent's briefs filed within 195 days of filing the appeal, whereas it took 257 days and 458 days, respectively, for 75 and 90 percent of the cases to complete that process. The number of days from respondent's brief to oral argument was 135, 172, and 240 days for 50, 75, and 90 percent of reviews, respectively. The time from oral argument to opinion being mandated was relatively short, taking 27, 47, and 103 days for 50, 75, and 90 percent of these reviews respectively.

See page 4-5 in the Court of Appeals chapter for information on caseflow management at that court level.

Personal Restraint Petitions: Controlling the Deluge

When the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) took effect in 1984, personal restraint petition (PRP) filings in the appellate courts grew substantially as convicted felons sought relief from incarceration under new sentencing guidelines. A handful of inmates exacerbated the sizable growth in judicial and clerical workload by filing multiple, repetitive petitions.

Recent statutory and administrative changes have intended to reduce these frivolous pleadings. But success has been limited.

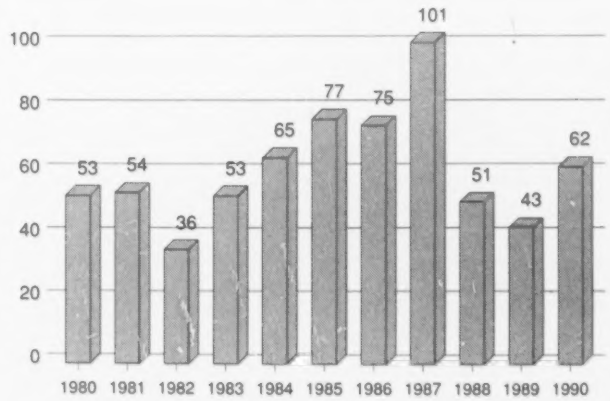
Background: What is a PRP?

A personal restraint petition is one of several post-conviction remedies available to convicted defendants.

After a defendant is convicted of a crime, he or she may appeal directly to the appellate court by filing a notice of appeal within 30 days after entry of the judgment and sentence. The Constitution, state statutes, and court rules also allow a convicted defendant to make a "collateral" attack on the judgment. A collateral attack is any form of post-conviction relief other than a direct appeal, and it differs from an appeal in that the issues are not restricted to those raised in the trial court. Writs of habeas corpus and personal restraint petitions are among these post-conviction remedies.

Not every incarcerated felon files a personal restraint petition. Based on the annual number of PRPs filed compared with the number of defendants sentenced to state institutions by the superior courts, filings were as low as 12.4 percent in 1982, peaked at 69.2 percent in 1986 as inmates sought relief under the SRA, and regressed to 13.5 percent in 1990. While these percentages do not accurately measure the rate of PRP filings from the total prison and jail population, they do indicate the

Personal Restraint Petitions 1980-1990



probability of any given inmate seeking such collateral relief.

The Legislature Supports the Court

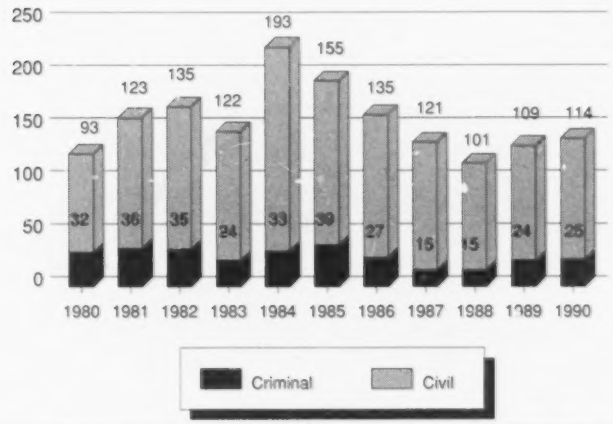
Prior to 1989 there was no time limit on the filing of a personal restraint petition. There was also no limit on the number of PRP filings if the petitioner asserted different legal bases in each filing. Consequently, an inmate could file multiple petitions for years following a conviction.

In the 1989 legislative session, Chapter 10.73 on criminal appeals was modified to restrict a convicted person's right to file personal restraint petitions. Under the new law a convicted person who has either pled guilty, failed to exercise appellate rights, or exhausted appellate rights must file a personal restraint petition within one year of final judgment. The revised statute prohibits filing of PRPs beyond the specified time limit except on the following grounds:

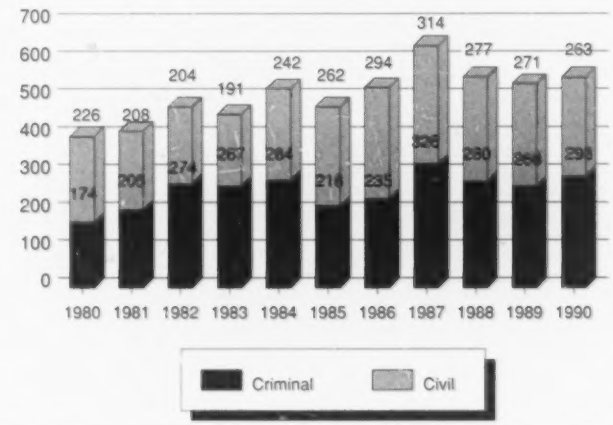
- New evidence is discovered (assuming the defendant acted with reasonable diligence in discovering the evidence and filing the motion);
- The statute under which the defendant was convicted is deemed unconstitutional on its face;
- Double jeopardy bars the conviction;
- The defendant pled not guilty and the evidence at trial was insufficient for conviction;

The graphs on this page show historical filing trends for the four major types of review heard by the Supreme Court. Note: Fluctuations in totals do not correspond uniformly between review types.

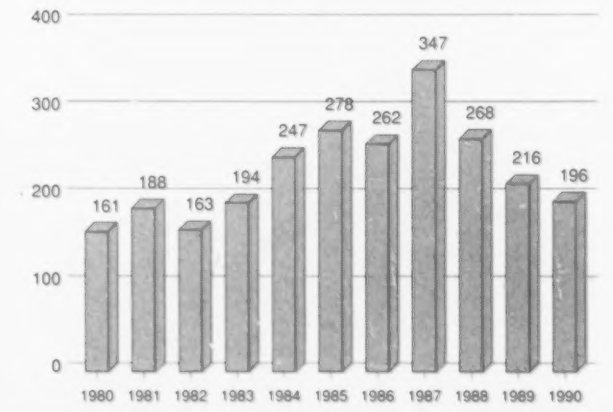
Notices of Appeal 1980 Through 1990



Petitions For Review 1980 Through 1990



Notices of Discretionary Review 1980-90



- The sentence imposed was in excess of the court's jurisdiction; or
- The Legislature or a court has determined that a significant change in the law material to the conviction should be applied retroactively.

In addition, the new law requires that if prior filings exist the petitioner must show good cause why he or she failed to raise one of the above bases for relief in the previous petitions.

Finally, this statute enabled the Court of Appeals to dismiss a petition without requiring the state to respond if the court finds that the petition is repetitive, frivolous, or fails to show good cause why the petitioner did not request the relief in previous petitions.

Persons accused or incarcerated as of July 23, 1989 received a notice of these limits and were allowed one year in which to file personal restraint petitions prior to implementation of the new statute.

Although both administrative and statutory changes have sought to reduce the appellate workload, it is a given that every petition must be thoroughly reviewed for the criteria specified in Chapter 10.73.

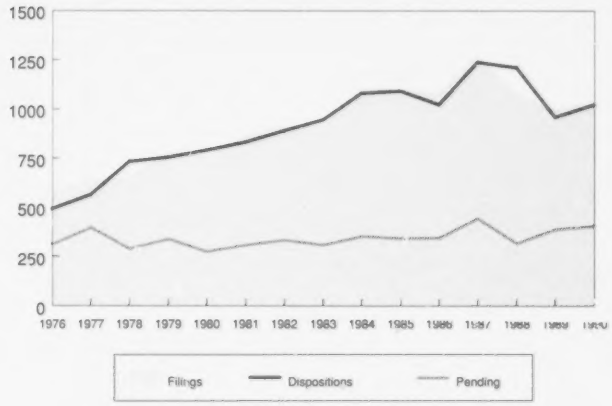
A related article, including statistical graphs on recent and historic PRP filings, appears in the Court of Appeals chapter

See page 4-9

Supreme Court:
Caseload Highlights

- Total filings increased 3.4 percent in 1990, after a two-year decline. The increase is primarily due to a slight jump in Petitions for Review, which went from 539 filings in 1989 to 556 in 1990.
- Total appeals have grown by 20 percent over the last two years, reversing a four year decline dating back to 1984. Civil appeals have seen an identical filing trend.
- Notices of Discretionary Review decreased for the fourth consecutive year. The filings were down nearly 44 percent over this period, going from 347 filings in 1987 to 198 in 1990.
- Personal Restraint Petitions increased by nearly 45 percent over 1989 totals. This could be linked to 1989-90 legislation reducing the time allowance for filing such petitions after sentencing.
- Dispositions increased by 6.3 percent over 1989 totals, reflecting the growth in overall filings during the last year.
- Opinions mandated for all reviews decreased significantly, dropping 16.8 percent since 1989. At the same time, dismissals increased 48.8 percent and reviews not accepted increased 6.0 percent.
- Opinions on all civil appeals represented nearly 40 percent of those matters disposed. This is down from 50 percent in 1989. The current rate is similar to 1987-1988 levels.
- Total pending caseload increased for the second straight year. The increase in pending matters may be due to the 20 percent decrease in dispositions rendered during 1989.
- For all reviews, Cases Not Ready for Setting have represented the greatest proportion of matters pending since 1988. Over the same period the proportion of Cases Set for Motion Calendar have continued to decline as a percent of total matters pending. The total was down from 28 percent in 1988 to 22.1 in 1990.

Total Cases Filed, Disposed, and Pending
at Year End, 1976-1990



Pending includes cases with opinions or orders not yet mandated.

Statistical tables for the Supreme Court can be found in Chapter 8

Court of Appeals

Chapter Highlights

- Approaching a paperless system (Page 4-4)
- Videotaping experiment continues (Page 4-4)
- Analyzing Court of Appeal caseflow (Page 4-5)
- Divisional and statewide filing patterns differ (Page 4-6)
- Legislation's effect on personal restraint petitions (Page 4-11)

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the following page is a table of contents to help you find articles of interest within this chapter. Next to the table of contents, you will find a brief overview of the duties and jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals.

Following a signed statement by the presiding chief judge are articles and graphs describing Court of Appeals activities during 1990.

Statistical tables for the Court of Appeals can be found in Chapter 9.

The Court of Appeals

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What is the Court of Appeals?

The Court of Appeals was created in 1969 to alleviate the escalating workload of the state Supreme Court. Today, most cases appealed from superior courts go directly to the Court of Appeals. Only specific types of cases go straight to the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The Court of Appeals has the authority to reverse, remand, modify, or affirm the decision of superior courts. Each case is decided only after the transcript of the record in the superior court has been reviewed and both written and oral arguments have been considered. No live testimony is heard. Parties may appeal decisions to the Supreme Court.

Selection of Judges

The Court of Appeals is divided into three divisions. Division I is located in Seattle and has nine judges. Division II, in Tacoma, has four judges, as does Division III in Spokane. Judges serve six-year staggered terms. Each division is divided into districts, and a specific number of judges must be elected from each.

To qualify for a position on the Court of Appeals, a person must have been admitted to the practice of law for five years and have lived in the area served by that division for one year at the time of election.

Court Personnel

Court support personnel include the clerk of the court, the court commissioners, staff attorneys, and law clerks.

OF APPEALS

The Year in Review

By:
Judge Philip J. Thompson
Washington State Court of Appeals

In 1990 three Court of Appeals judges retired. One, Judge Herbert Swanson of Division I, was an original appointee to the Court in 1969. He retired in September and will be replaced by Faye Kennedy, a private practitioner in Everett who was elected to the position in November.

Judge Edward P. Reed of Division II retired in October. Formerly a Clark County Superior Court judge, he joined the Court of Appeals in 1975. Governor Booth Gardner appointed J. Dean Morgan, Clark County Superior Court, to replace Reed. Judge Morgan was sworn in October 8 and immediately began hearing cases.

Judge Robert Winsor of Division I retired effective December 31. A former King County Superior Court judge, he will join a private mediation organization. Judge Susan R. Agid will replace him.

During 1990 all three Divisions of the Court of Appeals continued to explore ways to process and expedite cases more efficiently and to be more accessible to the public and members of the Bar.

In Division I, legislation created a ninth judicial position effective January I, 1990. With this addition, the court remained current all year. Every case ready for oral argument by November 15 was scheduled to be heard during winter term.

To improve case handling, the Division reorganized the clerk's office and instituted a case management system. Under this system, case managers are responsible for all phases of cases assigned to them. An attorney, Anne Noris, was hired to be the clerk of the court.

Division II continues to strive to reduce its backlog. A new staff attorney was added and given the responsibility to develop a more effective case screening process. The success of the No Oral Argument Calendar was evidenced by the disposition of over 100 cases in 1990.

During 1990 all three Divisions of the Court of Appeals continued to explore ways to process and expedite cases more efficiently and to be more accessible to the public and members of the Bar.

The Division acquired additional space in the Norton Clapp Law Center and moved the clerk's offices to larger quarters on the fifth floor. The sixth floor continues to house the commissioners' offices and law clerks while the judges and the courtroom are on the seventh floor.

With the retirement of Judge Swanson, Division III has the distinction of having the only remaining original appointees to the Court of Appeals - Judge Ray Munson and Judge Dale Green. Coincidentally, both men graduated from Sunnyside High School. The school recently inducted both men into its "Wall of Fame."

As in previous years, the clerk's office remains responsive to the needs of those served in the Division. (Continued on next page.)

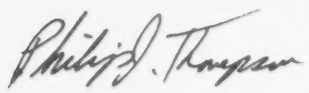
The Court of Appeals

The office continues to monitor files and due dates to ensure that sufficient cases are ready for oral argument each term. An efficient screening system, and involvement from the judges in reviewing files and issues before setting, results in a significant number of cases being disposed of through motion on the merits, certification to the Supreme Court, and, on occasion, settlement.

The Division continues to travel, hearing cases in numerous cities in eastern Washington. In an effort to promote an understanding of the Court's role, court has been held in various high schools throughout the Division. This is an educational experience for the students, and the community as well.

In addition to hearing and deciding cases, all of the judges of the Court of Appeals are actively involved in various statewide task force assignments, commissions, and on standing committees of the Court. Appellate judges are frequently called upon to assist in CLE and other educational programs for the Bar and bench.

The Court continues to be an enthusiastic branch of the Washington State judiciary, eager to improve, but with appropriate caution. The Court looks forward to continued challenge in 1991.



Sharing Information without Paper in the Appellate Courts

1990 brought us one step closer to a paperless system, with expanded use of a PC-based Local Area Network (LAN) in the Appellate and Supreme Courts.

When the LAN was installed in 1989, the primary benefit was the ability to share data and applications within a court. The addition of electronic data transmission (instead of paper copy) between the courts and other locations enabled quicker and less expensive information sharing in 1990.

The pilot project to transfer opinions from Division I to the Reporter of Decisions via LAN has been so successful in saving time and money, that the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) will expand the program to Division III beginning in 1991.

1990 also saw the automated transfer of opinions from courts to WESTLAW. This allows global access to opinions in the West system the same day they are filed in the court. The reverse process also applies: the courts can download text from the WESTLAW database into documents currently being drafted.

Videotaping Experiment Continues in Divisions II & III

The judges in Divisions II and III continue to experiment with the use of videotape as the record on appeal. During 1990 the first superior court cases with a video record were decided by the Court of Appeals.

Six trial courts within Divisions II and III are participating in the pilot project. The Supreme Court order governing the project designated the videotape as the record on appeals from these courtrooms.

A preliminary evaluation of the pilot project was released in October. The evaluation showed that video is an efficient, effective method of recording proceedings in the trial court. As anticipated, most video problems occur at the appeal level rather than trial court level, and these problems primarily arise from the need to review a tape rather than a written record.

The report resulted in an extension of the video pilot project until December 31, 1991. The extension will give appellate judges the opportunity to gain additional experience with video review.

When the experiment ends, the committee now overseeing the pilot project will make recommendations on future use of video in Washington courts.

Videotaping at the trial court level.

See page 5-6

Analyzing Caseflow in the Court of Appeals

The processing of cases on appeal can be divided into four time segments or stages: perfecting the case for oral argument, awaiting the oral argument, writing the opinion, and disposing of the appeal.

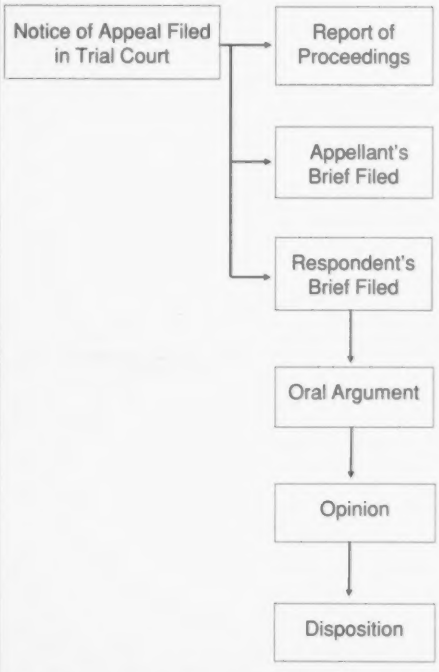
Perfecting the case for oral argument (from filing of Notice of Appeal to filing of respondent's brief). Court rules specify the amount of time allowed between events in this process. These rules permit timely yet thorough preparation of the appeal. The rules allow 135 days in which appellants may submit their briefs and 60 days in which respondents may submit theirs. The actual time from filing to respondent's brief depends upon how faithfully attorneys adhere to the perfection schedule and upon court reporter workloads.

From respondent's brief to oral argument. The time required for this step is a measure of the court's ability to get reviews heard once perfected. The length of time required depends on the courts scheduling process, the number of oral arguments that can heard during a term, and the number of cases awaiting hearing. The larger the backlog of cases, the longer the time from respondent's brief to oral argument.

Writing and filing an opinion. The period from oral argument to opinion filed is the time allowed to write and file the opinion. Case complexity and the number of opinions to be written during the term determine how much time this process will require.

Opinion filed to disposition time. The final time segment is that which is required to mandate an opinion. The filing of motions for reconsideration and petitions for review can affect the length of time this process will take.

Caseflow Management, Notice of Appeal Reviews Disposed by Opinion in 1990



%tiles	Div. I Civil	Div. I Crim.	Div. II Civil	Div. II Crim.	Div. III Civil	Div. III Crim.	State Civil	State Crim.
50%	98	86	88	91	90	91	91	89
75%	158	119	115	125	140	122	139	122
90%	255	167	182	181	215	157	224	170
50%	140	208	141	191	161	201	143	203
75%	186	271	187	256	199	272	195	268
90%	271	339	251	315	272	397	265	342
50%	223	329	217	310	233	308	223	322
75%	277	397	293	380	308	395	291	395
90%	400	470	362	499	426	498	379	482
50%	144	148	242	169	148	131	161	149
75%	183	201	315	221	176	172	224	194
90%	252	293	395	327	254	199	320	281
50%	93	84	75	28	51	41	79	68
75%	137	111	152	82	79	59	123	103
90%	167	166	224	176	114	92	174	159
50%	105	85	108	90	56	51	99	84
75%	162	134	147	145	113	113	139	130
90%	223	162	211	189	138	130	204	162

Note: Completion Rules correspond back to "Notice of Appeal Filed in Trial Court." After "Respondent's Brief Filed," time is measured between events.

The Court of Appeals

The chart on the previous page shows how many days it took to complete each of these stages for those Notices of Appeal that received an opinion during 1990. Totals are given for each Court of Appeals division and for the state as a whole. Separate totals are given for criminal and civil cases. Three statistics are shown for each stage: the number of days in which 50 percent of cases completed that stage, the number of days in which 75 percent of cases did so, and the number of days in which 90 percent of cases completed the stage.

The statistics for Report of Proceedings, Appellant's Brief and Respondent's Brief describe cumulative days since filing of the appeal. The statistics for Oral Argument, Opinion, and Disposition represent days from the preceding event.

For instance, the chart shows that in Division I, 50 percent of appeals had respondent's briefs filed within 223 days of filing the appeal, whereas it took 277 days and 400 days, respectively, for 75 and 90 percent of the cases to complete that process. For Division I civil appeals, the number of days from respondent's brief to oral argument was 144, 183, and 252 days for 50, 75, and 90 percent of reviews, respectively.

Within each division, less time was required to file respondent's briefs for civil appeals than for criminal appeals. There is some variation among divisions, but across all divisions approximately 50 percent of appeals have respondent's briefs filed within 195 days of filling the appeal.

The time from respondent's brief to oral argument is shorter for criminal appeals than civil appeals in Divisions II and III, but not in Division I. Division II tends to require the longest interval between respondent's brief and oral argument, while Division III requires the shortest. These differences may be due in part to the relative size of division workloads.

The time from oral argument to opinion filed is shorter for criminal appeals than civil appeals. Division III generally requires the least time, except that in Division II, 50 percent of criminal appeals have an opinion filed within 28 days of oral argument.

Finally, the time from opinion to disposition in Division III is short compared with the other two divisions, whose times are relatively equal.

See page 3-5 in the Supreme Court chapter for similar information about caseflow management at that court level.

Filing Patterns in the Court of Appeals: Statewide Averages and Divisional Totals Tell Two Stories

Appellate filings have been growing since 1969, when the Court of Appeals was created. The growth peaked in 1986 due to a substantial increase in personal restraint petitions filed in the wake of the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 1984, then receded. Over the past four years, Court of Appeals' filings have nearly reached the record highs achieved in 1986.

In general, total filings for all review types are above 1980 levels. Notice of Appeals filings for all divisions were stable until 1986, but had increased by nearly 800 by 1990. Discretionary reviews have fluctuated dramatically over the decade, but are up by nearly 90 percent from 1980 totals. Even personal restraint petitions, which decreased immensely after peaking in 1986, are still above 1980 totals.

Divisional Filings Do Not Reflect Statewide Totals

Filing activity in the three divisions does not strictly correspond with general, statewide trends. In fact, statewide averages offer little explanation as to why filings in one division are increasing while in another they remain stable. Only major legislation, such as SRA, or the occurrence of a major law- and justice-related event (the war on drugs, for instance) seem to have a uniform impact on the filing trends within all divisions.

A look at divisional totals provides the best key to understanding what is really happening within the state.

The present near-approach to 1986's record filing levels is being fueled by a dramatic increase in Notice of Appeals filings. There were approximately 40 percent more appeals filed in 1990 than in 1980. When we separate appeals into civil and criminal cases, we see a broad difference in filing levels among Divisions.

The Court of Appeals

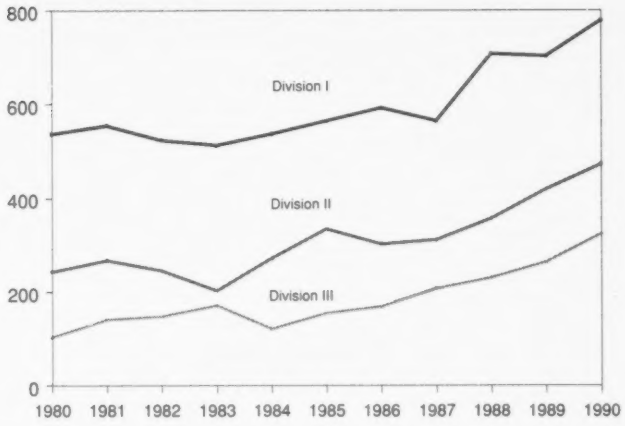
The accompanying graph (Criminal Notices of Appeal 1980 through 1990) shows that criminal appeals have been rising in all divisions since 1983-84. Divisions I and II had roughly 250 more filings in 1990 than in the early 80s, and Division III had about 200.

The number of additional criminal appeals is similar in all three divisions, but the percentage increases are not. Division I experienced a 50 percent increase (518 to 779) in filings, Division II saw a 131 percent increase (205 to 473) and Division III had a 168 percent increase (119 to 323).

Historically there are many factors which cause growth in appeal filings. One factor, of course, is the number of superior court filings. Criminal appeals may have risen so steadily because criminal filings in superior court have jumped enormously. The graph entitled "Criminal Appeals vs. Criminal Filings" bears out this connection.

Statewide, superior court criminal filings have increased by nearly 35 percent over the last five years. Criminal filings in the counties which contribute the largest number of appeals in Divisions II and III have increased at a rate above the statewide average. Criminal filings went up nearly 65 percent in Pierce County (which is responsible for roughly a quarter of Division II's criminal appeals). Spokane, Yakima, Benton, and Franklin Counties (which account for more than half of Division III's total) had nearly a 40 percent increase in criminal filings over the last five years.

Criminal Notices of Appeal 1980-1990

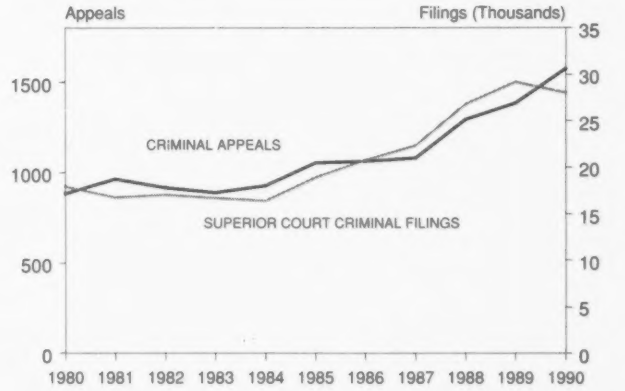


Criminal filings rose slightly less than the statewide average in King County (which contributes approximately 70 percent of the criminal appeals in Division I). The smaller-than-average increase in King County may explain why Division I's growth in criminal appeals has not matched the other Divisions.

With criminal filings decreasing statewide in 1990, primarily due to fewer controlled-substance cases, criminal appeals could stabilize or decrease in the near future. It is also possible that appeals will still grow, because the ratio of appeals to superior court filings has increased statewide. There were 51 new appeals per 1000 filings in 1986, opposed to 56 in 1990.

At the same time that superior court filings appear to be

Criminal Appeals vs. Criminal Filings
1980 Through 1990



The Court of Appeals

influencing the number of criminal appeals, different factors seem to be affecting civil appeal totals.

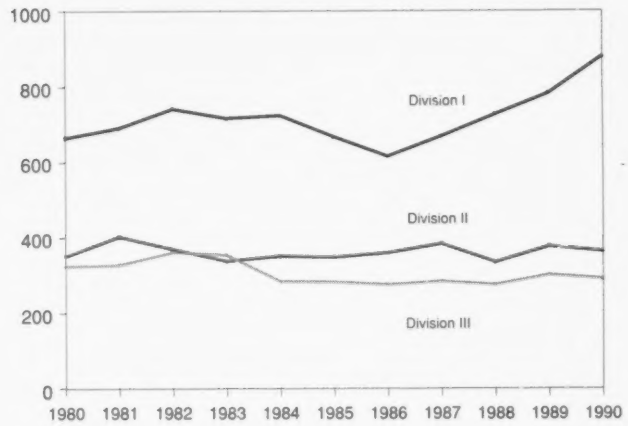
The accompanying graph (Civil Notices of Appeals 1980 through 1990) shows that civil appeals in all divisions had remained relatively constant until 1986. Since 1986 Division I has experienced yearly increases averaging nine percent. Divisions II and III have not had similar increases.

Statewide, civil filings in the superior courts have increased nearly eight percent during this period. However, once again statewide statistics do not parallel divisional statistics. For example, the counties in Division I have only had a 1 percent increase in civil *filings* from 1986-90 while the division's civil *appeals* have grown significantly. The link between civil filings and growth in civil appeals doesn't appear to be as strong as the link between criminal filings and appeals.

Division I's civil appeal increases came not only from civil cases but from other case types grouped into the category labeled "civil." This category contains six different case types: civil, domestic, probate, adoption, mental illness, and juvenile dependency (includes terminations). Division I's civil growth since 1986 has culminated in more than 90 additional dependency and domestic appeals being filed in 1990 (+125 percent) and roughly 134 more civil appeals (+25 percent).

During this period Division II had a slight increase in civil appeals but no growth in other case types. As a result, the number of civil

Civil Notices of Appeal 1980-1990



appeals filed in Division II has remained relatively stable over the last four years.

Division III's juvenile dependency appeals are up 200 percent from 1986, primarily due to increased filings in Spokane County. Spokane County has also had an increase in general civil appeals, while the rest of the Division has not. The counties outside Spokane seem to be responsible for the stable filing trend within the Division.

One factor which may be influencing the increase in dependency and termination appeals in Divisions I and III could be the recent attention given to "ineffective assistance claims" filed by criminal appellants. An ineffective assistance claim alleges that an attorney did not give a defendant the minimum acceptable level of representation. Trial defense attorneys could possibly be filing more Notices of Appeal to shield themselves from such claims.

In addition, a 1983 Supreme Court opinion established that attorneys are not permitted to withdraw from dependency cases. This has sent a strong message that these cases are

New Dependency/Termination Appeals

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
King County					
Appeals per 1000 Filings	17.5	31.6	36.5	43.9	45.2
Appeals per 1000 Hearings	7.1	14.1	15.1	16.9	17
Spokane County					
Appeals per 1000 Filings	5.2	00.0	4.4	19.9	38.4
Appeals per 1000 Hearings	1.0	00.0	1.0	5.5	8.4
Estimated State Average					
Appeals per 1000 Filings	9.4	10.8	13.2	15.6	10.6
Appeals per 1000 Hearings	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.0	1.7

important in Washington. This added importance, coupled with more consistent filing of notices, could be the motive behind the increase in appeal filings in this area.

A possible indication that the 1983 opinion may be influencing appeal rates can be found in the largest contributing counties in Divisions I and III. Since 1986 King and Spokane Counties have experienced a significant increase in new dependency appeals per 1000 superior court filings and new dependency appeals per 1000 total hearings. King County nearly tripled its new appeals per 1000 filings from 1986 to 1990. Spokane County's 1990 totals were seven times greater than 1986 figures. The number of appeals per 1000 (total) dependency hearings were equally as dramatic. (Total hearings figures should be viewed with some caution because of differing data entry procedures across the state.)

Because terminations enlist the state of Washington as a party, the increase in appeals has placed an added burden on the Attorney General's Office as well as the courts. The Attorney General's Office discovered that a number of appeals filed did not have the specific direction of the party seeking the appeal. As a consequence, many appeals have been dismissed because the appellant decided not to continue, the appeal was ruled frivolous, or was ruled clearly without merit by a motion on the merits.

In reaction to this problem, the state Legislature recently enacted legislation (RCW 13.04.033 subsection (3)) requiring the party seeking a review to specifically direct the filing of a notice. In the absence of specific direction the court may dismiss the review before employing additional judicial time. It is still too early at this time to evaluate the effects of this legislation.

Personal Restraint Petitions: Has Recent Legislation Foiled Frivolous Filings?

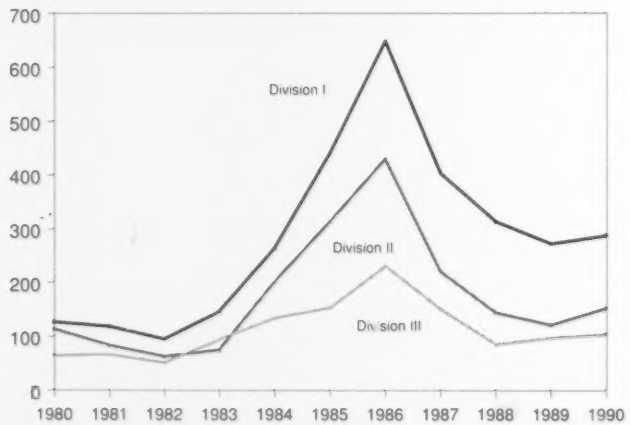
Note: A related article, giving background information on the increase in personal restraint petition filings and on attempts to control frivolous filings, appears on page 3-6 in the Supreme Court chapter.

A Personal Restraint Petition (PRP) is one of several methods convicted felons may use to seek post-conviction relief from the appellate courts. A surge of PRP filings washed over the courts in the mid-1980s, as felons sought reduction of their sentences under the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 1984. This caused a vast increase in the judicial and clerical workload. In addition, the number of frivolous or repetitive pleadings filed by a few inmates placed an undue burden on the appellate courts.

Following the wave of petitions and the enactment of 1989 legislation designed to curb frivolous filings, some observers expected that the workload demand from new personal restraint petitions would diminish to a level comparable to the early 1980s. While it is too early to assess the ultimate impact of the new legislation, we can draw some preliminary conclusions from the data.

The following graph (Personal Restraint Petitions 1980-1990) shows the trend in PRP filings among the three divisions of the Court of Appeals since 1980. Despite considerable variation in the size of trial courts across appellate jurisdictions, the divisions of the Court of Appeals had remarkably similar levels of PRPs filed in the early 1980s. As can be seen from this graph,

Personal Restraint Petitions 1980-1990



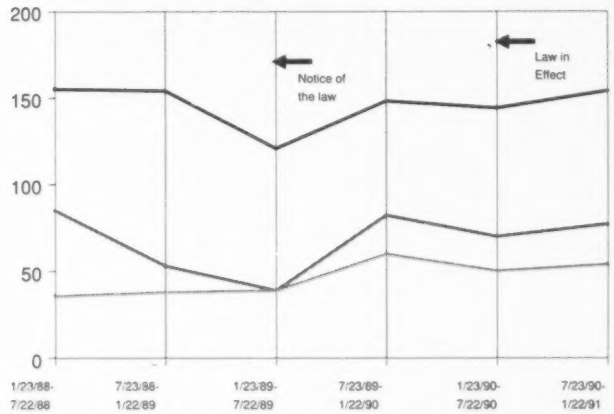
each division felt the impact of increased filings following implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act.

Although Divisions I and II realized the greatest personal restraint petition workload as filings peaked in 1986, it is interesting that the trends among divisions so closely approximated one another throughout the 1980s. As can be discerned from the graph, none of the divisions returned to a PRP workload equal to the early 1980s; the number of PRP filings in Division I remained significantly higher than during pre-SRA years.

The 1989 legislation modifying Chapter 10.73 on criminal appeals restricted a convicted person's right to file personal restraint petitions. Previously, there was no time limit on filing PRPs. Among its other provisions, the new law specifies that a convicted person who has either pled guilty, failed to exercise appellate rights, or exhausted appellate rights must file a personal restraint petition within one year of final judgment. Persons accused or incarcerated as of July 23, 1989 were given an additional one-year grace period in which to file petitions prior to implementation of the new statute.

The following graph displays personal restraint petition filings for each division in the 18 months preceding notification of enactment, in the one year grace period after notification, and in the six months following the effective date of the statutory changes. To ensure an accurate portrayal of the legislative effects, these filing data are presented in exact 6 month increments around the intended notification date of July 23, 1989.

Personal Restraint Petitions
Effects of One-Year Filing Law



This table shows that PRP filings among divisions were either stable or declining in the 18 months prior to notification of the new law. During the grace period PRP filings increased in each division, most notably during the first six months, as inmates sought relief under the old law. Following enactment of these statutory changes, personal restraint petition filings continued to increase to some extent. Presumably, this increase in filings for each division represents newly incarcerated felons who are seeking relief in accordance with the one-year time limit imposed under the new law. More conclusive evidence on the effects of the revised statutes should be forthcoming when 1991 personal restraint petition filing data are available.

While it is too early to fully assess the impact of the revised criminal appeals statutes on the personal restraint petition workload of the appellate courts, it is clear that this workload has increased since before the implementation of new sentencing guidelines. This is due to the increasing number of defendants sentenced to a state institution throughout the past decade. In 1981 only 1,918 defendants were sent to state prisons. In 1990 over 2.3 times that many convicted defendants were incarcerated, as 4,507 felons were sent to state institutions.

To better understand the contribution the increasing number of convicted defendants makes on the personal restraint petition workload of the appellate courts, it is useful to examine the ratio of these figures over the last ten years. The following graph (Ratio of PRP Filings to Individuals Sentenced by Trial Courts) depicts the ratio of the annual rate of personal restraint petitions filed to the number of defendants sentenced to state institutions by the superior courts.

As shown in this table, the proportion of inmates seeking relief from personal restraint

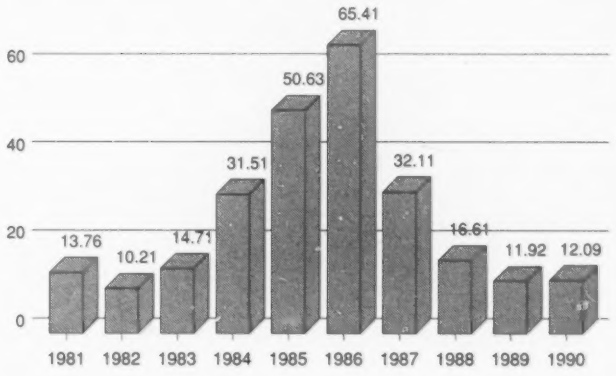
petitions varied from 10.21 percent to 14.71 percent prior to the revised sentencing guidelines. Following the great influx of petitions seeking relief under the SRA, as well as enactment of the revised criminal appeals statutes, this ratio varied from 11.92 percent in 1989 to 12.09 percent in 1990.

It should be noted that this very general indicator of the incidence of personal restraint petition filings does not accurately measure the rate of PRP filings from the total population of those incarcerated in state institutions and local jails. The statistics are further confounded by the fact that some inmates filed multiple petitions. Both of these factors tend to inflate the incidence rate. These proportions do, however, serve as a general referent for the expected probability of any given inmate seeking such collateral relief.

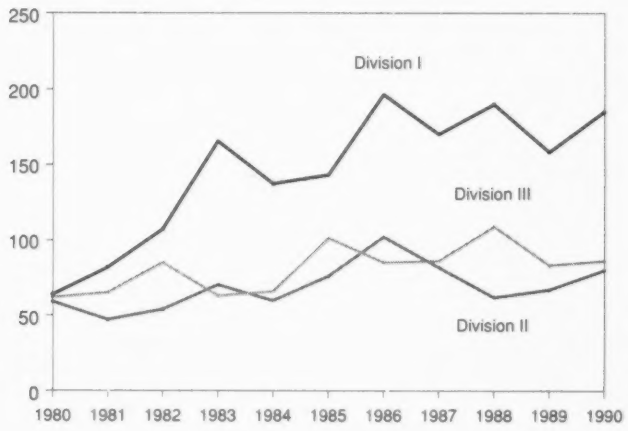
Thus, while the probability of an inmate filing a personal restraint petition has gone down to a level comparable to the early 1980s, the sheer increase in the population of convicted felons has kept the workload from regressing to pre-SRA levels. The recent statutory changes should prove useful in helping the courts manage this burgeoning workload.

The following graph, Notices of Discretionary Review 1980-90, presents the historical filing trend of discretionary review notices. This graph reveals highly volatile filing pattern exhibited by this type of review and the differing trends currently being experienced by the individual divisions.

Ratio of Personal Restraint Petitions
to Individuals Sentenced by Trial Courts



Notices of Discretionary Review 1980-90



The above graph shows historical filing trends of Notices of Discretionary Review. The graph reveals a highly volatile filing pattern and the differing trends currently being experienced by individual divisions.

The Court of Appeals

Court of Appeals: *Caseload Highlights*

The Court as a Whole

- Total filings increased by nearly 10 percent in 1990, falling just one filing short of the all-time record of 4,005 set in 1986.
- Total appeals grew by 9.2 percent, marking the seventh consecutive annual increase. The growth primarily came from criminal cases, where filings have increased by over 45 percent during the last three years.
- Personal Restraint Petitions rose by 11 percent during 1990. This is the first increase for this review type since 1986, when filings peaked in the wake of the Sentencing Reform Act. Notices of discretionary review increased by 14 percent in 1990, continuing the decade's volatile filing trend.
- Total dispositions increased for the first time in two years, principally because of large increases in Personal Restraint Petitions and Notices of Discretionary Review dispositions.
- The court's pending caseload increased during 1990, surpassing pre-ABLE totals by nearly 300 cases. Pending criminal notices of appeal caused the bulk of the increase, growing more than 50 percent since 1987.
- The greatest percentage of all reviews pending, 60 percent, fell into the category Cases Not Ready For Setting. In 1985 this category represented only 43 percent of total matters pending. This suggests that the divisions have actually been able to stay fairly current; the court is awaiting some action from attorneys--not from the court itself. This is supported by a slight increase, for the first time in five years, in median days between events for total appeals disposed by opinion.
- While pending matters and total filings are increasing, the growth is fueled largely by criminal appeals, which frequently require fewer judicial resources than do civil matters. The next year or two will reveal the degree to which dispositions can keep up with new filings.
- Statistics regarding days between events only consider matters disposed by opinion during 1990. There is a time lag between cases presently Not Ready for Setting and their final disposition. This lag is due to the fact that not all cases are filed and disposed of in the same year and not all cases are disposed by opinion. Median Days Between Events will likely increase the next few years as more of the 1989-1990 cases which are awaiting action by attorneys are disposed.

Division I

- Total filings were up 11.3 percent in 1990, breaking the old record of 2,052 in 1986 by 79 filings. The increase was spurred on by a 45 percent growth in civil appeals since 1986.
- Personal Restraint Petitions increased by six percent during 1990, reversing a four-year trend. This is related to the large percentage increase in criminal defendants sentenced in the trial courts during the same time period.
- There was a notable 5.4 percent increase in median days between the filing of the appellant's brief and the filing of the respondent's brief for total appeals disposed of by opinion. This is part of a five-year upward trend which has yet to peak.
- Consecutive 11 percent increases in total pending matters raised the division's pending caseload above pre-ABLE levels.

Division II

- Criminal appeals are up 57 percent over the last five years, and in 1990 amounted to 57 percent of the division's total appeals filed. During the last three years criminal appeal filings outnumbered civil appeals. This reversed a trend which had begun with the division's creation.
- Personal Restraint Petitions were up 26.4 percent, reversing a four-year trend.
- Pending matters rose 30 percent from 1988, while Ready for Settings increased from 300 reviews in 1988 to 389 in 1990. Although this makes it appear that the division's calendar is falling behind, in reality the court is very current. Division II generally defines "Ready" as the time when the appellant's brief is filed, not when the respondent's brief is filed, as other divisions do. This elevates their Ready for Setting count relative to

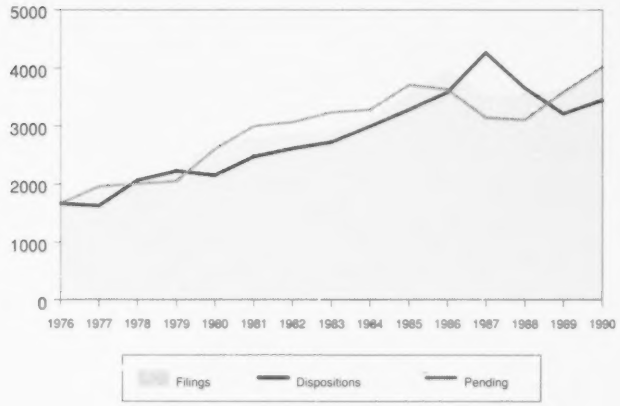
those of the other two divisions.

Division III

- Total filings increased 15 percent over the last years two years. Criminal appeals increased 92 percent between 1986 and 1990, and have for the first time in this decade surpassed civil appeals.
- Pending matters increased 13.6 percent during 1990, with the bulk presently Not Ready for Setting--awaiting attorney action. Since dispositions increased by 13.6 percent during the same period, the Division is presently maintaining a current calendar. However, the accumulation of cases awaiting attorney action could result in a swell of matters becoming ready concurrently. This could overwhelm the Division's calendar at some future date.
- Median Days Between Events for Total Appeals disposed of by opinion increased by 8.4 percent or 38 days--the first increase in five years. This could be interpreted as the first sign of the effect the growing pending caseload will have on the division's workload.

Statistical tables for the Court of Appeals can be found in Chapter 9

Total Cases Filed, Disposed, and Pending
at Year End, 1976-1990



Pending includes cases with opinions or orders not yet mandated.

Superior Court

Chapter Highlights

- King County weathers caseload crisis (Page 5-7)
- Access to computerized court information coming soon (Page 5-9)
- Electronic filing pilot project to begin (Page 5-10)
- Administrative Law Review filing trends analyzed (Page 5-11)
- Criminal jury trials increasingly outnumber civil jury trials (Page 5-12)
- Drug filings decrease in 1990 (Page 5-14)
- Filing trends reflect regional differences (Page 5-15)
- Violent crimes increase in Washington (Page 5-16)
- Domestic violence/civil harassment caseload increases (Page 5-21)

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the following page is a table of contents to help you find sections of interest within this chapter. Next to the table of contents, you will find a brief overview of the statutory responsibilities of the superior courts.

Following elected statements by court leaders are articles and graphs detailing superior court activities during 1990.

Statistical tables for the superior courts can be found in Chapter 10.

Superior Court

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Statistical tables for the Superior Courts can be found in Chapter 10

What is the

Superior Court?

Superior courts are courts of general or unlimited jurisdiction. They derive their authority from Article 4 of the state Constitution and Title 2 of the Revised Code of Washington.

Jurisdiction

Superior court judges preside over both criminal and civil cases including, among others, crimes against persons, property crimes, divorces, juvenile crimes, probate of estates, and matters of domestic violence.

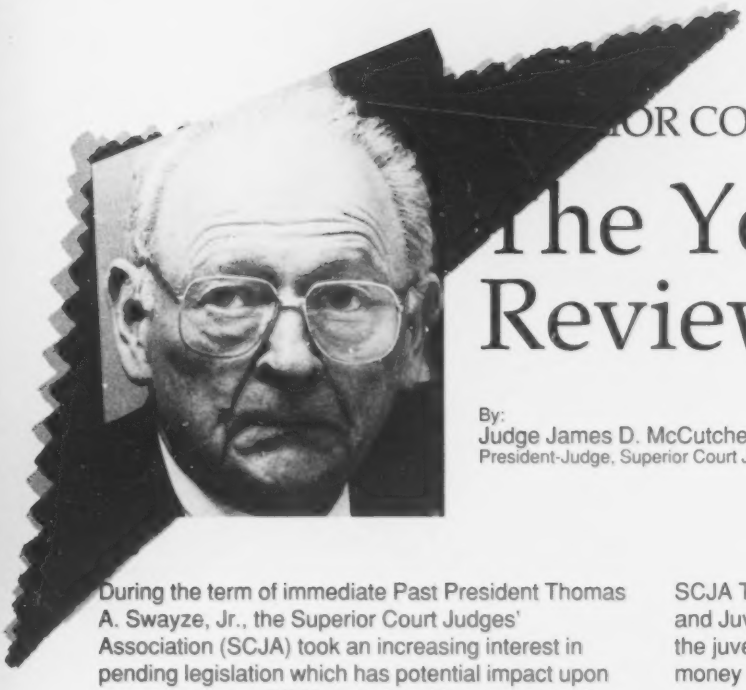
Selection of Judges

The state is divided into 30 judicial districts, each one or more counties. The number of judges in each district is specified by the Legislature. In 1990 there were 147 designated superior court positions. Each judge is an independent official within his or her district, elected to a four-year term.

To be eligible for the superior court bench, individuals must be admitted to the practice of law in Washington state.

Court Personnel

Court personnel may include bailiffs, court commissioners, court administrators, juvenile court administrators, and court reporters. Elected and approved county clerks also provide support to the superior courts.



...OR COURT

The Year in Review

By:
Judge James D. McCutcheon, Jr.
President-Judge, Superior Court Judges' Association

During the term of immediate Past President Thomas A. Swayze, Jr., the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) took an increasing interest in pending legislation which has potential impact upon superior courts. SCJA stated positions each week during the legislative session.

In the past, when the SCJA has taken positions, internal procedures have sometimes delayed our response to proposed legislation. When our positions were drafted after legislative committee hearings--late in the legislative process--our opposition was sometimes perceived as stubborn and obstructive. This is one reason we find it especially important to increase our pro-active posture on appropriate legislative issues.

the Superior Court Judges' Association (SCJA) took an increasing interest in pending legislation which has potential impact upon superior courts.

In September 1990 the SCJA Board of Trustees voted to utilize the services of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) Director for Intergovernmental Affairs as a liaison with legislators, staff, the BJA, and others involved in the legislative process. Although this position is currently unfilled, we anticipate that the director will be able to speak for and to the Association as required.

Many SCJA members are fairly conservative regarding the extent to which they believe judges should involve themselves with the formulation of legislation. However, in September, a majority of the SCJA Trustees voted to authorize the Family Law and Juvenile Committee to initiate efforts to improve the juvenile code. The Trustees also appropriated money for this effort. This process is not expected to produce legislation until 1992. We hope this participation will ensure consideration of important judicial concerns while the minds of those who need to be convinced are still open.

The final report of the Washington Commission on Trial Courts (the Gates Commission) recommended among other things that judicial impact statements be required when legislation might affect the courts. Until that occurs, the SCJA--through its Executive Committee, committee chairs, coordinator, the OAC staff, and legislative specialist--will continue to screen legislation and take positions as described above.

The Association will continue to abstain from commenting on legislation which does not affect the courts or the administration of justice. We recognize that constitutional separation of powers prohibits the judicial branch of government from involvement in purely political decisions and other matters of within the exclusive province of the legislative and executive branches.

(Continued on next page.)

Superior Court

The SCJA remains fully supportive of the Board for Judicial Administration. We envision that, through the BJA, all levels of court will be able to reach accords on legislative issues which affect the courts and be able to speak with a single voice.

Some highlights of the year's other SCJA activities:

- At the 1990 Spring Conference, the Association received the AIDS Joint Task Force Guidelines and Recommendations on HIV/AIDS issues in Washington State Trial Courts.
- In June the Board of Trustees completed a study of perceived weaknesses in the Sentencing Reform Act and issued conclusions which were distributed to all interested persons.
- In October the SCJA Courts and Community Committee co-sponsored a Law/Media Conference for attorneys, judges, and media persons. This popular event drew statewide participation.

Washington State Association of County Clerks: The Year in Review

By Donna Karvia, President

During 1989, the last year of our state's first century, we reviewed with pride the many accomplishments of our legal system.

In 1990, the first year of our second century, we added the challenge of introspection and analysis. We asked ourselves: "How well are we doing, and by what standards?"

During the year county clerks participated in the first CMC Conference of Court Managers--an exciting opportunity to be first in the nation to work with the 22 Trial Court Performance Standards developed by a national commission to measure access to justice, expedition and timeliness, equality, fairness and integrity, and public trust and confidence. Chelan, Spokane, and Thurston County clerks will host the pilot project implementing the standards; other clerks will later use the standards to measure their own procedures.

Clerks statewide participated in a major, tri-association effort to secure assistance for local government to fund criminal justice programs. The Washington Association of County Officials (of which county clerks are members), the Washington Association of Counties, and Washington Association of Cities united to communicate to legislators, community leaders, and citizens the necessity for giving local governments financial assistance to meet the demand for services and to implement legislative mandates. A gratifying by-product of the effort was heightened awareness and appreciation for our judges, clerks, our legal system, and the needs of our courts.

Clerks traveled many miles and worked hundreds of hours of overtime to contribute their expertise to many committees. Clerks assisted the OAC in developing new technologies and new standards for court statistics, uniform docket codes, FAX document transmission procedures, accounting, pattern forms, and criminal and civil caseflow. They served on the Court Management Council (CMC), the Joint Jury Management Standards Committee, the Board for Trial Court Education (BTCE), and on the Washington Commission on Trial Courts. Clerks contributed their expertise to many committees, including the Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS) Advisory, Judicial Information System, Domestic Violence, and Gender and Justice Committees.

Their commitment to education and service led clerks to serve on local law and justice councils, the State Historical Records Advisory Board, the Executive Committee on Criminal History, and the National Justice and Public Safety Committee. They gave their time to numerous offices and committees of their own association, such as Education, Handbook, and Records Retention. Clerks served as directors and committee members of the national and international associations of clerks and the Association of County Officials, and worked toward certification by those associations. A number of clerks participated during the year in the educational opportunities provided by the Institute for Court Management.

The cooperative accounting program between the Department of Corrections and county clerks was further refined and they continued to work with the OAC to provide long-range accounting and calendaring. They worked with judges, prosecutors, and Bar Association members in case management, and with prosecutors and sheriffs on local issues and legislation. There was continued progress in our work with the State Patrol, Office of Financial Management, Department of Corrections, Sentencing Guidelines Commission, Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, and Sheriffs and Police Chiefs to provide good criminal history information. We look forward to a new year of work in our law and justice system.

Donna Harris

Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators: The Year in Review

By: Madelyn Botta Mays, President

1990 was a year of change for the Association of Washington Superior Court Administrators. Four members left the Association. Carol Glover of Island-San Juan County, Mark Oldenburg of Clark County, and Gary Tomlinson of King County each have taken administrative positions with private law firms. Les Stewart of Snohomish County became a full time court commissioner. We welcome new administrators Peggy Vesser from Island-San Juan, Charlene Hiss from Clark, and Keith Wilson from Snohomish. King County has yet to appoint its new administrator.

The current officers of the Association are Madelyn Botta Mays of Kitsap County, President; Beverly Bright of Pierce County, Vice President; and Louise Amell of Lewis County, Secretary-Treasurer. N.F. Jackson of Whatcom County is chair of the Education Committee.

All courts have been faced with a burgeoning caseload, particularly in the criminal area. Many superior courts are developing and implementing sophisticated caseflow management systems. Pierce County's criminal caseflow management system has received national acclaim. King County's civil caseflow management system is proving very successful. Spokane and Kitsap Counties are presently developing new systems. Through our Association we are able to share information and help each other with systems and programs to accommodate Washington's superior court workload.

Many superior court administrators attended the CMC's December conference on the new Trial Court Performance Standards. The conference was for managers of all court levels in our state. Not only did we discuss and learn about the standards, but we had the opportunity to reflect on our accomplishments and on areas in which we need to improve to better serve the public. Our Association is dedicated to improving the administration of justice in Washington State. Each of us is committed to professional and personal development to attain this goal.

Madelyn Botta Mays

Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators: The Year in Review

By: Richard A. DeVany, President

During 1990 the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators (WAJCA) continued to fulfill its mission to support, educate, and facilitate communication with its members.

Association business conferences in the summer and winter became a forum for addressing juvenile justice issues. The conferences also gave us the opportunity to meet with representatives from other agencies involved with the administration of juvenile justice.

The spring educational conference emphasized training in cultural awareness; while the fall educational conference focused on the state Legislature, the legislative process, and making the process more "user friendly."

The WAJCA chalked up many accomplishments during the past year. We helped expand the Desk Manual for Juvenile Court Administration into a two-volume set, were instrumental in implementing foster care citizen

review at two pilot sites (Snohomish and Yakima Counties), adopted a revised set of bylaws, and helped implement the new JUVIS detention module. The court administrators also joined with the Office of Financial Management (OFM) in a legislatively-mandated study of the Division of Juvenile Rehabilitation (DJR). The association and the DJR worked together to develop the landmark predatory offender bill. During the year our association also established regular meetings with juvenile detention managers and worked with the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to develop a proposal for a statewide institutional school district.

The challenges of the 90s continue to bring opportunities for involvement. Initial efforts on Consolidated Juvenile Services (CJS) programs and funding, which commenced in 1990, will continue in 1991. The Association is also working in conjunction with the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (GJJAC) toward adoption of standards for juvenile detention facilities. And the WAJCA intends to continue to cooperate with the state Legislature in its efforts to improve juvenile justice in Washington State.

Videotaping Experiment Continues in the Superior Courts

The video pilot project, which began in 1987, was extended during the past year to a sixth trial court. Judge Robert Harris, Clark County Superior Court, joins five other judges in the pilot project.

The other participants are Judge John Skimas, Clark County; Judge Harold D. Clarke, Spokane County; Judge James Murphy, Spokane County; and Judge Ted Kolbaba, Skamania and Klickitat Counties. A Supreme Court order governing the pilot project established the videotape cassette as the official record on appeals from these courts.

There are three other video installations in King County. In these three courts the videotape is transcribed for appeals.

A preliminary evaluation of the pilot project was released in October. It indicated that judges, court staff, and attorneys are all satisfied with the use of video in the trial courts. The judges praised the system for its ease of operation and for allowing them the flexibility to control the courtroom. Attorneys said they appreciated the enhanced record video provides. Attorneys also commented that they often took advantage of the "instant" record to review a day's proceedings or to prepare findings and conclusions, and that they used the tape to critique their own courtroom performance.

Concerns about video centered on the appellate process and the task of viewing a videotape instead of a written record. Because so few video cases have proceeded through the appellate courts, there is only minimal data to indicate how satisfactory a video record is to the Bar and the appellate court. Therefore, the pilot project has been extended to December 31, 1991 in order to provide additional experience.

The future role of video in Washington courts has not been decided. A committee is monitoring the pilot project and will make recommendations on how--or whether--video should be used in our courts.

Videotaping at the appellate level

See page 4-4

Child Support Schedule Remains Intact

The Washington State Child Support Schedule was left relatively intact in 1990, though it remained surrounded by a sea of public controversy. Some minor changes were made during the year.

The impact of these changes on the judiciary was limited to the requirement that the judicial decision maker "signoff" on the child support worksheets from which the order for child support was determined.

County clerks and the OAC were affected by an amendment requiring a "child support order summary worksheet" to be filed in each case where child support was at issue. The OAC was given responsibility to develop the

form, and county clerks became responsible for forwarding the filed forms to the OAC. Although the law did not require the OAC to do anything with forms received, the OAC, with the assistance of the Washington Institute for Public Policy, has been compiling the data. Once the data is compiled, the Washington Institute will publish an analysis.

Another related responsibility the OAC assumed was development of worksheets and instructions. The OAC inherited this responsibility from the Washington State Child Support Schedule Commission when the Commission was "sunsetted" in June.

Other changes to the support schedule included:

- Addition of a section regarding support for children with post secondary educational needs;
- Allowing modifications without a substantial change of circumstance every 24 months;
- Allowing labor or Social Security disability payments for children to count toward the child support obligation;
- Allowing a step parent to terminate an obligation to support a stepchild upon filing a dissolution petition; and
- Addition of a section regarding tax exemptions.

Foster Care Citizen Review Board (FCCRB) a Success with Social Workers, Courts & Families

"There is dialogue between families and reviewers that has not, can not occur in the courts... Parents are responding more favorably to the FCCRBs than to social workers or anyone else." Snohomish County social worker.

"The review board helped us more in one hour than the social worker had on this case in three months. Without their encouragement, we probably would have had to give our granddaughter back to her mother and wait for something really bad to happen to her. This is better than court because court can't give you enough time to say what needs to be said." Yakima foster parent/grandmother.

The Foster Care Citizen Review Board (FCCRB) pilot project, authorized by RCW 13.70, is now operating in Snohomish and Yakima Counties under the administration of the local juvenile courts.

Citizen review allows parents, children (over age 12), social workers, attorneys, and other interested parties to meet in an informal setting with three to five citizen volunteers to review a child's placement in foster care and his or her progress towards moving into a permanent home.

Citizen reviews are conducted at 90 days, six months, and twelve months after placement in foster care. The juvenile court conducts a permanency planning hearing at 18 months. The court may review a case more frequently upon the court's own motion or upon the request of any party to the proceedings or the citizen review board assigned to the case.

The OAC is responsible for assisting project administration, training reviewers, and evaluating the project. The evaluation process will ask whether the pilot project reduces the number of days a child spends in foster care, whether it reduces court costs, and whether it results in more appropriate foster care for children.

An evaluation report will be submitted to the Legislature in June 1991. This pilot program is funded through the end of the biennium.

King County Superior Court Faces Criminal Caseload Crisis

During the past several years, trial courts throughout the country have witnessed a seemingly inexorable increase in criminal filings; King County Superior Court is no exception. Between 1985 and 1989, criminal filings rose from 4,850 to 8,300, an increase of 70 percent in just four years. Most of this growth was fueled by drug filings, which more than doubled during that same period.

In 1989 it became clear to the court managers and judges that several changes would be needed to process these criminal cases. The judges lengthened the term of the chief criminal judge. Two additional judges were assigned to hear criminal

matters, and a new sentencing calendar was developed to reduce conflicts between sentencing and trials.

Despite these improvements, the court struggled to meet the trial demand of its criminal caseload. By May 1990 it appeared that a crisis was developing; criminal defendants were increasingly being asked to waive their right to a trial within 60 days or 90 days (for in-custody and out-of-custody defendants, respectively). Trials were postponed because the existing number of judges, prosecutors, and defenders could not handle the workload. The backlog of untried cases grew to more than 250 and was expected to increase to more than 500 by fall. The court faced the increasing possibility of having to dismiss criminal cases that could not be tried within 60 or 90 days.

Presiding Judge Charles V. Johnson became convinced that extraordinary measures were needed and declared a state of crisis. With Chief Criminal Judge Sharon Armstrong, Prosecutor Norm Maleng and his key deputies, court managers, and representatives from the various public defense agencies, Judge Johnson formed a committee to avert this crisis.

Within days the Committee developed an action plan which would dispose of more than 500 criminal cases within six weeks. Accomplishment of this task would require more judges, prosecutors, defenders, jurors, courtroom staff, and courtrooms. The plan involved these measures:

- Prosecution and defense attorneys agreed to review pending cases to determine if any could be settled without trial.
- Judges statewide were asked if they could schedule time to hear trials in King County. Twenty-two judges from other counties volunteered their time.
- Retired judges and attorneys were asked to serve as pro tempore judges. Fourteen retired judges and three attorneys eventually served.
- The prosecutor contacted former civil and criminal deputies, and private law firms, to seek additional volunteer attorneys to act as pro bono prosecutors. Thirty-two special deputies were sworn in as a result of this effort.
- The jury department issued summons for the several hundred extra jurors that would be needed.
- Judges, prosecutors, defenders, and court staff shifted work hours and altered vacations to increase their availability.
- The Chief Justice was asked to commit $50,000 in state monies to pay for the visiting and pro tempore judges.
- King County government was notified that emergency funding of approximately $110,000 would be needed for jurors, court reporters, bailiffs, clerks, and judges.
- Court administrative staff began looking for space throughout the county to hold trials. Ultimately, the court would use the county council chambers, the county executive's conference room, the judges' conference room, and staff offices.

Through the unfailing cooperation of the judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, court managers and staff, and other county and state officials, all of the pending cases were disposed of by the end of August 1990 without dismissing any cases. The crisis was averted, and the court was able to pursue its planned 1990 reforms (see following article).

Still, it is clear that the criminal trial intensification project was a temporary solution at best. In the long term, more judges will be needed, and new standards will be required to ensure speedy trials. The King County Superior Court crisis was avoided, but the root of the problem remains unaddressed. Judges and court managers must carefully review the criminal case management system to more fully understand, document, and address the complex factors impacting criminal adjudication. Failure to do so can lead to a crisis of unmanageable proportions.

King County Case Management Reforms Continue Despite Crisis

King County Superior Court Presiding Judge Charles V. Johnson called 1990, "A year of concentrated trials, statistical clean up, and case surveying." During the year, the court made steady progress on planned reforms, despite a criminal caseload crisis which demanded statewide assistance.

More than 10,000 cases were disposed using case disposition status codes. Another 25,000 cases were required to file a "Joint Status Report" indicating any need for further judicial involvement. After judicial review of the status reports (or failure to file the required report), 80 percent of these cases were closed, 10 percent were ordered to trial, and other cases were variously required to file specified papers, go to arbitration, or take other specified action.

This work substantially reduced the number of undisposed cases. Most of those remaining were under two years old. The court intends to dispose of all pre-1990 cases by August 1, 1991. The court has accomplished these reforms with the help of five daily average pro tem judges, an extended trial day, and an individual calendaring system. By mid-1991 the wait for trials in King County will reach the set standard of 12 months for 90 percent of domestic cases and 18 months for 90 percent of civil cases.

The court implemented case management schedules on January 2, 1990. Most civil and all domestic filings are now on a time track to trial with a preassigned trial date. This system has caused cases to be disposed earlier, and given all cases a known status at all times. The court is sanctioning litigants for failure to follow the case schedule. The first of these "managed cases" (the domestics) are scheduled for trial starting in January 1991. Civil cases begin their trials in August 1991.

In 1990 the civil/domestic backlog clean up and new case management efforts have achieved their goals despite the criminal crisis. The court credits the Washington judiciary, the OAC, the King County court administrator, the King County clerk, and their staffs, and the regular and pro tem judges in King County.

Dialing for Data: Access to Computerized Court Information Coming Soon

Superior courts have been filing case information on a statewide computer system since 1976. While few people are aware of the Superior Court Management Information System (SCOMIS), SCOMIS contains literally thousands of case-related entries that are useful to attorneys. Information is available on criminal and civil cases, judgments, and domestic relations cases.

A 1990 pilot project managed by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) made access to these computer files available to a limited group representing attorneys, press, and private industry.

Since January these firms have been experimenting with the new ability to access the state's automated court records from personal computers in their offices. Based on the demonstrated benefits, access is scheduled to be available to all firms on a subscription basis in January 1991. The following scenarios are a few examples of the actual benefits discovered by those who are participating in the new Public Access program offered by the courts' Judicial Information System (JIS).

Reviewing the cases he inherited from a departed associate, Abe Attorney decided to check the current court status of each case. He sat down at the office PC and tapped a few keys to log on to the statewide SCOMIS system. Sure enough, Notice of Substitution of Counsel identifing Abe as attorney of record was noted on most cases. One case, however, had been missed. Digging deeper, Abe discovered that a settlement conference on that case was scheduled for the following week. Abe hurriedly notifed the court of the change and began preparing for the hearing.

After trial, the task of drafting a judgment was assigned to opposing counsel. Bea Barrister approved a draft as to form and waived Notice of Presentation. On the date the judgment was due to be filed, Bea dialed up SCOMIS from the office PC and reviewed her case docket. The judgment was missing. She highlighted the name of opposing counsel and brought up the attorney's telephone number. A quick call confirmed that opposing counsel had, indeed, forgotten the filing and was duly appreciative of Bea's reminder. The judgment was filed, the case closed, and Bea received her fee.

A new client appeared in Charlie Counsel's office with an interesting claim against Z, Inc. After discussing the matter, Charlie excused himself and dialed up SCOMIS to review the litigation history of the parties. SCOMIS revealed that Z, Inc. was a codefendant of a party represented by Charlie's partner.

Avoiding a potential conflict of interest, Charlie referred the client to another firm.

Some counties have been offering access to the court's computer records via public access terminals located in the courthouse. M. Janice Michels, King County Director of Judicial Administration, reports, "The public access terminals allow the court to be more responsive to the needs of the public. At the same time, self-help terminals keep costs down by reducing the demand on court clerks to service routine information requests."

The new program provides a significant increase in convenience by offering access from equipment on the business premises. No longer must people travel to the courthouse to get information. Local access to court files benefits both attorneys practicing in rural areas as well as large urban firms and practices.

Today, most offices are equipped with personal computers for word processing, accounting, or other functions. The only additional piece of equipment needed to access JIS is a modem and software. The total start-up cost is approximately $350. If the law office is already using LEXIS, WESTLAW, or other research services, they may already possess all the equipment necessary for accessing JIS services.

Based on recent enabling legislation, JIS access is offered on a cost-recovery basis at $25 per connect-hour which includes use of a toll-free statewide "800" number. Most inquiries can be concluded in a matter of minutes, saving considerable time and money compared to a trip to the courthouse.

When the system is offered to the public in January, the service will provide access to superior court records contained in SCOMIS. Thirty six of thirty nine counties record over 90 percent of statewide superior court cases in SCOMIS. In the future, access to computerized district and appellate case records may be made available. The OAC is also working with the Bar Association's Computers and the Law Committee to identify additional future services.

INQUIRE-ing Minds See Less Paperwork, More Efficiency via Electronic Filing Project

Imagine this...

Attorneys, sitting in their offices, create a pleading on their personal computers, dial into the court's computer, and send the document electronically to the court.

A clerk views the document on a computer screen, then files or rejects it.

Judges review proposed orders on a PC in their courtroom or in chambers, amend them, "sign" them, and route them to the clerk for filing.

Litigants, attorneys, title companies, newspapers, and others interested in court documents dial into a database and search using a case number, party names, or keywords in the text of the documents. After locating a document, they can view it on-line or bring it into their PC for printing.

A vision of the future? Yes, but the very near future. This scenario will soon be realized when Phase I of the Electronic Filing Project goes into effect in Kitsap County. The culmination of an effort started in July 1989, the project will use a text information management system called INQUIRE on the OAC mainframe. The project is scheduled to begin in January 1991.

Anticipated benefits include a reduction in filing costs for attorneys, simplification of case file management in the clerk's office, and near-instantaneous access to documents by judges, court personnel, attorneys, litigants, and other groups.

Two more phases are envisioned for the project. The first is the use of optical imaging technology to input documents not produced on word processors, for example medical records and photographs. The second is the integration of the document database with Judicial Information System (JIS) systems such as the Superior Court Management and Information System (SCOMIS). This will eliminate substantial amounts of data entry by the clerk's office and link case information to documents.

The Electronic Filing Project will gradually move Washington toward the "paperless" court and establish a statewide court document database easily accessible by all interested persons regardless of their distance from the court.

Administrative Law Review Filings: What Do the Trends Mean?

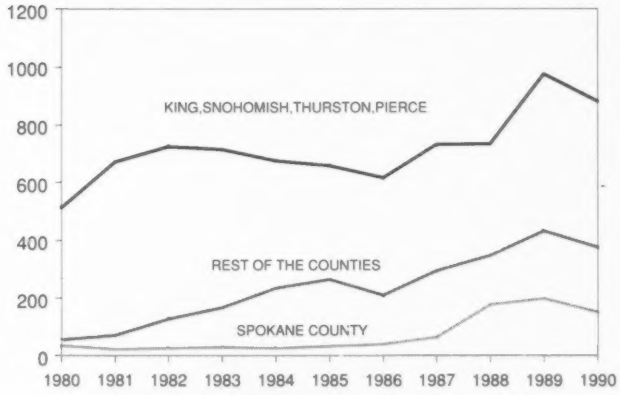
For the first time in five years, Administrative Law Review filings in the superior courts have decreased. Overall filing levels dropped nearly 12 percent in 1990 after increasing nearly 100 percent during the previous four years. Are individual counties experiencing the same patterns as the statewide averages indicate? What effect have Administrative Law Review filings historically had on judicial workload? Will reviews continue to decrease in the near future?

Surprisingly, statewide trends have been somewhat uniform across individual counties. The accompanying graph (Administrative Law Reviews by Regions 1980 - 1990) shows that the four major contributing counties (King, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston), Spokane County, and the rest of the state have experienced the same overall trend in the amount of reviews filed.

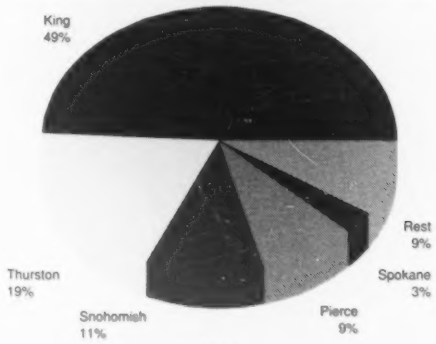
Although filing trends have been similar over the last five years, the proportion of filings by region has not. The pie chart (Administrative Law Reviews - Percentage of Filings by Region) shows that the percentage of filings from the four major contributing counties has decreased dramatically over the last ten years. Two segments, Spokane and the rest of the counties, have grown from just 12 percent of the total in 1981 to 38 percent in 1990.

Administrative Law Review filings are a small portion of a court's total caseload, but they do

Administrative Law Reviews
by Regions 1980 Through 1990

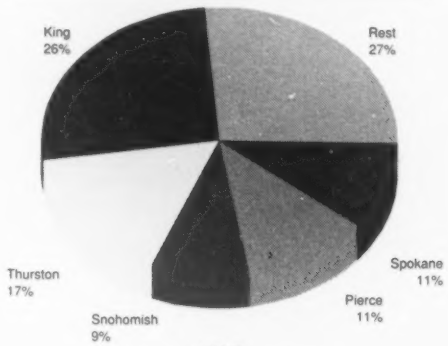


Administrative Law Reviews
Percentage of Filings by Region



1981

Administrative Law Reviews
Percentage of Filings by Region



1990

represent a notable proportion of a court's judicial workload. Last year's Report of the Courts of Washington showed that, over the past five years, roughly 25 percent of these cases have gone to trial and roughly a third of these received a jury trial. These rates far outpaced the ratio of criminal and other civil cases which went to trial. Therefore, if the recent downward trend in filings continues, it could free much-needed judicial resources to handle other case types.

An analysis of litigants revealed that the Department of Licensing (DOL) has been involved in the greatest proportion of reviews filed. Roughly 25 to 30 percent of all reviews filed over the last decade have listed the DOL as a party. The Department of Labor and Industries, grouped with Industrial Insurance Board Appeals, was second, followed by the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) and its Support Enforcement Office. (See table: Administrative Law Review Filings - State Totals.)

Although it is always difficult to project trends, there are few patterns which may emerge during 1991. Reviews of driver's license suspensions resulting from failure to obey the implied-consent law may again increase. The growing caseload of the courts has forced many license suspension cases to wait one to two years for a trial. This delay, coupled with an automatic stay of the department's decision, has made appeals seem very attractive compared with the alternative of losing one's license for a year.

Reviews counted under the category "DSHS" could maintain their downward trend due to the new Child Support Schedule of 1988 (RCW 26.19). This law could reduce possible grounds for appeal when the new schedule is used as the basis for departmental judgments.

Department of Employment Security appeals logically increased following the recession of 1982, then dropped back. Reviews involving this department have once again begun to climb to past levels. If this is any indication of the present state of the economy, then the courts may see this trend continue during the next year.

In conclusion, many factors influence the number of reviews filed in a single year. Some of these are directly related to the ongoing operations of the courts, while others are more social or economic. As shown by the table, these general factors tend to affect departments differently. For this reason, any future efforts toward predicting aggregate filings will need to analyze specific agencies.

Administrative Law Review Filings, State Totals

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
DSHS	93	105	88	112	129	132	151	133	186	153
Employment-Sec.	97	104	132	128	123	107	106	99	139	130
Labor & Industries	158	152	160	174	139	143	139	189	265	209
Licensing	183	262	249	241	235	188	341	344	422	361
Other Dept	75	99	86	74	91	74	106	105	122	152
Other Govern.	136	130	165	187	207	182	181	212	272	248
Subtotal	742	852	880	916	924	826	1024	1082	1406	1253
Spokane	20	25	29	26	32	41	64	177	198	150
Totals*	762	877	909	942	956	867	1088	1259	1604	1403

*NOTE: Aggregate totals reflect number of reviews listing a particular agency as a litigant as opposed to actual cases filed. Spokane County Totals cannot be categorized because of a differing data entry system.

A Question of Justice? Civil versus Criminal Jury Trials

A trial by one's peers is one of the most sacred rights protected by the Bill of Rights. This right is guaranteed for all cases, civil or criminal. Trials, however, are one of the most time-consuming and resource-intensive components of a court's workload.

Over the past ten years, a trend has begun to emerge in the superior courts. This trend may signal a change in the way justice is and will be served in the future. The number of jury trials held for criminal cases has begun to significantly outnumber jury trials for civil cases. Just a decade ago the number of criminal and civil jury trials was nearly equal. There are no legal grounds or even practical reasons why there should be an equal percentage of civil and criminal jury trials heard during a year, but our intuitive sense of justice tells us that civil cases should have the same access to a court's resources as criminal cases.

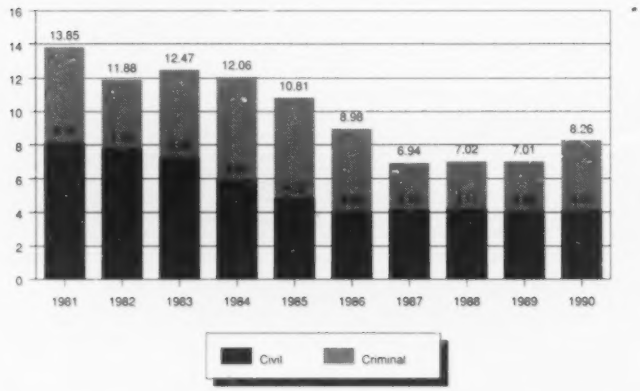
Trial Rates Change Significantly Over Time

The percentage of criminal and civil cases receiving a trial has dropped substantially, from 9.0 percent in 1981 to 4.9 percent in 1990. (See graph entitled "Criminal vs. Civil: Percentage of Filings to Trials 1981-90.") Over the last decade civil filings have increased by nearly 30 percent, but the number of civil jury trials have decreased by 36 percent.

This raises an interesting question concerning the quality of justice presently being served by the courts. Are civil trials, especially civil jury trials, being "bumped" off the trial calendar in order to make room for criminal trials? Although the total number of trials and trials per filings have both greatly decreased since the early 1980s, they have started to climb in recent years. The increase has not been equally distributed.

There were 15,000 new civil filings from 1987 to 1990, but only 104 more civil jury trials held. Over this same period there were 6,000 new criminal filings, but 700 more criminal jury trials. The contrast between the number of criminal and civil jury trials makes the issue of calendar bumping a real possibility.

Criminal vs Civil: Percentage of Filings to Trials 1981-1990



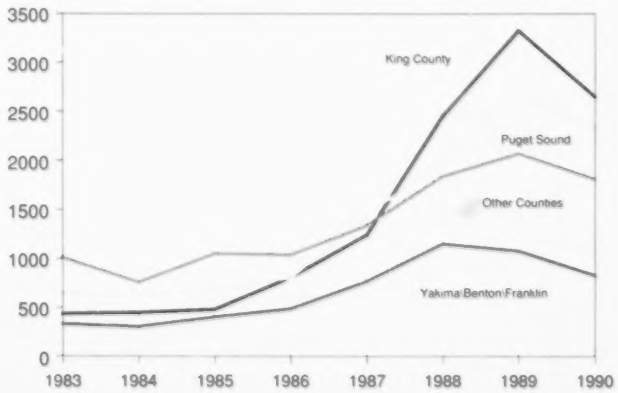
If Not By Trial, How Are Civil Cases Disposed?

While the trial rate for civil cases has always been small, it has dramatically declined during the past decade. Civil cases which once went to trial are now being handled by many alternative methods of justice. These include arbitration, settlement conferences, and mediation. This type of justice, which uses non-elected officials, disposes a majority of the civil caseload. While civil filings per judge have remained relatively stable over the last few years, judicial time once spent on civil matters is increasingly being transferred to criminal dockets.

While these alternative methods of justice are outstanding, civil cases which need a jury trial are possibly in danger of being bumped if present trends continue. For this reason the quality of justice being served to civil cases may not be equivalent to that being served to criminal cases.

The turn to private courts for civil litigation may signify the beginning of a new era--an era where justice rendered by a trial may only be available to criminal defendants.

Superior Court Controlled Substance Filings 1983 Through 1990



Superior Court

The Rise and Fall of Drug Filing Trends

Controlled substance filings have increased significantly as a direct result of stronger law enforcement efforts. Caseload data now reveal that this growth trend may be passing. The accompanying table (Controlled Substance Filing History) gives the number of controlled substance abuse filings since 1983 by county within population class. This detailed table is presented to enable individual courts to compare their controlled substance filing trends with those of other courts, particularly those in similar-size counties.

Drug filings had decreased by 1990 in all but three counties: Spokane, Skagit, and Pacific. In general, filings in the smaller counties declined one year in advance of the larger counties (asterisks on the table denote peak years). In addition, the war on drugs affected smaller counties to a lesser degree than larger counties. For counties with populations of 100,000 and over, the ratio of 1989 filings to 1983 filings is 4.4, while the filing ratio between 1988 (peak year) and 1983 for counties with populations under 25,000 is 2.3.

On the graph on the previous page (Controlled Substance Filings 1983 through 1990) superior courts are divided into four groups according to the number and pattern of filings. King County experienced an astounding eight-fold increase in filings, with the peak year being 1989. The other Puget Sound counties (Pierce, Snohomish, Kitsap, and Thurston) experienced a four-fold increase,

Controlled Substance Filing History

	Population	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
100,000+									
King	1,482,800	430	444	481	803	1,236	2,452	3,323*	2,650
Pierce	574,500	324	309	272	401	830	1,301	1,741*	1,692
Snohomish	450,200	183	166	180	261	387	430	485*	331
Spokane	367,200	171	102	196	170	33	151	338	423*
Clark	228,700	118	109	159	133	250	276*	267	190
Yakima	191,600	158	218	282	306	475	781*	744	576
Kitsap	188,800	70	60	118	43	79	89	183*	112
Thurston	161,800	66	89	122	90	134	209	239*	196
Whatcom	126,400	85	76	64	106	84	105	141*	110
Benton	110,000	108	39	74	82	114	134*	94	74
Subtotal	3,882,000	1,713	1,612	1,948	2,395	3,622	5,928	7,555*	6,354
50,000+									
Cowlitz	83,500	78	100	141	105	210	213*	187	137
Skagit	76,100	48	16	26	37	47	73	104	116*
Grays Harbor	64,200	49	27*	50	45	88*	61	38	58
Island	59,200	29	10	2	26	12	15	33*	24
Lewis	59,200	65	22	39	21	34	25	70*	60
Clallam	57,000	26	11	14	33	12	36*	32	24
Grant	53,100	57	38	26	39	38	84*	73	73
Chelan	50,100	31	24	52	53	70	115	168*	162
Subtotal	502,400	383	248	350	359	511	622	705*	654
25,000+									
Walla Walla	49,100	33	35	66	65	142*	118	103	58
Mason	38,300	12	24	26	18	18	16	54*	29
Whitman	38,300	16	27	16	8	17	5	7	18
Franklin	34,600	59	43	48	95	177	234*	232	174
Okanogan	32,100	12	26	21	28	59	96*	62	59
Stevens	30,600	17	17	8	8	23*	14	21*	15
Douglas	26,500	5	8	2	2	27	27*	33	23
Kittitas	25,800	10	20	24	22	30	81*	48	40
Subtotal	275,300	164	200	211	246	493	591	560	416
25,000-									
Jefferson	20,000	9	2	9	18	3	43	20	23*
Pacific	18,100	6	6	27	19	10	19	32*	42
Asotin	17,700	15	7	14	12	5	23	29*	17
Klickitat	16,800	19	15	12	16	45	53*	62	22
Adams	13,600	29	6	9	15	34	107*	50	32
San Juan	10,100	11	2	1	15	3	18	9	10*
Pend Oreille	9,000	4	4	0	1	1	0*	1	8
Lincoln	8,800	15	3	10	7	3	17*	11	4
Skamania	8,100	12	8	26	3	24	30	19*	12
Ferry	6,400	9	4	10	13	7	6	29*	8
Columbia	4,000	1	1	1	2	6	6*	15	3
Wahkiakum	3,500	11	7	1	0	4	11	8*	5
Garfield	2,300	1	3	1	0	1	0*	9	2
Subtotal	138,400	142	68	121	121	146	333	294*	188
TOTAL	4,798,100	2,402	2,128	2,630	3,121	4,772	7,474	9,114	7,612

* Indicates peak filings.

while the Yakima/Benton/Franklin group saw filings triple between 1983 and their peak year of 1988. The remaining counties underwent the smallest change, although they still had a two-fold increase in filings.

In conclusion, nearly every county in the state was affected by the war on drugs, but to vastly differing degrees. Because of a greater percentage increase and a later peak year in filings, urban counties tended to be affected more than rural counties. Drug filings appear to be decreasing across the state, but 1990 filings are still three times higher than 1983 filings.

Although the impact of controlled substance cases on court workload has decreased somewhat, it still significantly influences court operations. Civil caseloads, which have a lower calendaring priority than do criminal cases, are particularly affected. It is impossible to predict whether filing levels will ultimately decrease to those of 1983.

Filing Trends Reflect Regional Differences

In the last eight years, total state filings in superior courts have increased 37 percent. Civil cases (excluding domestic cases) increased about 63 percent, criminal (including juvenile offender and misdemeanor) are up 50 percent, domestic relations and paternity up 20 percent, and all other cases (probate, guardianship, adoption, mental illness, and juvenile dependency) up three percent.

Criminal Filing History

	Population	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
100,000+									
King	1,482,800	9,413	9,132	10,285	11,690	12,208	13,838	15,294	14,757
Pierce	574,500	4,406	3,631	3,725	4,280	4,781	5,964	6,623	6,779
Snohomish	450,200	2,337	2,479	2,648	2,706	2,771	3,215	3,395	3,161
Spokane	367,200	2,242	2,094	2,520	2,334	2,075	2,446	2,756	3,052
Clark	228,700	1,683	1,826	2,167	2,128	2,144	2,276	2,381	2,269
Yakima	191,600	1,879	1,995	2,226	2,482	2,600	3,197	3,414	3,294
Kitsap	188,800	1,135	1,147	1,585	1,446	1,369	1,464	1,736	1,789
Thurston	161,800	1,098	1,234	1,466	1,423	1,467	1,786	1,720	1,869
Whatcom	126,400	934	1,086	1,147	1,203	1,121	1,115	1,304	1,539
Benton	110,000	784	706	767	909	875	947	899	1,034
Subtotal	3,882,000	25,911	25,330	28,536	30,601	31,411	36,248	39,522	39,543
50,000+									
Cowlitz	83,500	801	898	982	1,037	1,102	1,124	1,037	1,011
Skagit	76,100	466	370	598	470	524	503	631	854
Grays Harbor	64,200	564	670	796	675	742	689	620	711
Island	59,200	200	150	149	153	159	193	233	266
Lewis	59,200	539	494	630	590	637	584	560	524
Clallam	57,000	380	353	344	370	366	342	367	317
Grant	53,100	547	493	473	511	521	564	637	580
Chelan	50,100	374	369	489	479	545	691	829	926
Subtotal	502,400	3,871	3,797	4,461	4,285	4,596	4,690	4,914	5,189
25,000+									
Walla Walla	49,100	385	370	413	468	529	584	437	475
Mason	38,300	301	344	389	379	321	420	498	456
Whitman	38,300	62	89	98	99	83	83	119	117
Franklin	34,600	337	370	383	436	520	646	695	555
Okanogan	32,100	280	280	387	347	445	434	417	493
Stevens	30,600	193	137	138	201	192	208	205	237
Douglas	26,500	149	155	139	157	224	255	247	270
Kittitas	25,800	180	235	181	245	256	371	292	321
Subtotal	275,300	1,887	1,980	2,128	2,332	2,579	3,001	2,910	2,924
25,000-									
Jefferson	20,000	158	167	169	180	215	255	229	171
Pacific	18,100	241	258	216	228	234	275	351	334
Asotin	17,700	112	119	180	140	147	169	147	116
Klickitat	16,800	134	143	141	148	228	262	283	204
Adams	13,600	132	69	118	86	104	194	170	192
San Juan	10,100	56	64	53	48	70	72	67	70
Pend Oreille	9,000	83	97	59	62	70	58	77	106
Lincoln	8,800	84	59	70	80	85	66	79	67
Skamania	8,100	81	89	128	114	113	109	78	82
Ferry	6,400	62	39	60	59	83	67	77	75
Columbia	4,000	51	61	29	38	41	35	46	39
Wahkiakum	3,500	59	38	66	47	44	58	38	29
Garfield	2,300	6	11	13	17	17	10	26	18
Subtotal	138,400	1,259	1,214	1,302	1,247	1,441	1,630	1,668	1,503
TOTAL	4,798,100	32,928	32,321	36,427	38,465	40,018	45,569	49,014	49,159

NOTE: Criminal filings include criminal, juvenile offender, and juvenile misdemeanor.

Superior Court

Civil, domestic, and criminal filings constitute 84 percent of total state filings. These filings increased at rates much higher than the state population increase for the same period (12 percent). Clearly, filing rates are a function of many factors in addition to population--factors such as location, economy, and other agents within the local criminal justice system (including corrections, law enforcement, prosecution, and defense).

Many of these influences are regional. The accompanying four tables show filing variation by region. Counties are grouped by population as follows:

Population

Group one -- 100,000 or more

Group two -- 50,000 to 99,999

Group three-- 25,000 to 49,999

Group four -- 24,999 or less.

Notable Trends:

Because of the Tort Reform Act, civil filings peaked in 1986, then decreased in 1987. Since 1987 civil filings have continuously increased for most counties. 1990 marks their highest filing levels in the last eight years. But some counties, such as King, were only close to their 1986 filing level. Since 1987 most of the I-5 and Puget Sound counties have had greater increases in filing rates than counties in other parts of the state. This is probably related to the fast-growing economy in these regions.

Civil Filing History

	Population	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
100,000+									
King	1,482,800	15,526	16,599	19,058	24,518	20,249	21,850	22,915	23,334
Pierce	574,500	4,880	5,411	6,931	9,385	8,144	9,551	10,319	10,960
Snohomish	450,200	2,897	3,227	3,890	5,518	5,444	6,134	6,474	6,715
Spokane	367,200	3,316	2,768	3,418	5,070	3,647	4,138	4,189	4,193
Clark	228,700	1,683	1,698	2,369	2,715	2,419	2,712	2,799	2,780
Yakima	191,600	1,181	1,179	1,642	1,865	1,690	1,804	1,870	1,916
Kitsap	188,800	990	1,098	1,327	1,530	1,572	1,865	2,115	2,212
Thurston	161,800	1,169	1,370	1,693	2,156	2,058	2,277	2,304	2,370
Whatcom	126,400	1,013	911	1,090	1,288	1,011	1,239	1,264	1,447
Benton	110,000	896	850	953	1,137	930	971	1,088	1,034
Subtotal	3,882,000	33,551	35,111	42,371	55,182	47,164	52,541	55,337	56,961
50,000+									
Cowlitz	83,500	516	603	686	825	722	890	940	994
Skagit	76,100	881	546	663	897	754	873	935	837
Grays Harbor	64,200	703	646	690	888	712	906	984	1,063
Island	59,200	564	405	319	381	376	421	431	466
Lewis	59,200	387	404	581	676	595	623	767	723
Clallam	57,000	376	373	419	572	503	596	579	608
Grant	53,100	556	447	579	629	518	586	589	648
Chelan	50,100	482	438	519	565	619	524	610	623
Subtotal	502,400	4,465	3,862	4,456	5,433	4,799	5,419	5,835	5,962
25,000+									
Walla Walla	49,100	422	352	396	504	508	485	538	511
Mason	38,300	240	276	357	382	350	393	374	437
Whitman	38,300	174	143	172	160	178	177	189	168
Franklin	34,600	522	329	381	414	365	367	349	466
Okanogan	32,100	357	335	281	302	259	237	314	353
Stevens	30,600	175	200	212	251	228	240	256	279
Douglas	26,500	186	109	118	178	148	156	197	165
Kittitas	25,800	196	194	213	224	231	243	224	221
Subtotal	275,300	2,272	1,938	2,130	2,415	2,267	2,298	2,441	2,600
25,000-									
Jefferson	20,000	130	143	188	233	214	242	241	292
Pacific	18,100	273	183	176	196	163	203	225	226
Asotin	17,700	139	138	139	119	97	122	127	158
Klickitat	16,800	85	114	151	100	107	159	154	203
Adams	13,600	105	85	104	115	93	96	101	86
San Juan	10,100	84	108	85	97	98	116	104	131
Pend Oreille	9,000	60	50	108	81	96	107	102	126
Lincoln	8,800	49	48	59	67	62	63	56	68
Skamania	8,100	123	80	83	116	113	119	175	133
Ferry	6,400	41	30	38	33	32	68	68	52
Columbia	4,000	45	42	53	29	34	36	34	38
Wahkiakum	3,500	38	16	28	25	14	36	43	34
Garfield	2,300	22	19	10	11	15	12	14	5
Subtotal	138,400	1,194	1,056	1,222	1,222	1,138	1,379	1,444	1,552
TOTAL	4,798,100	41,482	41,967	50,179	64,252	55,368	61,637	65,057	67,075

NOTE: Domestic Relations/Paternity is excluded from this table.

Domestic Cases History

	Population	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
100,000+									
King	1,482,800	11,285	11,561	11,353	12,036	12,050	11,599	12,099	11,762
Pierce	574,500	5,231	5,434	5,753	5,693	6,212	6,927	6,883	6,989
Snohomish	450,200	3,170	3,543	3,666	3,691	4,334	3,603	4,016	4,224
Spokane	367,200	3,883	3,552	3,290	3,101	3,489	2,860	3,775	4,062
Clark	228,700	2,289	2,490	2,617	2,437	2,725	2,401	2,498	2,657
Yakima	191,600	1,579	2,039	1,754	1,795	1,938	1,729	1,803	2,048
Kitsap	188,800	1,605	1,795	1,781	1,756	1,597	1,830	1,983	2,062
Thurston	161,800	1,429	1,528	1,442	1,478	1,645	1,429	1,559	1,607
Whatcom	126,400	934	975	991	890	1,143	999	979	1,010
Benton	110,000	1,096	1,186	1,217	1,065	1,068	1,001	1,059	1,293
Subtotal	3,882,000	32,501	34,103	33,864	33,942	36,201	34,378	36,654	37,714
50,000+									
Cowlitz	83,500	937	998	977	896	902	901	936	1,089
Skagit	76,100	684	685	756	699	818	726	710	782
Grays Harbor	64,200	673	782	623	567	630	622	681	747
Island	59,200	378	480	501	490	596	547	544	539
Lewis	59,200	630	716	662	672	634	669	708	720
Clallam	57,000	512	494	479	490	487	522	578	620
Grant	53,100	567	548	542	509	507	387	571	583
Chelan	50,100	653	703	669	694	661	771	814	853
Subtotal	502,400	5,034	5,406	5,209	5,017	5,235	5,145	5,542	5,933
25,000+									
Walla Walla	49,100	503	500	456	397	453	493	475	499
Mason	38,300	266	307	311	316	333	285	274	388
Whitman	38,300	206	194	214	184	147	137	170	195
Franklin	34,600	456	421	341	327	366	279	330	399
Okanogan	32,100	379	479	392	385	310	367	298	384
Stevens	30,600	310	258	313	315	260	262	293	307
Douglas	26,500	104	89	105	130	78	108	116	127
Kittitas	25,800	212	251	190	206	256	199	234	262
Subtotal	275,300	2,436	2,499	2,322	2,260	2,203	2,130	2,190	2,561
25,000-									
Jefferson	20,000	179	184	183	208	157	154	153	247
Pacific	18,100	180	207	172	183	207	147	189	212
Asotin	17,700	267	263	288	310	233	222	261	270
Klickitat	16,800	128	190	262	247	214	188	178	193
Adams	13,600	99	98	96	76	107	94	117	128
San Juan	10,100	68	82	71	82	94	66	89	78
Pend Oreille	9,000	100	104	93	87	83	92	114	126
Lincoln	8,800	69	622	916	921	1,085	1,369	1,456	1,784
Skamania	8,100	90	109	121	131	123	103	117	100
Ferry	6,400	81	83	84	94	88	80	94	63
Columbia	4,000	28	38	27	34	37	37	23	31
Wahkiakum	3,500	46	38	33	34	31	30	29	28
Garfield	2,300	24	27	16	21	16	16	20	16
Subtotal	138,400	1,359	2,045	2,362	2,428	2,475	2,598	2,840	3,276
TOTAL	4,798,100	41,330	44,053	43,757	43,647	46,114	44,251	47,226	49,484

Criminal filings for most counties have increased very rapidly over the last eight years. Chelan had the fastest-growing rate, with filings almost triple 1983 totals. After Chelan are Pierce, Franklin, Skagit, Thurston, Yakima, Mason, Snohomish, and King Counties. Only Clallam, Asotin, and Wahkiakum decreased in filings. In addition to Lewis and Lincoln, a number of counties bordering Oregon have similar patterns. These include Columbia, Cowlitz, Skamania, and Walla Walla. Each had a filing peak in 1986 or before, followed by a relatively stable filing pattern. This pattern has put 1990 levels close to 1983 levels once again. The remaining counties did not increase as fast as Chelan or Pierce but still had significant growth.

For domestic relations cases, it is surprising to see that Lincoln County has had the greatest filing increase over the last eight years. Their 1990 total is 25 times higher than their 1983 total. This is probably due to a no-appearance policy Lincoln County has established for its dissolution cases. Many people from Spokane, Pierce, and King Counties file their cases in Lincoln instead of in their home county. Pierce has the second-highest increase. In addition, Skagit, Yakima, Chelan, Kitsap, Clallam, Lewis, Snohomish, and King all showed an increasing trend, with a rate reaching nearly 30 percent. There appears to be no specific pattern for the remaining counties. The state total shows an increasing trend, with a small filing peak in 1986 and a larger peak in 1987. Since 1988 the total state filings have consistently increased.

Other Case Types

	Population	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
100,000+									
King	1,482,800	9,890	9,688	9,771	10,135	10,358	10,237	10,712	10,122
Pierce	574,500	4,372	4,168	5,699	4,482	4,657	5,464	5,295	4,965
Snohomish	450,200	2,462	2,247	2,321	2,409	2,271	2,014	2,127	2,072
Spokane	367,200	2,974	3,507	3,297	3,556	3,689	3,281	3,242	3,234
Clark	228,700	907	1,155	1,214	1,126	1,326	1,299	1,420	1,466
Yakima	191,600	1,414	1,268	1,437	1,432	1,573	1,464	1,345	1,463
Kitsap	188,800	1,079	1,082	999	1,029	1,015	1,077	1,238	1,270
Thurston	161,800	877	816	802	839	823	941	860	793
Whatcom	126,400	596	563	501	509	516	583	564	555
Benton	110,000	813	767	849	718	712	662	648	606
Subtotal	3,882,000	25,384	25,261	26,890	26,235	26,940	27,022	27,451	26,546
50,000+									
Cowlitz	83,500	641	515	543	612	525	525	459	519
Skagit	76,100	570	553	510	526	494	545	517	495
Grays Harbor	64,200	432	362	451	433	417	457	352	383
Island	59,200	303	277	318	340	357	374	329	356
Lewis	59,200	485	479	514	527	537	522	487	442
Clallam	57,000	519	514	497	561	596	661	533	478
Grant	53,100	392	344	355	354	401	378	347	375
Chelan	50,100	410	376	414	345	354	370	435	448
Subtotal	502,400	3,752	3,420	3,602	3,698	3,681	3,832	3,459	3,496
25,000+									
Walla Walla	49,100	488	484	492	509	482	477	488	450
Mason	38,300	271	244	232	265	203	232	229	243
Whitman	38,300	205	157	196	204	183	193	183	207
Franklin	34,600	279	202	234	241	244	264	226	202
Okanogan	32,100	116	157	162	149	151	160	198	178
Stevens	30,600	171	185	175	212	212	233	197	195
Douglas	26,500	126	124	111	111	114	102	116	112
Kittitas	25,800	152	165	166	160	142	140	186	183
Subtotal	275,300	1,808	1,718	1,768	1,851	1,731	1,801	1,823	1,770
25,000-									
Jefferson	20,000	149	145	153	180	173	194	187	193
Pacific	18,100	121	130	127	142	158	155	132	128
Asotin	17,700	116	115	143	136	111	173	109	129
Klickitat	16,800	105	106	110	134	105	112	118	132
Adams	13,600	83	86	109	84	81	91	102	105
San Juan	10,100	53	56	60	53	75	66	75	60
Pend Oreille	9,000	57	59	70	62	75	64	86	67
Lincoln	8,800	111	89	104	92	85	81	94	82
Skamania	8,100	51	60	46	51	49	62	63	44
Ferry	6,400	27	33	32	38	34	31	35	38
Columbia	4,000	43	38	53	37	32	34	40	39
Wahkiakum	3,500	21	26	31	28	20	23	24	26
Garfield	2,300	30	28	38	26	12	22	35	41
Subtotal	138,400	967	971	1,076	1,063	1,010	1,108	1,100	1,084
TOTAL	4,798,100	31,911	31,370	33,336	32,847	33,362	33,763	33,833	32,896

NOTE: Other cases include probate, guardianship, adoption, mental illness, and juvenile dependency.

Other filings around the state and in the individual counties remained quite stable during the last eight years. The three percent increase is far below the state population increase of 12 percent.

Violent Crimes Increase in Washington State

Violent crimes draw considerable public attention. Homicide, sex crimes, robbery, and aggravated assault are highly visible due to the harm they inflict, even though they constitute only about 20 percent of all criminal filings.

As the accompanying graphs show, aggravated assault and sex crimes have both recently reached peaks. Has this increase resulted from a population increase? The answer is no. From 1983 to 1990, Washington State's population increased about 12 percent, reaching 4.8 million. But in the same period, filings for homicide increased about 50 percent, sex crimes 125 percent, robbery 15 percent, and aggravated assault, 70 percent. Combined, these cases increased 110 percent--far out-pacing the state's population increase.

Although the trend for all these types of cases is increasing, their individual patterns vary. Aggravated assault filings have continuously increased while other case types have increased sporadically, reaching one or more filing peaks during the last eight years.

Do large counties have a higher ratio of filings to population, as some people guess? This may not be true. King, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish, Yakima, and Clark Counties accounted for 70 percent of homicides, 63 percent of sex crimes, 81 percent of robberies, and 66 percent of aggravated assaults. Except for robbery, filings in these counties did not exceed 68 percent, their portion of the total state population. This implies that filings per population in the medium- and small-size counties are also close to the state average.

Due to their high rate of increase, a closer investigation of sex crime and aggravated assault filings is warranted. Several conclusions can be drawn from the accompanying tables and graphs, in which counties have been grouped by population as follows:

Population

Group one -- 100,000 or more

Group two -- 50,000 to 99,999

Group three-- 25,000 to 49,999

Group four -- 24,999 or less.

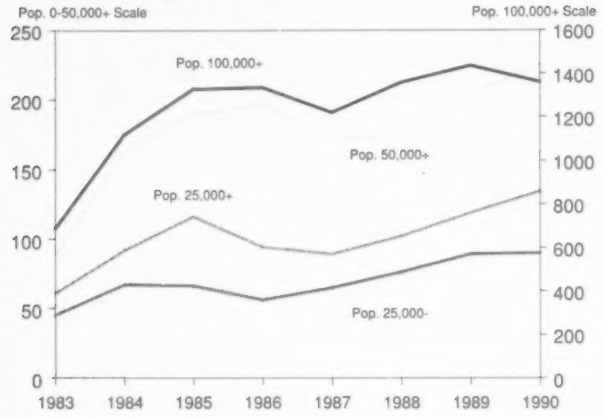
Sex Crimes

After reaching a filing peak in 1985, the state total slid to its lowest point in 1987. 1989 was another peak filing year. 1990 filings were two percent lower than 1989. Since 1985 the change of state total filings has been within 10 percent, indicating that the filing increase has slowed down. There are four different trend patterns:

Sex Offense Filing History

	Population	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
100,000+									
King	1,482,800	215	356	468	378	392	435	436	452
Pierce	574,500	173	176	216	202	169	253	231	231
Snohomish	450,200	54	93	99	187	191	159	193	134
Spokane	367,200	62	78	115	119	98	93	138	83
Clark	228,700	64	122	137	145	104	135	146	136
Yakima	191,600	42	79	75	74	87	67	55	97
Kitsap	188,800	27	76	83	88	60	56	73	63
Thurston	161,800	14	68	61	79	47	86	87	83
Whatcom	126,400	21	38	45	42	42	32	42	54
Benton	110,000	16	33	30	21	30	40	34	27
Subtotal	3,882,000	688	1,119	1,329	1,335	1,220	1,356	1,435	1,360
50,000+									
Cowlitz	83,500	24	46	49	57	49	38	44	49
Skagit	76,100	8	11	16	16	15	19	30	37
Grays Harbor	64,200	8	19	25	23	15	21	27	27
Island	59,200	7	4	9	6	14	12	16	13
Lewis	59,200	12	35	26	34	36	32	35	27
Clallam	57,000	7	13	14	19	10	19	20	18
Grant	53,100	8	26	29	16	12	10	9	15
Chelan	50,100	15	9	22	26	20	23	23	39
Subtotal	502,400	89	163	190	197	171	174	204	225
25,000+									
Walla Walla	49,100	7	27	27	23	27	22	25	22
Mason	38,300	10	12	33	16	11	16	23	24
Whitman	38,300	7	5	5	5	2	0	11	4
Franklin	34,600	9	8	19	10	6	19	10	11
Okanogan	32,100	8	12	12	12	16	17	21	32
Stevens	30,600	6	8	5	11	6	10	7	13
Douglas	26,500	11	11	11	10	10	2	10	16
Kittitas	25,800	3	9	4	7	11	16	12	12
Subtotal	275,300	61	92	116	94	89	102	119	134
25,000-									
Jefferson	20,000	4	5	9	5	8	15	19	12
Pacific	18,100	11	10	9	7	9	11	13	10
Asotin	17,700	6	13	12	12	7	9	9	5
Klickitat	16,800	6	6	5	9	5	15	14	23
Adams	13,600	6	6	8	7	5	4	12	10
San Juan	10,100	1	3	4	0	1	2	5	3
Pend Oreille	9,000	1	1	3	1	4	6	6	9
Lincoln	8,800	0	6	3	1	10	2	2	7
Skamania	8,100	5	2	7	7	10	8	3	4
Ferry	6,400	0	9	3	2	2	1	1	5
Columbia	4,000	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0
Wahkiakum	3,500	4	4	2	3	3	1	4	1
Garfield	2,300	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
Subtotal	138,400	45	67	66	56	65	76	89	90
TOTAL	4,798,100	883	1,441	1,701	1,682	1,545	1,708	1,847	1,809

Sex Crime Filings by County Population
1983 Through 1990



- Pattern 1 is represented by Skagit, Chelan, Okanogan, Klickitat, and Yakima Counties. Their filings increased continuously during the last eight years.
- Pattern 2 is represented by Spokane, Clark, and Snohomish Counties. Their filing peaks occurred in 1986 and 1989. During 1987 and 1988, their filings slid sharply. In 1990 another big drop occurred. Their filing curve looks like the letter "M."
- King County reached its filing peak in 1985 and then slid sharply in 1986. After 1986 its filings increased slowly and continuously. 1990 filings were close to the 1985 level.
- Pierce County, the state's second most populous county, showed a different pattern. After reaching a peak in 1985, filings in the county slid to a valley in 1987, then rose to another peak in 1988. Unlike other counties, Pierce County hasn't had a big jump since 1983. Its filings, around 200 each year, are comparatively stable.

One might expect that the statewide pattern would be similar to patterns for the big counties. But in fact, the statewide filing curve is rather similar to the filing curve of all other counties. This may indicate that the number of sex crime filings in medium- and small-size counties should not be underestimated.

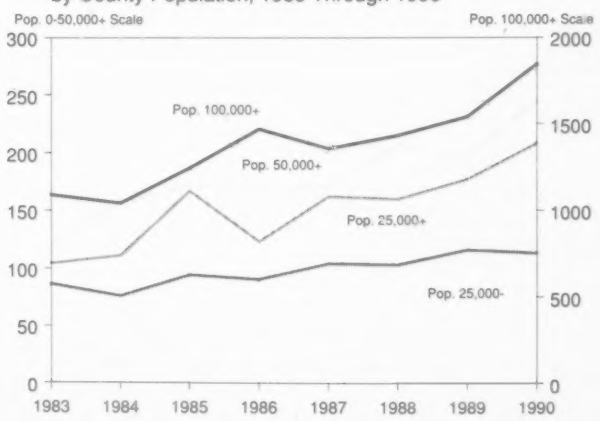
Aggravated Assault

Unlike sex crimes, statewide aggravated assault cases have increased continuously, with a small filing peak in 1986.

- King, Pierce, Spokane, Snohomish, and Yakima exhibit a rapidly increasing rate while King County had a big filing peak in 1986 and went down in 1987 and 1988. Since 1988 King County filings have increased continuously.
- Filings for medium-size counties increased continuously with two filing peaks in 1986 and 1988.
- Filings for all other counties, with rates of increase very close to that for their populations, have remained almost unchanged since 1985.

Since all large cities, including Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, are in counties with rapidly increasing filing rates, big cities might soon have higher filings per population. Additional police

Aggravated Assault Filings
by County Population, 1983 Through 1990



Assault Filing History

	Population	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
100,000+									
King	1,482,800	306	297	390	482	447	420	485	557
Pierce	574,500	264	208	220	239	250	236	263	338
Snohomish	450,200	93	101	146	143	133	166	154	167
Spokane	367,200	58	44	37	60	47	49	59	101
Clark	228,700	132	130	178	191	163	154	148	147
Yakima	191,600	108	120	110	127	141	198	220	266
Kitsap	188,800	35	37	47	61	57	53	46	80
Thurston	161,800	31	46	59	68	41	69	72	82
Whatcom	126,400	39	46	44	71	49	62	73	69
Benton	110,000	24	14	12	29	30	28	22	34
Subtotal	3,882,000	1,090	1,043	1,243	1,471	1,358	1,435	1,542	1,841
50,000+									
Cowlitz	83,500	34	46	39	56	47	51	44	56
Skagit	76,100	12	3	21	12	23	19	19	34
Grays Harbor	64,200	4	11	19	14	16	24	23	20
Island	59,200	3	2	0	4	2	2	6	10
Lewis	59,200	20	22	33	29	25	41	36	26
Clallam	57,000	12	13	15	10	16	16	16	12
Grant	53,100	13	33	19	26	30	41	23	43
Chelan	50,100	22	27	26	18	13	13	30	44
Subtotal	502,400	120	157	172	169	172	207	197	245
25,000+									
Walla Walla	49,100	19	21	31	20	29	37	35	44
Mason	38,300	17	29	18	14	22	20	22	27
Whitman	38,300	5	6	9	5	1	7	10	15
Franklin	34,600	15	31	40	30	26	21	20	17
Okanogan	32,100	23	2	28	21	46	27	44	41
Stevens	30,600	4	6	4	10	9	1	5	20
Douglas	26,500	8	4	11	13	9	14	10	14
Kittitas	25,800	13	12	26	10	20	33	31	30
Subtotal	275,300	104	111	167	123	162	160	177	208
25,000-									
Jefferson	20,000	15	12	14	17	26	14	18	8
Pacific	18,100	17	26	19	12	16	9	22	16
Asotin	17,700	14	6	11	11	10	13	4	9
Klickitat	16,800	6	9	9	6	10	14	24	32
Adams	13,600	3	7	4	6	7	14	12	13
San Juan	10,100	0	2	6	0	3	5	3	6
Pend Oreille	9,000	6	4	3	4	9	7	7	12
Lincoln	8,600	3	1	7	2	3	3	5	3
Skamania	8,100	9	4	11	14	9	11	8	2
Ferry	6,400	3	1	0	8	3	7	5	3
Columbia	4,000	7	3	0	3	1	2	0	1
Wahkiakum	3,500	3	1	9	5	6	3	8	6
Garfield	2,300	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	2
Subtotal	138,400	86	76	94	90	104	103	116	113
TOTAL	4,798,100	1,400	1,387	1,676	1,853	1,796	1,905	2,032	2,407

officers have been hired in all large counties during the last four years; therefore the increased filings may be due to increased enforcement.

Domestic Violence/Civil Harassment Caseload Continues To Increase

The 1984 implementation of the Domestic Violence Protection Act created a civil remedy for persons abused by family or household members. This legislation was supplemented by the Antiharassment Act of 1987, which provides victims of harassment "with a speedy and inexpensive method of obtaining civil antiharassment protection orders preventing all further unwanted contact between the victim and the perpetrator." Under each cause of action both temporary 14-day and one-year protection orders can be granted.

Currently, domestic violence and civil harassment matters are reported with other cases in the civil "Other Petitions and Complaints" caseload category. Given the time-consuming nature of domestic violence and civil harassment cases, which typically involve pro se litigants, it is important to monitor the impact of these matters on judicial and clerical resources. For this reason these two case types will be reported separately under a revised caseload reporting model expected to be implemented in 1991.

The table on the following page shows the growth in filings for both domestic violence and civil harassment cases for each

Superior Court

The Superior Courts
History of Civil Harassment and Domestic Violence Filings, 1984-1990

	1984	1985	% Chg	1986	% Chg	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
Adams	0	8	---	9	12.5%	11	22.2%	26	136.4%	25	-3.8%	20	-20.0%
Asotin	0	9	---	24	166.7%	20	-16.7%	44	120.0%	31	-29.5%	56	80.6%
Benton	15	131	773.3%	167	27.5%	224	34.1%	322	43.8%	334	3.7%	301	-9.9%
Chelan	16	81	406.3%	95	17.3%	138	45.3%	158	14.5%	206	30.4%	239	16.0%
Clallam	21	100	376.2%	160	60.0%	200	25.0%	263	31.5%	237	-9.9%	280	18.1%
Clark	111	554	399.1%	598	7.9%	644	7.7%	799	24.1%	755	-5.5%	757	0.3%
Columbia	0	0	---	0	---	1	---	16	1,500.0%	15	-6.3%	19	26.7%
Cowlitz	48	171	256.3%	215	25.7%	219	1.9%	299	36.5%	348	16.4%	385	10.6%
Douglas	0	13	---	46	253.8%	44	-4.3%	51	15.9%	65	27.5%	57	-12.3%
Ferry	0	0	---	0	---	12	---	40	233.3%	37	-7.5%	30	-18.9%
Franklin	7	29	314.3%	45	55.2%	71	57.8%	89	25.4%	101	13.5%	190	88.1%
Garfield	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	3	---	2	-33.3%
Grant	24	107	345.8%	149	39.3%	164	10.1%	204	24.4%	257	26.0%	354	37.7%
Grays Harbor	17	144	747.1%	194	34.7%	284	46.4%	434	52.8%	505	16.4%	567	12.3%
Island	7	35	400.0%	74	111.4%	90	21.6%	98	8.9%	123	25.5%	184	49.6%
Jefferson	17	43	152.9%	84	95.3%	80	-4.8%	98	22.5%	105	7.1%	123	17.1%
King	114	855	650.0%	1,450	69.6%	1,766	21.8%	2,439	38.1%	2,735	12.1%	3,135	14.6%
Kitsap	41	221	439.0%	284	28.5%	401	41.2%	563	40.4%	676	20.1%	645	-4.6%
Kittitas	3	10	233.3%	24	140.0%	49	104.2%	53	8.2%	68	28.3%	69	1.5%
Klickitat	0	0	---	0	---	9	---	69	666.7%	77	11.6%	102	32.5%
Lewis	45	163	262.2%	251	54.0%	264	5.2%	299	13.3%	407	36.1%	440	8.1%
Lincoln	6	13	116.7%	11	-15.4%	16	45.5%	24	50.0%	20	-16.7%	29	45.0%
Mason	9	46	411.1%	78	69.6%	100	28.2%	148	48.0%	109	-26.4%	157	44.0%
Okanogan	6	28	366.7%	77	175.0%	70	-9.1%	72	2.9%	152	111.1%	180	18.4%
Pacific	11	38	245.5%	54	42.1%	60	11.1%	81	35.0%	105	29.6%	102	-2.9%
Pend Oreille	3	20	566.7%	15	-25.0%	34	126.7%	43	26.5%	45	4.7%	74	64.4%
Pierce	87	692	695.4%	1,209	74.7%	1,511	25.0%	2,362	56.3%	2,923	23.8%	3,230	10.5%
San Juan	0	0	---	0	---	4	---	25	525.0%	26	4.0%	39	50.0%
Skagit	20	113	465.0%	182	61.1%	201	10.4%	266	32.3%	280	5.3%	230	-17.9%
Skamania	0	19	---	35	84.2%	30	-14.3%	48	60.0%	68	41.7%	51	-25.0%
Snohomish	62	365	488.7%	1,125	208.2%	1,475	31.1%	2,013	36.5%	2,147	6.7%	2,289	6.6%
Spokane	158	683	332.3%	860	25.9%	799	-7.1%	1,315	64.6%	1,400	6.5%	1,572	12.3%
Stevens	9	22	144.4%	49	122.7%	55	12.2%	81	47.3%	104	28.4%	153	47.1%
Thurston	32	156	387.5%	313	100.6%	426	36.1%	604	41.8%	668	10.6%	684	2.4%
Wahkiakum	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	19	---	20	5.3%	18	-10.0%
Walla Walla	0	21	---	97	361.9%	141	45.4%	170	20.6%	230	35.3%	223	-3.0%
Whatcom	7	116	1,557.1%	174	50.0%	179	2.9%	343	91.6%	292	-14.9%	371	27.1%
Whitman	0	7	---	9	28.6%	14	55.6%	50	257.1%	60	20.0%	59	-1.7%
Yakima	72	299	315.3%	400	33.8%	467	16.8%	564	20.8%	534	-5.3%	629	17.8%
State	968	5,312	448.8%	8,557	61.1%	10,273	20.1%	14,592	42.0%	16,293	11.7%	18,045	10.8%

county. Since implementation of the 1984 Domestic Violence Protection Act did not occur until late that year, 1985 is the first full year of activity with which to make meaningful comparisons. As one can see from this table, there has been significant growth in statewide filings since legislative enactment. While huge proportional increases occurred in both 1986 and 1988, it is notable that the smallest percentage increase during this period was in excess of 10 percent in 1990.

These cases have had a marked impact on court resources. Although no estimate of the impact on clerical staff is available, the effect on statewide judicial resources can be determined. On average, a case filed under the "Other Petitions and Complaints" reporting category will consume 42.1 judicial minutes. This value was derived from the 1986 Washington Superior Court Weighted Caseload Study, but may be overly conservative for cases which usually involve pro se litigants.

Based on this standard, just over 3,727 hours of judicial time was required to process these statewide filings in 1985. In 1986 the time required increased by more than 61 percent, to 6,004 judicial hours. In 1987 domestic violence and civil harassment case filings required 7,208 hours to process. In 1988 a 42 percent rise in these filings resulted in an expenditure of more than 10,238 judicial hours. In 1989 the filing increase was somewhat under 12 percent, requiring 11,432 hours of judicial time. Finally, in 1990, the near 11 percent rise in these case filings necessitated that, on average, more than 12,661 judicial hours be spent statewide on these two case types. Thus, in six years the burden on judicial resources from these cases has risen over 239 percent.

Survey Gives Perspective on Superior Court Staffing

The 1990 year-end staffing survey provided a statewide perspective of staffing for superior courts and county clerk offices. It should be noted that the figures given below merely reflect the ratios between judicial officers and clerical staff based on the staffing levels in December 1990; they are not intended as a standard for the number of clerical staff needed to support the various functions performed by court administration or the county clerk's office.

Except for judgeships, the staffing levels are full time equivalents (FTEs) based on a 35-hour work-week. Staffing information for juvenile probation and detention services, because of the range of possible functions provided, was not included in the survey.

Each court divides its functions according to its individual resources and organizational structure. For example, in smaller courts the court reporter functions as administrative staff to the judge. As another example, court administration may provide some functions performed by the county clerk's office in other courts. No attempt was made to allocate FTEs by function; rather, FTEs were allocated by organization. The County Statistical Tables section of this report contains staffing information for each county and judicial district.

Statewide Superior Court Staffing, 1990

Judgeships	147.00
Court Commissioners	35.70
Judgeships and Court Commissioners	182.70
Court Reporters	135.52
Court Administrators	24.21
Administrative Staff	258.56
Total Administration	282.77
Clerks' Office Staff	640.09

Ratio of Staffing FTEs to Judges and Judges Plus Commissioners, 1990

Staffing	Judges	Judges Plus Comm.
Court Commissioners	.24	N/A
Court Reporters	.92	N/A
Court Administration	1.92	1.55
Clerk's Office	4.35	3.50
Administration & Clerks	6.28	5.05

Review of the staffing table (located on page 10-9) shows that there is almost a one-to-one correspondence between judges and court reporters in the superior courts, reflecting a slight reliance on electronic recording in lieu of court reporters. For every judge statewide there are 1.92 administrative FTEs and 4.35 clerk's office FTEs. For judges and commissioners combined these ratios are somewhat lower; there are 1.55 administrative FTEs and 3.50 clerk's office FTEs for each judicial officer.

Superior Court

Superior Court: *Caseload Highlights*

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1986-1990

- Overall, only a 1.8 percent increase in case filings occurred in 1990.
- Total statewide criminal filings were down four percent in 1990, the first decline since 1984.
- Although criminal filings decreased in 1990, the 3.9 percent rise in civil filings and 6.6 percent jump in juvenile offender cases accounted for the small increase in overall statewide case filings.
- Juvenile offender filings continued a steady upward climb for the third consecutive year.
- Although probate, guardianship, and adoption filings remained stable, statewide mental illness filings declined to pre-1985 levels.
- Although the upward trend continued for the sixth consecutive year, total statewide dispositions increased by only three percent in 1990.
- The 5.7 percent rise in civil dispositions accounted for most of the increase in total statewide dispositions.
- Non-trial proceedings continued a steady pattern of growth, up 4.3 percent in 1990. This increase is due principally to the rise in civil, criminal, and juvenile dependency non-trial matters.
- Overall, the statewide number of trials remained stable in 1990. The increases in civil and criminal trials were offset by the substantial reduction in juvenile offender trials.

Criminal Activity, 1986-1990

- Total criminal filings declined for the first time since 1984, down four percent in 1990.
- The decline in total criminal filings is due primarily to a 16.5 percent reduction in controlled substance cases and a 13.5 percent drop in burglary filings.
- Homicide and aggravated assault filings rose 20.4 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively, in 1990.
- After two years of increased sex crimes filings, these matters declined 2.1 percent in 1990.
- Congruent with criminal filings, total statewide criminal dispositions declined for the first time since 1984.
- After two years of no growth in the number of acquittals, a 29.8 percent increase in this disposition category occurred in 1990.
- Although the number of criminal defendants sentenced remained relatively stable throughout the early 1980s, the number has increased 130 percent since 1986. This increase in sentences to state institutions is concomitant with the significant growth in controlled substance filings that occurred in the late 1980s.
- The number of criminal jury trials increased by 16.1 percent, reaching a record level in 1990.

Civil Activity, 1986-1990

- Total civil filings increased for the third consecutive year, up 3.9 percent in 1990. This slight increase is due to a 4.8 percent rise in domestic relations cases and an 8.8 percent jump in other petitions and complaints filings.
- Civil dispositions continued to increase, up 5.7 percent in 1990.
- Default judgments rose 9.3 percent in 1990, continuing the upward trend established in 1983.
- The steady increase in total civil proceedings reached a record level in 1990, as more than 139,000 hearings or trials were transacted by the superior courts.

Other Case Activity, 1986-1990

- Other civil filings decreased slightly statewide in 1990, down 2.6 percent. Mental Illness filings provided the bulk of the decrease, declining by 714 filings during 1990.
- Total dispositions for other civil cases responded to the decrease in filings by dropping 11.5 percent in 1990.
- Other civil case proceedings declined by 4.4 percent in 1990 reversing a five-year upward trend. All other civil cases types experienced a decrease in proceedings held.

Juvenile Offender Activity, 1986-1990

- Juvenile offender filings rose for the third consecutive year, with a 10.8 percent increase in 1990. There

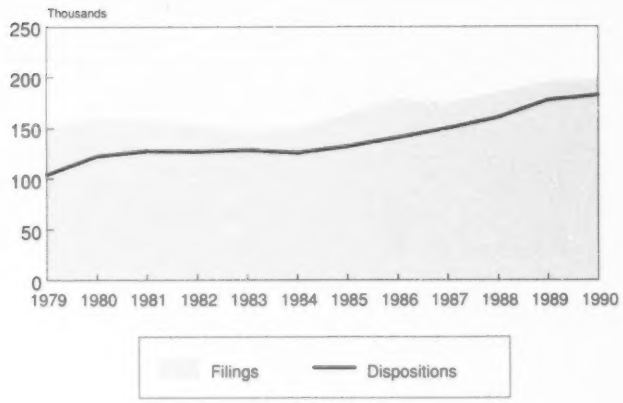
were 3,452 more filings in 1990 than in 1987.

- The number of juvenile offender changes of venue and declinations of jurisdiction rose by 30.5 percent. This was the second straight annual increase.
- Juvenile offender convictions rose modestly by 2.8 percent, while offenders sentenced to state institutions decreased by 3.2 percent. This trend is contrary to that exhibited by adult offenders convicted and sentenced.

Juvenile Dependency Activity, 1986-1990

- Juvenile dependency filings have dropped for the second straight year, with a 3.5 percent decline in 1990.
- The number of dependency petitions dismissed decreased by 8.1 percent reversing a five-year upward trend.
- Total statewide dependency proceedings have increased by 16.7 percent in 1990. Proceedings totals have continued to grow over the decade, while filing totals have recently shifted downward.

Total Cases Filed and Disposed
at Year End, 1979-1990



Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Chapter Highlights

- New DISCIS goes on-line (Page 6-5)
- Judicial elections bring surprising results (Page 6-5)
- Weighted caseload study is updated (Page 6-6)
- Courts cope successfully with mandatory auto insurance caseload (Page 6-7)
- Trends differ in district and municipal courts (Page 6-8)

A Guide to Using this Chapter

On the following page is a table of contents to help you find articles of interest within this chapter. Next to the table of contents, you will find a brief summary of the duties and structure of the courts of limited jurisdiction.

Following a signed statement by court leaders are articles and graphs detailing district and municipal court activities during 1990.

Statistical tables for the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction can be found in Chapter 11.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

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What are the

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction?

The courts of limited jurisdiction include district and municipal courts. These "limited" courts handle a seemingly unlimited number of cases--more than two million misdemeanors, infractions, civil, and small claims cases each year.

Jurisdiction

District courts handle criminal and civil matters, including misdemeanors, gross misdemeanors, and criminal traffic violations (such as driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, hit-and-run, and driving with a suspended license). They also have jurisdiction in civil cases involving personal injury, property damage, and contract disputes for amounts up to $10,000.

Municipal courts handle violations of municipal or city ordinances. Some cities contract with district courts to dispose of such cases.

Selection of Judges

District court judges are elected for four-year terms. Municipal court judges may be elected or appointed, depending on the statutory provisions under which the positions are established.

Court Personnel

Courts of limited jurisdiction are supported by administrative personnel who maintain the court's fiscal and administrative records under the direction of the presiding judge of the particular court.

COURTS OF LIMITED JURISDICTION

The Year in Review

By:
Judge Peter D. Jarvis
President, District and Municipal Court Judges Association

1990 marks the beginning of the last decade of the century. During this pivotal year, attention was focused on all of the trial courts--how they operate and how they are financed. The common theme was "shortage of resources." In other words, not enough money to get the job done. The result is crowded calendars, plea bargaining of cases because there are not enough courtrooms to conduct trials, and a few large courts where defendants are herded through in a sort of "cattle justice."

In response to this, Chief Justice Keith Callow appointed the Commission on Washington Trial Courts (referred to as the "Gates Commission" for its chairman), a group of seventeen judges, lawyers, business people, legislators, and representatives from all sectors. This Commission was charged with examining the operation of the trial courts, with an eye to making recommendations that would allow the courts to be more efficient. For the courts of limited jurisdiction, the Commission made wide-ranging and significant recommendations:

Civil jurisdiction should increase to $25,000 and would become exclusive to the limited jurisdiction courts. Furthermore, arbitration would become mandatory between $10,000 and $25,000.

Jurisdiction should expand so that district courts could handle antiharassment cases, lien foreclosures, and unlawful detainer (that fall within the dollar jurisdiction amount).

Penalties for the same criminal conduct should be uniform.

All courts should have access to, and the assistance of, community supervision and probation services.

There should be legislatively established minimum standards in staffing (both judges and support staff), support services, computer support, prosecution and public defense, interpreters, and facilities and equipment.

If enacted into law, the Gates Commission will dramatically change the way business is currently conducted in the courts of limited jurisdiction.

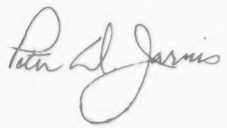
The report also recommends that the Legislature authorize and fund a study similar to the recent judicial weighted caseload study to determine appropriate staff sizes as related to cases filed.

Most of these recommendations have already been translated into proposed legislation and proposed constitutional amendments, and will be the subject of scrutiny and (we hope) action in the current legislative session. If enacted into law, they will dramatically change the way business is currently conducted in the courts of limited jurisdiction. We look forward to these changes which offer the hope of tremendous improvements in the way business is conducted in our courts.

(Continued on next page.)

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

During the past year, the District and Municipal Court Judges Association has been involved in holding educational seminars, advising the Legislature, and working with groups such as the Traffic Safety Commission, Misdemeanant Corrections Association, Department of Licensing, and others. Their most important effort was working with the Commission on Washington Trial Courts.



Washington State Association for Court Administration: The Year in Review

By: Jill Koepp, President

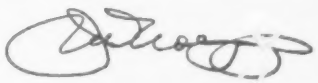
Education, standardization, and now, automation are the driving forces for the Washington State Association for Court Administration. Our founders, as well as many of our current members, provided the only education we received during formative years; thus establishing the high standards we now expect in education for our members.

Standardization of procedures and paperwork is a by-product of increased education both at the regional level, through efforts coordinated by our own members, and at the state level, coordinated by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC). We are also working in conjunction with other associations to offer top-notch national education through such groups as the Institute for Court Management. As we broaden our education and our contacts with other parts of the justice system, we gain an ever-greater recognition of the need to standardize.

In December, our own Washington State Court Management Council (CMC), comprised of court managers from all court levels, presented the First Annual Conference for Court Managers. The Conference gave an overview and highlights on the usefulness of the new national Trial Court Performance Standards. Our association was well represented at that Conference.

Automation is also a focus of our association. The first eight limited jurisdiction courts are now on-line with the new converted District Court Information System (DISCIS). Many of our members were and are playing an active role in the formulation and further improvement of this system. Implementation of DISCIS will resume in January 1991, and is expected to be completed close to the original goal. Automation software information for personal computer use is available to even the smallest courts through the OAC.

Our courts face change from many areas outside of our system. Yearly, we are driven by updates, additions, and cleanup accomplished by the Legislature. But our ability to respond quickly and cope with change is leading us in a new direction. By continuing as a strong association committed to furthering the goals listed above, we will face these challenges with renewed vigor.



Misdemeanant Corrections Association: The Year in Review

By Deborah M. Yonaka, President

1990 has been a very busy and exciting year for the Misdemeanant Corrections Association (MCA). We have continued our close working relationships with the OAC, the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, the Department of Licensing (DOL), Washington Traffic Safety Commission (WTSC), and the Criminal Justice Training Commission. We have been active participants in such endeavors as the Governor's Panel on DWI Issues, the Commission on Washington Trial Courts, DOL's Treatment Reporting System Revisions, WTSC's deferred prosecution study, the Domestic Violence Task Force and the task force preparing proposals concerning the Special Sex Offender Sentencing Act.

A recurring theme from all our various participations has been the need for probation services within all courts of limited jurisdiction and the distinct advantages afforded to those courts who already have those services. Clearly, probation is considered a viable option and/or

alternative to costly incarceration. Offender accountability, however, seems even more the focus now than in previous years.

In response to the stated need for probation services, our association, under the auspices of the Washington Traffic Safety Commission, is currently administering a 408 grant for a Probation DWI Accountability System. With these funds, we have established a probation department within the Benton County District Court, which had previously been without formal probation services. MCA hopes that this project will demonstrate the value of probation services to a court by providing assessments, tracking, and accountability for offenders involved with DWI, DWLS, and deferred prosecution. We will then also be able to provide information on probation service costs and effectiveness that can be presented to state and local officials.

In looking toward the immediate future, I would envision MCA taking an active role in providing more direct assistance to local governments in establishing new probation services, becoming more sophisticated with statewide automation systems, and adopting formalized case management systems and statewide standards on probation officer qualifications and caseload standards. The nineties are also ushering in a long time dream of many of us within MCA--probation systems being linked with the new DISCIS!

It has indeed been a pleasure and an honor leading such a fine group of professionals from across the state. And on behalf of MCA, I wish to extend our sincere appreciation in being able to actively participate in the many exciting changes affecting Washington's district and municipal courts and the criminal justice system.

DISCIS Conversion Project Committee Helps Get New System On-Line

The DISCIS Conversion Project Committee (DCPC), composed of judges, administrators, and clerks from superior courts and courts of limited jurisdiction was formed to represent all potential users of DISCIS II. Advice from members of the DCPC enabled programmers developing DISCIS II to hear what users expected of the system. Members of the committee took turns one day a week answering programmer's questions and pointing out potential improvements in the system.

The DCPC met frequently to review progress on the project, acting as the steering committee for priorities and enhancements on the project.

With the aid of the DCPC, a group of users was invited to test the system as it was nearing comple- tion. The testing done by the group aided in getting New DISCIS ready for the April 1990 imple- mentation in eight pilot court sites.

As the pilot courts reported on the benefits--and the inevitable problems encountered in adopting a new technology--the DCPC continued to monitor and help perfect the system.

Judicial Elections Bring Some Surprising Results

If 1990 was supposed to be the year of voters' discontent, it did not surface in most of the crucial judicial races across the nation.

But in Washington, the public dissatisfaction with government certainly helped intensify judicial competition.

In the 38 contested judicial races in 1990, only 21 incumbents retained their seats. Of the 90 candidates vying for the positions, 17 new judges were elected, and nine of those defeated incumbent judges.

A few races were lost by margins of less than one percent. One district court judge in Kittitas County lost by four votes.

Even high court appointees were not immune. Two state Supreme Court seats and two new superior court positions were contested.

One successful challenger even waged the first authentic write-in campaign in Seattle history. Write-ins brought municipal court candidate Judith Hightower to the general ballot, where she netted 73 percent of the local vote.

Campaign activity was at an all-time high. By September, signs proclaiming judicial loyalties dotted residential lawns.

But rivalries also intensified campaign difficulties. Voters

wanted to know more about their candidates, and judges unused to opposition found themselves in the hot seat.

"They can't say much of anything," complained political writer Peter Callaghan of Tacoma's Morning News Tribune in July. Voters "have no way of knowing much about the candidates."

The Code of Judicial Conduct protects judicial impartiality but prohibits judges from stating their views on disputed legal or political issues. Fundraising and politicking damage the judges' appearance of fairness, according to the code. Until this election, code restraints seemed to work.

But in high-profile elections, judges "...can't make enough speeches in a year to compete with name recognition of politicians," said Appeals Court Judge Dale M. Green, an outgoing member of Washington's Ethics Advisory Committee. So re-election depends upon effective campaigning.

Justice Richard Guy's victory over former Governor John S. Spellman proved it could be done. Their highly-publicized contest, presented voters a clear, if simplistic, picture of an "underdog" judge running against a famous politician. In other races, voters may have felt less confident.

Political analysts were stunned by the defeat of Keith M. Callow, the Supreme Court's experienced and highly respected chief justice, by Tacoma attorney Charles W. Johnson, who didn't campaign or spend any money outside of his filing fee to get the job. In rationalizing Johnson's win, the pundits blamed low media attention, small voter turnouts, the familiarity of Johnson's name, and Callow's low-profile campaign.

Regardless of voters' motivations, the election tallies emphasized the judicial election process allows for little error in selection. According to state law, when Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and superior court judge candidates win more than 50 percent of the primary vote, their name appears alone on the general election ballot.

Public, press, and politicians are now questioning whether this selection process is appropriate during primaries, when voter information pamphlets are not available.

Ironically, previous bills altering selection procedures were opposed by many judges because election reform would extend campaign sessions through November, cutting into fall judicial sessions.

In 1983 and 1989, legislators proposed bills that would have treated judges the same as candidates for other offices: the top two vote-getters advance to the general election ballot. 1991 sessions promise repeat legislation. In September, Rep. Gary Locke (D-Seattle) and Sen. Phil Talmadge (D-Seattle) said they would introduce new versions of their once-defeated bills.

But despite 1990 elections, many judges may oppose election reform in the future. "Speaking for myself, I prefer to keep things the way they are. I don't think this one race gives any reason to change the system," said Justice James M. Dolliver.

District Court Weighted Caseload Study Results are Updated

In 1987 the Legislature directed the OAC to make recommendations for creating additional district court judicial positions based on a weighted caseload analysis. A preliminary report was released late in 1989 and was included in the *1989 Report of the Courts of Washington.*

The analysis used several statistical yardsticks to measure the amount of time judges require to hear different types of cases, attend meetings, travel, and perform other duties. It also looked at the distribution of casetypes in various courts. Based on these figures, the study determined the number of new full- and part-time judges needed throughout the state.

During 1990 judges and court personnel expended substantial effort to complete work on the final legislative report. They tracked several thousand unclosed misdemeanant cases to ensure that all appropriate judicial time expenditures were documented.

The final report summarizing study findings will be forwarded to the Legislature in January 1991 for their consideration.

The weighted caseload system indicates the state requires more than twenty-one additional full time judges. These additional judges are needed to meet the

projected district court caseload, the municipal caseload handled by district courts (both based on 1990 filings), and the time needed for administrative duties associated with being a judge.

Courts Cope with Mandatory Liability Insurance Workload

During 1989 the state Legislature enacted mandatory liability insurance legislation. The law requires that anyone driving a vehicle registered in this state must provide proof of liability insurance or other appropriate financial coverage. Skeptics speculated that this law would greatly add to the workload of the district and municipal courts. Although added charges resulting from the law did increase court workload, the law does not appear to have had the profound impact predicted.

The following graph (Mandatory Motor Vehicle Insurance) shows the number of charges filed under this act in new DISCIS courts since the law took effect January 1, 1990.

New DISCIS courts are those which recently went on-line with the new District and Municipal Court Information System. They are the only courts for which complete data are available. These courts produce roughly 30 percent of the traffic infraction filings in the state.

The chart shows that during the first three months virtually no charges were filed. Most law enforcement agencies gave motorists the first few months to comply with the law. During April and May new DISCIS courts saw a large jump in filings. Filings peaked in May, with 3,602 charges. Since then the courts' filings have remained relatively stable, averaging roughly 1,900 new charges per month.

Mandatory Motor Vehicle Insurance
Charges Filed in New DISCIS Cts 1990-91

RCW 46.30.010-46.30.901 took effect January 1, 1990 but most law enforcement agencies did not enforce until April 1, 1990

Why has the large number of new charges not impeded the courts' ability to function? There are two likely explanations.

First, there was enough time between enactment and implementation of the law that many courts were able to develop procedures to handle the cases quickly with the smallest amount of resources. As with most locally instituted practices, these procedures vary widely across the state. Some courts use judicial time to manage such cases, while other courts dismiss at the counter as the statute allows when written evidence is provided.

The second reason is that filings have dropped by nearly 50 percent since the peak in May 1990, as motorists learned of the law and came into compliance.

Statewide traffic infraction statistics show roughly a ten percent increase over last year's total. If the filing trend in new DISCIS courts is representative of what is going on statewide, estimated statewide filings (69,000) of this charge could possibly explain most of the 72,000 additional traffic infractions filed during 1990.

In conclusion, proactive caseload management procedures appear to have lessened the drain on judicial resources that mandatory insurance legislation was predicted to have. Although the additional workload has placed some burden on the courts, local courts have successfully developed procedures to meet the challenge.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Courts: An Examination of Differing Trends by Court Level

District and municipal courts preside over many of the same casetypes (traffic and non-traffic infractions, DWIs, other-traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors, and domestic violence petitions). However, their filing and processing procedures for those casetypes may differ. To illustrate the variations, the OAC undertook two analyses: 1) an examination of dispositions of misdemeanor cases; and 2) an investigation of trial rates.

Trends in Misdemeanor Disposition by Court Jurisdiction

District courts shouldered the major workload in misdemeanor filings in 1990. In fact, misdemeanor dispositions increased faster in district courts than in municipal courts during the entire last five years. But what can be said of the *manner* of disposition in these courts? And what are the trends over time? The accompanying tables and pie charts reveal the following:

- Most misdemeanor cases are disposed with guilty verdicts. The predominance of guilty verdicts has remained fairly constant over the last five years, and is comparable across court levels.

- The percentage of cases being dismissed is increasing: from 20.3 percent to 25.8 percent in district courts and from 23.5 percent to 27.9 percent in municipal courts. In recent years, district courts have consistently had a smaller percentage of dismissals than have municipal courts. This disposition category includes cases dismissed for a variety of reasons. An estimated 10 to 12 percent of all dismissals results from defendants' successful completion of terms of deferred prosecution. Some cases are also dismissed by the prosecutor after being on outstanding warrant for long periods of time.

- Bail forfeitures have decreased in the last five years for both court levels: from 12.9 percent to 10.2 percent in district courts and from 11.9 percent to 6.8 percent in municipal courts. Bail forfeitures comprise a higher percentage of dispositions in district than in municipal courts. Municipal

Misdemeanor Cases by Jurisdiction, 1986 - 1990
Percentage Disposed by Type of Dispositions (Partial Data)

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
District Court									
Guilty	64.9	65.2	0.5%	63.8	-2.1%	66.0	3.4%	62.7	-5.0%
Bail Forfeiture	12.9	12.9	0.0%	12.4	-3.9%	10.8	-12.9%	10.3	-4.6%
Not Guilty	1.9	1.7	-10.5%	1.4	-17.6%	1.3	-7.1%	1.2	-7.7%
Dismissed	20.3	20.2	-0.5%	22.3	10.4%	21.8	-2.2%	25.8	18.3%
Total	100%	100%		100%		100%		100%	
Municipal Court									
Guilty	62.5	62.2	-0.5%	63.7	2.4%	64.1	0.6%	63.2	-1.4%
Bail Forfeiture	11.9	10.0	-16.0%	8.9	-11.0%	7.7	-13.5%	6.9	-10.4%
Not Guilty	2.1	2.1	0.0%	2.1	0.0%	1.9	-9.5%	2.0	5.3%
Dismissed	23.5	25.8	9.8%	25.4	-1.6%	26.3	3.5%	27.9	6.1%
Total	100%	100%		100%		100%		100%	

Misdemeanor case include DWI/Physical control, Traffic, Non-Traffic
Seattle Municipal, Spokane Municipal and District Courts are not included in this table.

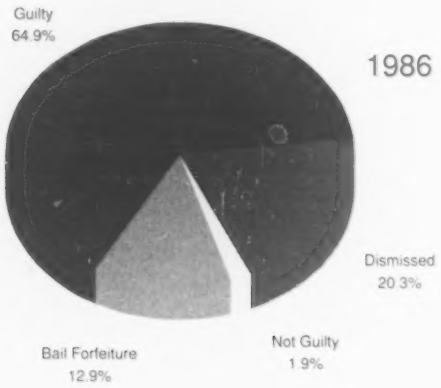
Misdemeanor Cases by Jurisdiction, 1986 - 1990
Trial per 100 Filings

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
District Court									
Jury Trial	1.0	0.8	-20.0%	0.7	-12.5%	0.9	28.6%	0.8	-11.1%
Non-jury Trial	7.3	6.4	-12.3%	5.3	-17.2%	4.2	-20.8%	4.6	9.5%
Total Trial	8.3	7.2	-13.3%	6.0	-16.7%	5.1	-15.0%	5.4	5.9%
Municipal Court									
Jury Trial	0.7	0.6	-14.3%	0.4	-33.3%	0.5	25.0%	0.6	20.0%
Non-jury Trial	12.2	9.5	-22.1%	10.6	11.6%	8.7	-17.9%	8.1	-6.9%
Total Trial	12.8	10.1	-21.1%	11.0	8.9%	9.2	-16.4%	8.7	-5.4%

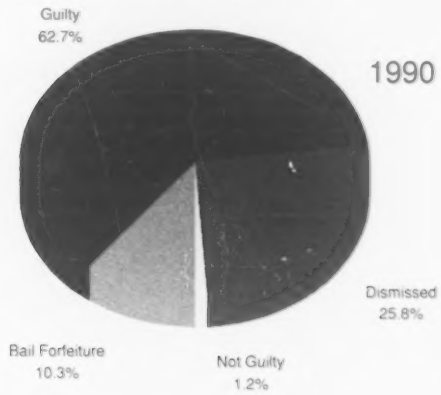
Misdemeanor case include DWI/Physical control, Traffic, Non-Traffic
Seattle Municipal, Spokane Municipal and District Courts are not included in this table.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

District Court Misdemeanor Cases
Disposed by Type of Disposition



District Court Misdemeanor Cases
Disposed by Type of Disposition



Municipal Court Misdemeanor Cases
Disposed by Type of Disposition

Municipal Court Misdemeanor Cases
Disposed by Type of Disposition

courts have experienced a faster decrease.

- The percentage of cases disposed as not guilty have been decreasing in district courts, from 1.9 percent to 1.2 percent in the last five years. This percentage has been stable for municipal courts at approximately 2.0 percent.

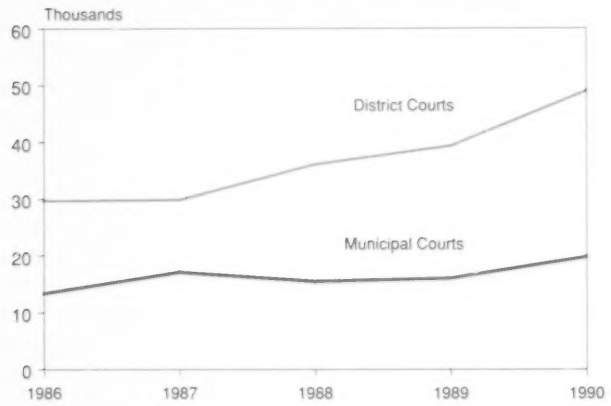
Patterns of growth or decline in dispositions give additional insight. The statistics reveal:

- Guilty verdicts, the largest portion of dispositions, have increased 25 percent for both court levels over the last five years. Dismissals, the second-largest portion of dispositions, have increased 65 percent for district courts and 48 percent for municipal courts over the last five years. The trends for both court levels are similar, although municipal courts had faster increases during 1986 and 1987, while district courts experienced more rapid growth during 1989 and 1990.

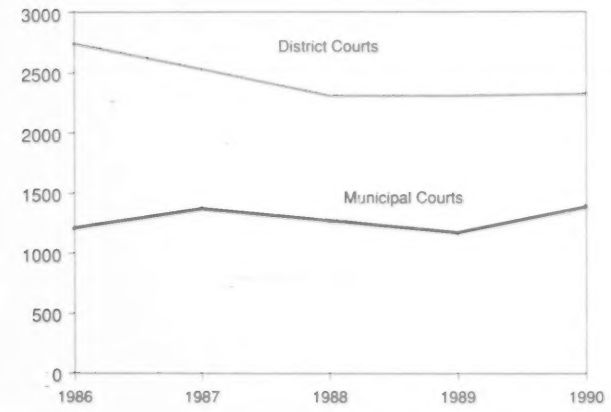
Both bail forfeitures and not guilty dispositions decreased or remained stable in the last

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

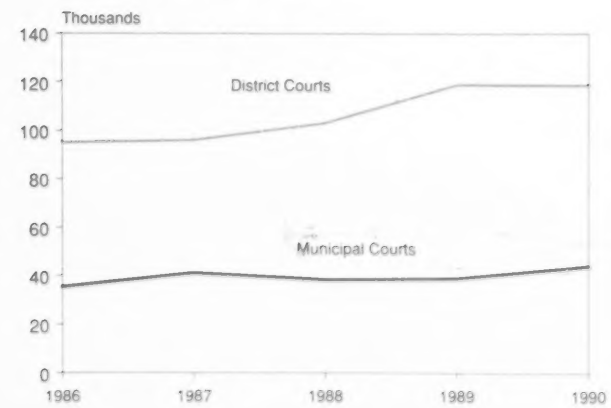
Misdemeanor Cases: Dismissed 1986-90



Misdemeanor Cases: Not-Guilty 1986-90



Misdemeanor Cases: Guilty 1986-90



five years for both court levels. Bail forfeitures remained relatively stable in district courts and decreased 30 percent in municipal courts. Not guilty dispositions remained relatively stable in municipal courts and decreased 15 percent in district courts.

Trends in Trials by Court Jurisdiction

The total number of trials has decreased in both district and municipal courts over the last five years: 25 percent for district courts and 9 percent for municipal courts. After reaching their lowest point in 1988, jury trials increased for both court levels through 1990.

Since 1988 jury trials have increased 32 percent in district courts and 94 percent in municipal courts. Non-jury trials have decreased in both court levels. From 1986 to 1990, non-jury trials declined 27 percent in district court and 11 percent in municipal court.

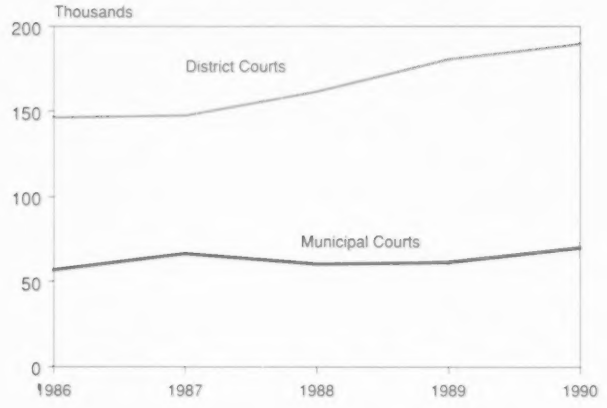
Examination of trial rates per filing lend further insight to different trends in district and municipal courts. The accompanying table and graphs depict trial rates per 100 filings.

Overall, trials per filing have been decreasing in both district and municipal courts. District courts have a lower non-jury trial rate and a higher jury trail rate than do municipal courts. But in both court levels, the curve for total trials is similar to the curve for non-jury trials.

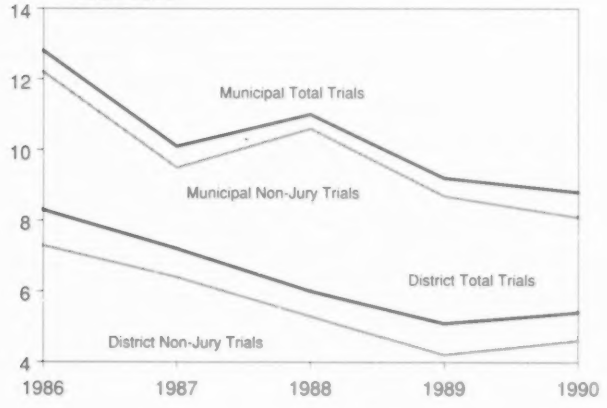
Conclusions

District courts still have the major trial workload in misdemeanor

Misdemeanor Cases: Disposed 1986-90



Misdemeanor Trials per 100 Filings
1986-1990



matters, even though they exhibit a lower trial *rate*. Rates for total trials, as well as non-jury trials, have decreased in both court levels during the last five years. Resolution of misdemeanor cases by a trial is a relatively rare event, occurring in less than 13 percent of misdemeanor cases in 1986 and 9 percent in 1990. However, because of the large number of filings, the number of trials in limited jurisdiction courts is large.

Trends in misdemeanor dispositions and trials differ between district and municipal courts. Municipal courts have a lower percentage of bail forfeitures and a somewhat higher percentage of not-guilty dispositions than do district courts. District courts have a lower non-jury trial rate and a higher jury trail rate than do municipal courts. These findings suggest that statewide caseload information tells only one part of the story. Court activity may be more meaningfully understood if district and municipal court statistics are analyzed separately.

NOTE: Five-year trend analyses exclude Seattle Municipal, Spokane Municipal, and Spokane District Courts due to incompleteness of data for a portion of investigation period.

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Courts of Limited Jurisdiction: *Caseload Highlights*

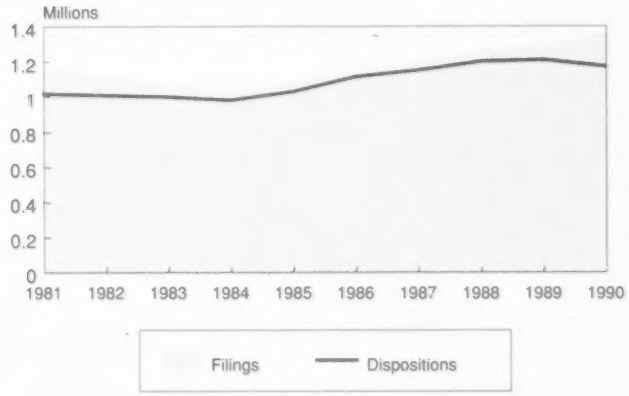
Filings

- Total filings rose slightly during the year, up 1.4 percent, or 29,435 filings, from 1989. The state total of 2,196,993 filings established a new record.
- For the first time, traffic infractions composed the greatest proportion of total filings in the limited jurisdiction courts. Traffic infractions were 38.3 percent of the filings, while parking citations were 37.9 percent. The enactment of mandatory liability insurance as a traffic infraction is the likely cause of this filing reversal.
- For the second straight year, a record number of DWI/ physical control violations were filed. There were 2,015 more filings this year than in 1989, a total of 42,075.
- Growth in non-traffic misdemeanor filings increased only 5.7 percent in 1990, after an 87 percent increase during the previous two years.

Dispositions

- An estimated 39.7 percent of all traffic infraction filings were found to be committed and the subsequent fines paid. This category (committed-paid) has been gradually decreasing from 52.5 percent in 1986. During the same period, dismissals have risen from 4.6 of the total disposed in 1986 to 6.1 percent in 1990.

Total Cases Filed and Disposed at Year End, 1976-1990



- Over a quarter of all DWI offenses disposed in 1990 were dismissed. An estimated 10 to 12 percent of all dismissals results from defendants' successful completion of terms of deferred prosecution. This compares with 17.2 percent dismissed five years ago. The number of charges reduced/amended or deferred has increased by 45 percent over the last five years.
- Preliminary felony appearances done by approximately 22 district courts showed that over 70 percent of these filings were dismissed and 18 percent were bound over to superior court. In 1986 these figures were 67 percent dismissed and 23 percent bound over to superior court.

Revenue

- Total revenue for the limited jurisdiction courts was up 9.7 million, a 13.1 percent increase over 1989.
- Revenue from criminal court costs and parking infractions experienced the largest gains, 25.8 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively.
- Infraction revenue, up nearly 10 percent over 1989 totals, was approximately $56 per committed charge. Revenue had risen 13 percent (from $49) in 1989 and 36.6 percent (from $41) in 1985.

National
Perspectives

National Perspectives

National Perspective:

Filings Per 100,000 Population

In its 1989 State Court Caseload Statistics Annual Report, the National Center for State Courts printed graphs which give a national perspective on the caseload of state court systems. We are including those graphs on the following pages to provide a broader view of our own state's filings.

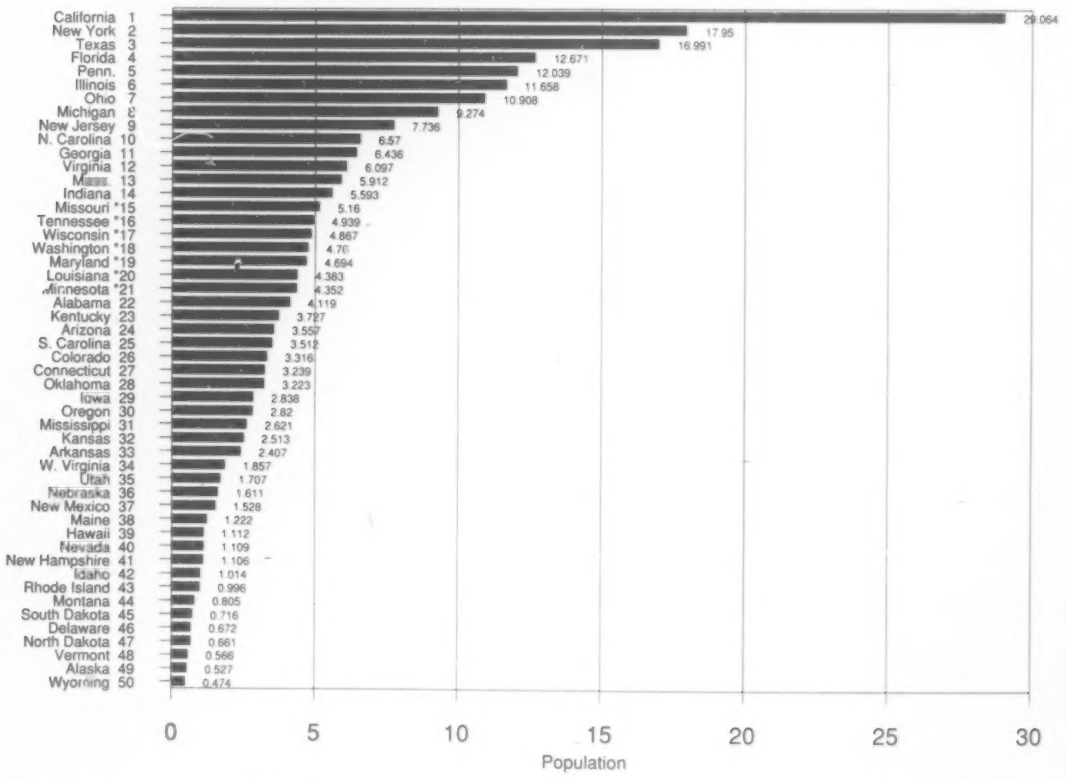
Because of the variations in jurisdictions among state courts, general and limited jurisdiction filings are combined, as are supreme and intermediate appellate court filings. For easier comparison, each state's filings are divided by the state's population and reported as filings per 100,000 residents.

Some caution is required when interpreting these statistics. Because states have different methods of counting filings, these figures provide only a general indication of Washington State filings in relation to the rest of the nation.

Washington Ranks 18th in Population

Washington ranks 18th in population among the 50 states. Washington is the most populous of the Pacific Northwest states, with Oregon ranking 30th, Idaho 42nd, and Montana 44th. Six states have populations within ten percent (500,000) of Washington's: Missouri, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Maryland, Louisiana, and Minnesota.

State Populations in Millions, 1989

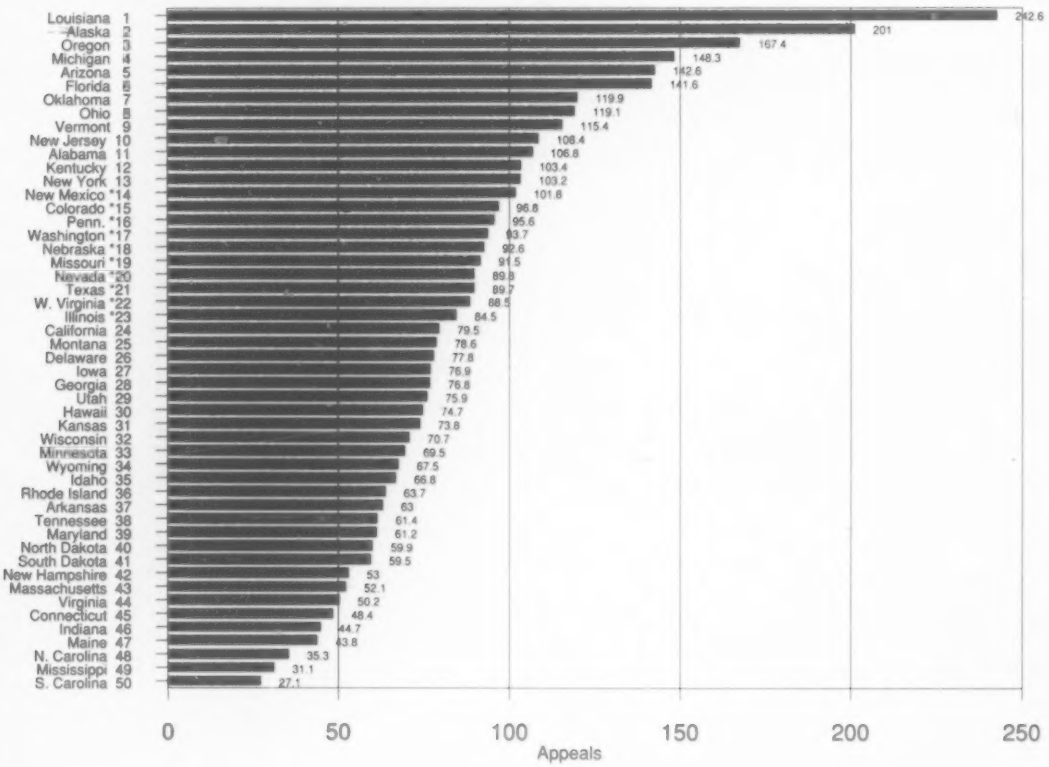


* Within +/- 10 percent of Washington totals

Washington Ranks 17th in Appellate Filings per Population

Across the nation, appellate court filings range from 28 to 243 per 100,000 population. For filings in both the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, Washington ranks 17th, with 94 filings per 100,000 population. This a moderately high rate compared with the rest of the country. Nine of the 50 states have filing-per-population rates within ten percent of Washington's: New Mexico, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Missouri, Nevada, Texas, West Virginia, and Illinois.

Appeals Per 100,000 Populations in State Trial Courts, 1989



* Within +/- 10 percent of Washington totals

National Perspectives

Washington Ranks 27th of 33 States in Civil Filings

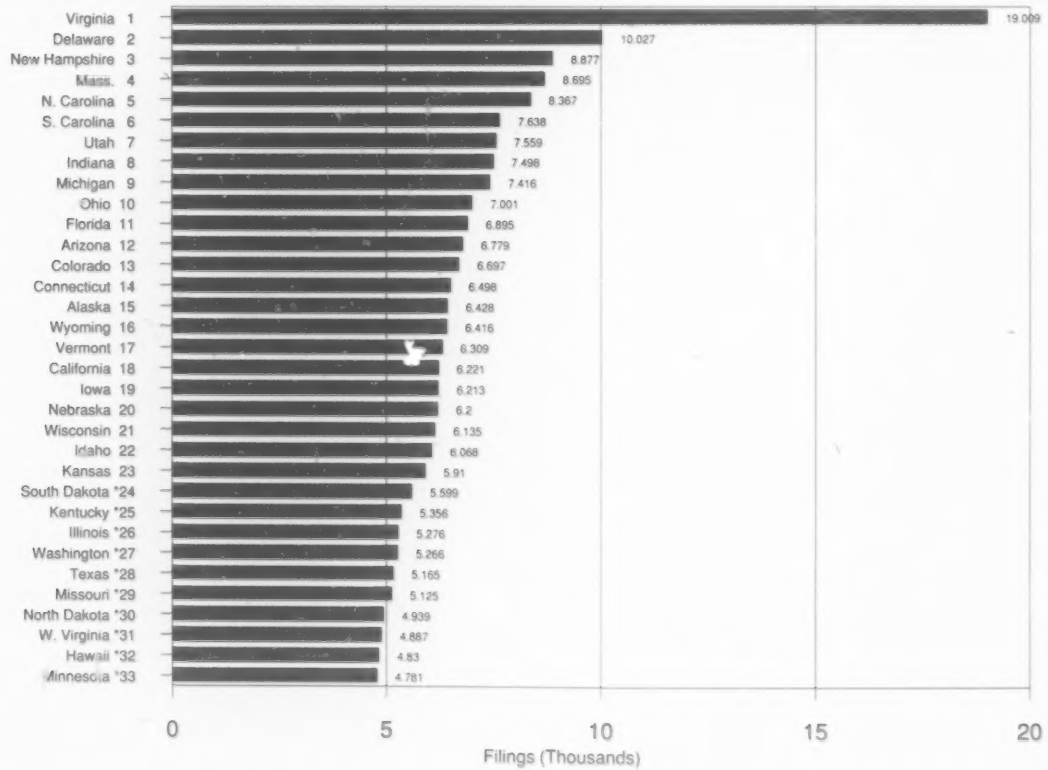
The range of civil filings per 100,000 population for general and limited jurisdiction courts, 4,781 to 19,009, reflects how differing counting rules among the states (for instance, counting child support and custody hearings as separate filings) affect these statistics. Washington State ranks 27th out of the 33 reporting states, with 5,266 filings per 100,000 population. This ranking places Washington with a moderately low rate of civil filings compared with the rest of the country.

However, there is a relatively small variation among a large number of states. All nine lowest-ranking states having filing rates within ten percent of Washington's: South Dakota, Kentucky, Illinois, Texas, Missouri, North Dakota, West Virginia, Hawaii, and Minnesota.

Washington is typically compared with Oregon, Wisconsin, and Minnesota because of geographic proximity or population similarity. Minnesota's civil filing rate is within ten percent of Washington's, while Wisconsin's higher rate (6,135) is not.

Unfortunately, Oregon statistics are not available. Idaho's 6,068 rate is also not within ten percent of Washington's rate.

Civil Filings Per 100,000 Populations in State Trial Courts, 1989



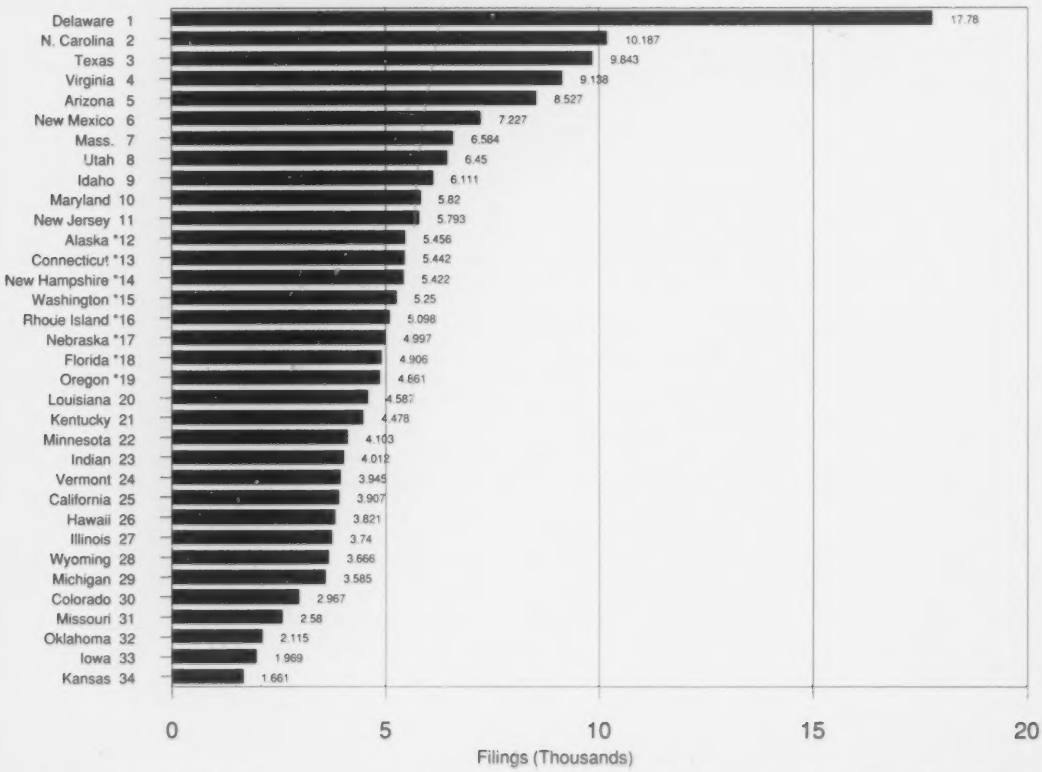
* Within +/- 10 percent of Washington totals. NOTE: States not included are AL, AR, GA, LA, MD, ME, MS, MT, NV, NJ, NM, NY, OK, OR, PA, RI, TN

Washington is 15th of 34 States in Criminal Filings

Criminal filings for both general and limited jurisdiction courts range from 1,661 to 17,780 per 100,000 population for the 34 reporting states. We assume this range must be greatly affected by differing definitions of criminal filings. Some states may define each charge and count as a filing. Washington follows the National Center's definition, counting each defendant as a separate filing. Washington State ranks 15th out of the 34 reporting states, with 5,250 filings per 100,000 people. Washington has a moderately high rate of criminal filings compared with the rest of the country.

Seven states have criminal filing rates within ten percent of Washington's: Alaska, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Florida, and Oregon. Oregon's rate of 4,861 filings is approximately seven percent less than Washington's, while Minnesota's 4,103 rate is 22 percent lower. Unfortunately, Wisconsin's statistics were not available.

Criminal Filings Per 100,000 Populations in State Trial Courts, 1989



* Within +/- 10 percent of Washington totals. NOTE: States not included are AL, AR, GA, ME, MS, MT, ND, NV, NY, OH, PA, SC, SD, TN, WV, WI

National Perspectives

Washington Ranks 20th of 42 States in Juvenile Filings

The range of juvenile filings is 651 to 7,025 per 100,000 of population, and is greatly affected by state-to-state variation in definitions. Washington ranks 20th out of the 42 reporting states with 2,074 filings per 100,000 population. Washington is nearly in the middle rate of criminal filings compared with the rest of the country.

Seven states have juvenile filing rates within ten percent of Washington's: Kansas, Indiana, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, South Dakota, and Connecticut. Oregon and Idaho are relatively close to Washington with 2,763 and 2,509 filings per 100,000 population respectively.

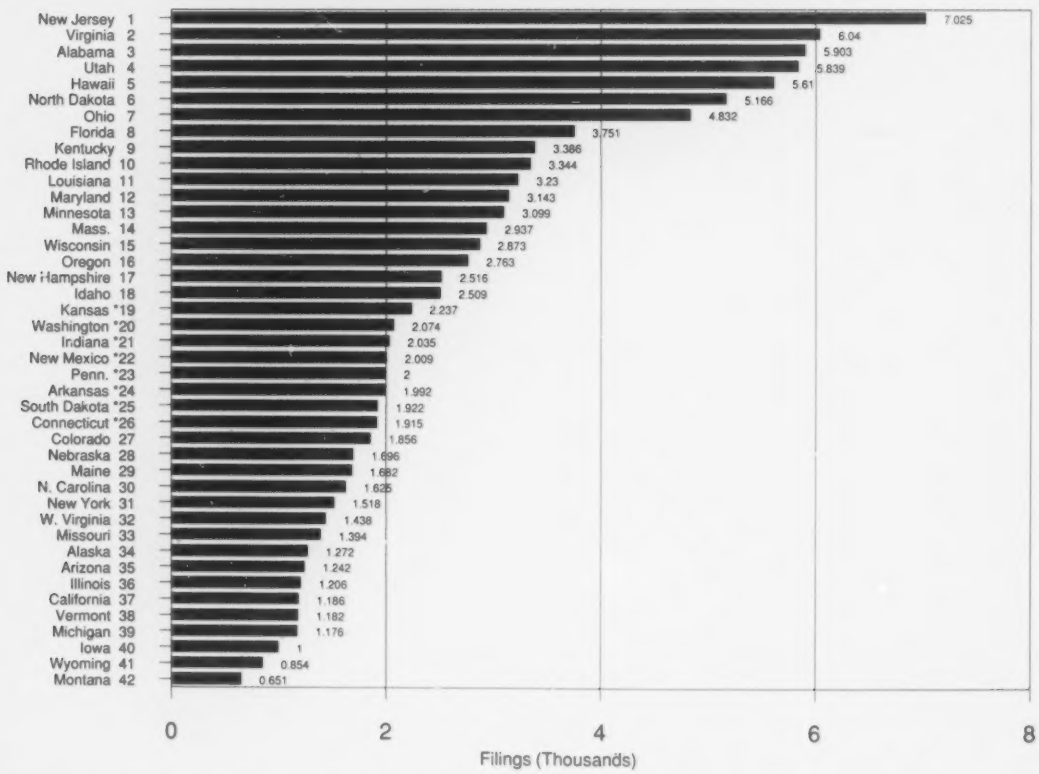
Summary

Washington's rankings are summarized as follows:

Percentile Ranking		
Population	64%	18 of 50 states
Appellate Filings	66%	17 of 50 states
Civil Filings	18%	27 of 33 states
Criminal Filings	53%	15 of 34 states
Juvenile Filings	52%	20 of 42 states

Again, caution is necessary with these statistics because of definitional variations among the 50 states.

Juvenile Filings Per 100,000 Populations in State Trial Courts, 1989



* Within +/- 10 percent of Washington totals. NOTE: States not included are DE, GA, MS, NV, OK, SC, TN, TX

Supreme Court

Statistical Tables

The Supreme Court

History of Filings, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal[a]	27	15	-44.4%	15	0.0%	24	60.0%	25	4.2%
Civil	135	121	-10.4%	101	-16.5%	109	7.9%	114	4.6%
Total Appeals	162	136	-16.0%	116	-14.7%	133	14.7%	139	4.5%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	235	326	38.7%	280	-14.1%	268	-4.3%	293	9.3%
Civil	294	314	6.8%	277	-11.8%	271	-2.2%	263	-3.0%
Total Petitions for Review	529	640	21.0%	557	-13.0%	539	-3.2%	556	3.2%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	75	101	34.7%	51	-49.5%	43	-15.7%	62	44.2%
Notices of Discretionary Review	262	347	32.4%	268	-22.8%	216	-19.4%	196	-9.3%
Actions Against State Officers	15	6	-60.0%	8	33.3%	4	-50.0%	7	75.0%
Exp Public Funds	36	42	16.7%	66	57.1%	63	-4.5%	70	11.1%
Certified Federal Court	4	3	-25.0%	7	133.3%	4	-42.9%	6	50.0%
Total Other Reviews	392	499	27.3%	400	-19.8%	330	-17.5%	341	3.3%
Total Filed	1,083	1,275	17.7%	1,073	-15.8%	1,002	-6.6%	1,036	3.4%

[a] The five-year history for death penalty cases which require Supreme Court review is as follows: 1986 - 2, 1987 - 1, 1988 - 0, 1989 - 0, 1990 - 3.

The Supreme Court

History of Dispositions, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal	28	28	0.0%	23	-17.9%	23	0.0%	18	-21.7%
Civil	189	129	-31.7%	136	5.4%	106	-22.1%	114	7.5%
Total Appeals	217	157	-27.6%	159	1.3%	129	-18.9%	132	2.3%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	201	282	40.3%	321	13.8%	247	-23.1%	286	15.8%
Civil	250	294	17.6%	296	0.7%	272	-8.1%	265	-2.6%
Total Petitions for Review	451	576	27.7%	617	7.1%	519	-15.9%	551	6.2%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	71	105	47.9%	59	-43.8%	41	-30.5%	49	19.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	224	351	56.7%	306	-12.8%	198	-35.3%	201	1.5%
Actions Against State Officers	21	8	-61.9%	6	-25.0%	6	0.0%	7	16.7%
Exp Public Funds	33	38	15.2%	62	63.2%	63	1.6%	75	19.0%
Certified Federal Court	5	3	-40.0%	3	0.0%	5	66.7%	7	40.0%
Total Other Reviews	354	505	42.7%	436	-13.7%	313	-28.2%	339	8.3%
Total Disposed	1,022	1,238	21.1%	1,212	-2.1%	961	-20.7%	1,022	6.3%

The Supreme Court

History of Pending Cases, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
APPEALS									
Criminal	37	25	-32.4%	16	-36.0%	22	37.5%	30	36.4%
Civil	97	109	12.4%	86	-21.1%	104	20.9%	108	3.8%
Total Appeals	134	134	0.0%	102	-23.9%	126	23.5%	138	9.5%
PETITIONS FOR REVIEW									
Criminal	36	96	166.7%	64	-33.3%	86	34.4%	89	3.5%
Civil	49	103	110.2%	79	-23.3%	89	12.7%	85	-4.5%
Total Petitions for Review	85	199	134.1%	143	-28.1%	175	22.4%	174	-0.6%
OTHER REVIEWS									
Personal Restraint Petitions	19	13	-31.6%	6	-53.8%	8	33.3%	17	112.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	98	86	-12.2%	52	-39.5%	61	17.3%	67	9.8%
Actions Against State Officers	3	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--	1	--
Exp Public Funds	--	--	--	10	--	14	40.0%	11	-21.4%
Certified Federal Court	--	--	--	5	--	4	-20.0%	5	25.0%
Total Other Reviews	125	112	-10.4%	73	-34.8%	87	19.2%	101	16.1%
Total Pending	344	445	29.4%	318	-28.5%	388	22.0%	413	6.4%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, All Reviews, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,016	1,232	21.3%	1,035	-16.0%	943	-8.9%	984	4.3%
Transfers	67	43	-35.8%	38	-11.6%	59	55.3%	52	-11.9%
Total Filings	1,083	1,275	17.7%	1,073	-15.8%	1,002	-6.6%	1,036	3.4%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	192	135	-29.7%	146	8.1%	145	-0.7%	112	-22.8%
Motion on Merits	8	9	12.5%	8	-11.1%	7	-12.5%	7	0.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	195	137	-29.7%	141	2.9%	143	1.4%	119	-16.8%
Motion on Merits	12	10	-16.7%	10	0.0%	10	0.0%	9	-10.0%
Dismissed	59	48	-18.6%	53	10.4%	41	-22.6%	61	48.8%
Transferred	91	154	69.2%	98	-36.4%	65	-33.7%	81	24.6%
Review Not Accepted	600	832	38.7%	822	-1.2%	630	-23.4%	668	6.0%
Terminated	60	50	-16.7%	81	62.0%	68	-16.0%	79	16.2%
Case Opened by Error	5	7	40.0%	7	0.0%	4	-42.9%	5	25.0%
Total Disposed	1,022	1,238	21.1%	1,212	-2.1%	961	-20.7%	1,022	6.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	54	17	-68.5%	14	-17.6%	7	-50.0%	7	0.0%
Not Ready For Setting	127	182	43.3%	114	-37.4%	197	72.8%	186	-5.6%
Ready For Setting	22	3	-86.4%	9	200.0%	30	233.3%	22	-26.7%
Set For Motion Calendar	40	129	222.5%	90	-30.2%	91	1.1%	90	-1.1%
Set For Oral Argument	43	42	-2.3%	25	-40.5%	12	-52.0%	39	225.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	286	373	30.4%	252	-32.4%	337	33.7%	344	2.1%
Opinion/Order Stayed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Opinion/Order In Process	58	72	24.1%	66	-8.3%	51	-22.7%	68	33.3%
Total Pending Decision	344	445	29.4%	318	-28.5%	388	22.0%	413	6.4%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	42	65	54.8%	46	-29.2%	49	6.5%	43	-12.2%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Criminal Appeals, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	19	8	-57.9%	11	37.5%	9	-18.2%	9	0.0%
Transfers	8	7	-12.5%	4	-42.9%	15	275.0%	16	6.7%
Total Filings	27	15	-44.4%	15	0.0%	24	60.0%	25	4.2%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	21	12	-42.9%	16	33.3%	10	-37.5%	9	-10.0%
Motion on Merits	1	3	200.0%	3	0.0%	1	-66.7%	0	-100.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	20	11	-45.0%	12	9.1%	12	0.0%	11	-8.3%
Motion on Merits	1	3	200.0%	3	0.0%	1	-66.7%	0	-100.0%
Dismissed	1	2	100.0%	1	-50.0%	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%
Transferred	5	9	80.0%	3	-66.7%	6	100.0%	2	-66.7%
Review Not Accepted	0	2	--	3	50.0%	0	-100.0%	3	--
Terminated	1	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%
Case Opened by Error	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total Disposed	28	28	0.0%	23	-17.9%	23	0.0%	18	-21.7%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	0	2	--	2	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	--
Not Ready For Setting	23	9	-60.9%	10	11.1%	11	10.0%	15	36.4%
Ready For Setting	0	0	--	0	--	3	--	2	-33.3%
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Set For Oral Argument	9	4	-55.6%	1	-75.0%	1	0.0%	3	200.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	32	15	-53.1%	13	-13.3%	15	15.4%	20	33.3%
Opinion/Order Stayed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Opinion/Order In Process	5	10	100.0%	3	-70.0%	7	133.3%	10	42.9%
Total Pending Decision	37	25	-32.4%	16	-36.0%	22	37.5%	30	36.4%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	0	3	--	6	100.0%	3	-50.0%	1	-66.7%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Civil Appeals, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	81	94	16.0%	71	-24.5%	70	-1.4%	81	15.7%
Transfers	54	27	-50.0%	30	11.1%	39	30.0%	33	-15.4%
Total Filings	135	121	-10.4%	101	-16.5%	109	7.9%	114	4.6%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	110	50	-54.5%	39	-22.0%	52	33.3%	42	-19.2%
Motion on Merits	7	5	-28.6%	5	0.0%	6	20.0%	6	0.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	111	55	-50.5%	42	-23.6%	49	16.7%	43	-12.2%
Motion on Merits	11	6	-45.5%	7	16.7%	9	28.6%	8	-11.1%
Dismissed	24	11	-54.2%	24	118.2%	13	-45.8%	24	84.6%
Transferred	26	46	76.9%	42	-8.7%	25	-40.5%	34	36.0%
Review Not Accepted	4	7	75.0%	17	142.9%	7	-58.8%	5	-28.6%
Terminated	12	1	-91.7%	3	200.0%	1	-66.7%	0	-100.0%
Case Opened by Error	1	3	200.0%	1	-66.7%	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%
Total Disposed	189	129	-31.7%	136	5.4%	106	-22.1%	114	7.5%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	2	4	100.0%	4	0.0%	3	-25.0%	3	0.0%
Not Ready For Setting	44	71	61.4%	46	-35.2%	67	45.7%	69	3.0%
Ready For Setting	10	1	-90.0%	5	400.0%	12	140.0%	5	-58.3%
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Set For Oral Argument	10	11	10.0%	7	-36.4%	2	-71.4%	9	350.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	66	87	31.8%	62	-28.7%	84	35.5%	86	2.4%
Opinion/Order Stayed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Opinion/Order In Process	31	22	-29.0%	24	9.1%	20	-16.7%	21	5.0%
Total Pending Decision	97	109	12.4%	86	-21.1%	104	20.9%	108	3.8%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	15	10	-33.3%	4	-60.0%	3	-25.0%	8	166.7%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Total Appeals, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	100	102	2.0%	82	-19.6%	79	-3.7%	90	13.9%
Transfers	62	34	-45.2%	34	0.0%	54	58.8%	49	-9.3%
Total Filings	162	136	-16.0%	116	-14.7%	133	14.7%	139	4.5%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	131	62	-52.7%	55	-11.3%	62	12.7%	51	-17.7%
Motion on Merits	8	8	0.0%	8	0.0%	7	-12.5%	6	-14.3%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	131	66	-49.6%	54	-18.2%	61	13.0%	54	-11.5%
Motion on Merits	12	9	-25.0%	10	11.1%	10	0.0%	8	-20.0%
Dismissed	25	13	-48.0%	25	92.3%	16	-36.0%	26	62.5%
Transferred	31	55	77.4%	45	-18.2%	31	-31.1%	36	16.1%
Review Not Accepted	4	9	125.0%	20	122.2%	7	-65.0%	8	14.3%
Terminated	13	2	-84.6%	4	100.0%	2	-50.0%	0	-100.0%
Case Opened by Error	1	3	200.0%	1	-66.7%	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%
Total Disposed	217	157	-27.6%	159	1.3%	129	-18.9%	132	2.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	2	6	200.0%	6	0.0%	3	-50.0%	3	0.0%
Not Ready For Setting	67	80	19.4%	56	-30.0%	78	39.3%	84	7.7%
Ready For Setting	10	1	-90.0%	5	400.0%	15	200.0%	7	-53.3%
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Set For Oral Argument	19	15	-21.1%	8	-46.7%	3	-62.5%	12	300.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	98	102	4.1%	75	-26.5%	99	32.0%	106	7.1%
Opinion/Order Stayed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Opinion/Order In Process	36	32	-11.1%	27	-15.6%	27	0.0%	31	14.8%
Total Pending Decision	134	134	0.0%	102	-23.9%	126	23.5%	138	9.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	15	13	-13.3%	10	-23.1%	6	-40.0%	9	50.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Criminal Petitions For Review, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	235	326	38.7%	280	-14.1%	268	-4.3%	293	9.3%
Transfers	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total Filings	235	326	38.7%	280	-14.1%	268	-4.3%	293	9.3%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	14	23	64.3%	22	-4.3%	25	13.6%	23	-8.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	15	17	13.3%	27	58.8%	20	-25.9%	26	30.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Dismissed	1	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%	1	-50.0%	3	200.0%
Transferred	0	0	--	1	--	0	-100.0%	0	--
Review Not Accepted	183	260	42.1%	286	10.0%	225	-21.3%	254	12.9%
Terminated	2	0	-100.0%	3	--	1	-66.7%	1	0.0%
Case Opened by Error	0	2	--	2	0.0%	0	-100.0%	2	--
Total Disposed	201	282	40.3%	321	13.8%	247	-23.1%	286	15.8%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	2	4	100.0%	4	0.0%	2	-50.0%	0	-100.0%
Not Ready For Setting	1	10	900.0%	1	-90.0%	23	--	20	-13.0%
Ready For Setting	5	0	-100.0%	0	--	4	--	7	75.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	19	65	242.1%	44	-32.3%	44	0.0%	40	-9.1%
Set For Oral Argument	4	9	125.0%	4	-55.6%	5	25.0%	12	140.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	31	88	183.9%	53	-39.8%	78	47.2%	79	1.3%
Opinion/Order Stayed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Opinion/Order In Process	5	8	60.0%	11	37.5%	8	-27.3%	10	25.0%
Total Pending Decision	36	96	166.7%	64	-33.3%	86	34.4%	89	3.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	1	7	600.0%	1	-85.7%	6	500.0%	3	-50.0%

Court Activity, Civil Petitions For Review, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	294	314	6.8%	277	-11.8%	271	-2.2%	263	-3.0%
Transfers	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Total Filings	294	314	6.8%	277	-11.8%	271	-2.2%	263	-3.0%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	24	27	12.5%	46	70.4%	36	-21.7%	23	-36.1%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	23	30	30.4%	42	40.0%	39	-7.1%	22	-43.6%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Dismissed	4	4	0.0%	3	-25.0%	2	-33.3%	12	500.0%
Transferred	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Review Not Accepted	220	260	18.2%	246	-5.4%	230	-6.5%	228	-0.9%
Terminated	2	0	-100.0%	5	--	1	-80.0%	2	100.0%
Case Opened by Error	1	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--	1	--
Total Disposed	250	294	17.6%	296	0.7%	272	-8.1%	265	-2.6%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	4	1	-75.0%	2	100.0%	2	0.0%	1	-50.0%
Not Ready For Setting	0	5	--	1	-80.0%	21	--	12	-42.9%
Ready For Setting	5	0	-100.0%	0	--	7	--	3	-57.1%
Set For Motion Calendar	21	64	204.8%	46	-28.1%	47	2.2%	50	6.4%
Set For Oral Argument	9	11	22.2%	10	-9.1%	3	-70.0%	5	66.7%
Total Awaiting Hearing	39	81	107.7%	59	-27.2%	80	35.6%	71	-11.3%
Opinion/Order Stayed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Opinion/Order In Process	10	22	120.0%	20	-9.1%	9	-55.0%	14	55.6%
Total Pending Decision	49	103	110.2%	79	-23.3%	89	12.7%	85	-4.5%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	4	1	-75.0%	7	600.0%	2	-71.4%	1	-50.0%

The Supreme Court

Court Activity, Other Reviews, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	387	490	26.6%	396	-19.2%	325	-17.9%	338	4.0%
Transfers	5	9	80.0%	4	-55.6%	5	25.0%	3	-40.0%
Total Filings	392	499	27.3%	400	-19.8%	330	-17.5%	341	3.3%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	23	23	0.0%	23	0.0%	22	-4.3%	15	-31.8%
Motion on Merits	0	1	--	0	-100.0%	0	--	1	--
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	26	24	-7.7%	18	-25.0%	23	27.8%	17	-26.1%
Motion on Merits	0	1	--	0	-100.0%	0	--	1	--
Dismissed	29	28	-3.4%	23	-17.9%	22	-4.3%	20	-9.1%
Transferred	60	99	65.0%	52	-47.5%	34	-34.6%	45	32.4%
Review Not Accepted	193	303	57.0%	270	-10.9%	168	-37.8%	178	6.0%
Terminated	43	48	11.6%	69	43.8%	64	-7.2%	76	18.8%
Case Opened by Error	3	2	-33.3%	4	100.0%	2	-50.0%	2	0.0%
Total Disposed	354	505	42.7%	436	-13.7%	313	-28.2%	339	8.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	46	6	-87.0%	2	-66.7%	0	-100.0%	3	--
Not Ready For Setting	59	87	47.5%	56	-35.6%	75	33.9%	70	-6.7%
Ready For Setting	2	2	0.0%	4	100.0%	4	0.0%	5	25.0%
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Set For Oral Argument	11	7	-36.4%	3	-57.1%	1	-66.7%	10	900.0%
Total Awaiting Hearing	118	102	-13.6%	65	-36.3%	80	23.1%	88	10.0%
Opinion/Order Stayed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Opinion/Order In Process	7	10	42.9%	8	-20.0%	7	-12.5%	13	85.7%
Total Pending Decision	125	112	-10.4%	73	-34.8%	87	19.2%	101	16.1%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	22	44	100.0%	28	-36.4%	35	25.0%	30	-14.3%

Court Activity, 1990

	Appeals			Petitions For Review			Other Reviews						
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	OASO[a]	Exp. Pub Funds	Cert Fed Court	Total	All Reviews
FILINGS													
New Filings	9	81	90	293	263	556	62	193	7	70	6	338	984
Transfers	16	33	49	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	52
Total Filings	25	114	139	293	263	556	62	196	7	70	6	341	1,036
OPINIONS/RULINGS													
Opinions	9	42	51	23	23	46	3	9	0	0	3	15	112
Motion on Merits	0	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
DISPOSITIONS													
Opinion Mandated	11	43	54	26	22	48	2	8	1	0	6	17	119
Motion on Merits	0	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
Dismissed	2	24	26	3	12	15	0	11	6	2	1	20	61
Transferred	2	34	36	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	45	81
Review Not Accepted	3	5	8	254	228	482	0	178	0	0	0	178	668
Terminated	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	3	0	72	0	76	79
Case Opened by Error	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	5
Total Disposed	18	114	132	286	265	551	49	201	7	75	7	339	1,022
PENDING AT YEAR END													
Case Stayed	0	3	3	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	7
Not Ready For Setting	15	69	84	20	12	32	8	51	0	11	0	70	186
Ready For Setting	2	5	7	7	3	10	0	3	0	0	2	5	22
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	0	40	50	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
Set For Oral Argument	3	9	12	12	5	17	7	2	0	0	1	10	39
Total Awaiting Hearing	20	86	106	79	71	150	17	57	0	11	3	88	344
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Opinion/Order In Process	10	21	31	10	14	24	0	10	1	0	2	13	68
Total Pending Decision	30	108	138	89	85	174	17	67	1	11	5	101	413
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	1	8	9	3	1	4	9	21	0	0	0	30	43

[a] Original actions against state officers

Supreme Court Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Filings

Notice of Appeal - A review of appeals in these select circumstances: review is authorized statutorily; an issue of constitutionality is involved; conflicting appellate decisions are at issue; questions of public importance are raised; or, the death penalty was decreed. Notices of appeal directly following a judgment in a superior court as a matter of right must be filed within 30 days. Notices of appeal are categorized into criminal and civil appeals.

Cases opened on notice of appeal can reach the Supreme Court by these means: direct appeal from trial court; certification by the Court of Appeals; granting of a motion to transfer an appeal from the Court of Appeals; and an administrative transfer initiated by the Supreme Court to relieve pressure on the Court of Appeals.

Petitions for Review - A review of any Court of Appeals decision terminating review. The Supreme Court only accepts reviews of decisions that conflict with other Supreme Court or Court of Appeals decisions that involve a significant question of law under the federal or state constitution, or that concern "an issue of substantial public interest..." (Rules of Appellate Procedure (RAP) 13.4).

Other Reviews - The four following categories are grouped under the title of "Other Reviews": discretionary reviews, personal restraint petitions, original actions against state officers, and other.

Discretionary Reviews - A review of interlocutory orders of the superior court. Those made prior to a final determination of the case, in which a party argues that the trial court has committed an error pursuant to [RAP 2.3(b)]. Discretionary reviews are in the purview of the Supreme Court under most of the same conditions that apply for notices of appeal.

The Supreme Court may be requested by motion for discretionary review to review interlocutory Court of Appeals decisions, and decisions on personal restraint petitions.

Personal Restraint Petition - A petition to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement. The Supreme Court normally exercises its jurisdiction over such petitions by transferring them to the Court of Appeals (RAP 16.5).

Original Actions Against State Officers - Both the Supreme Court and the superior courts have concurrent original jurisdiction of a petition against a state officer in the nature of quo warranto, prohibition, and mandamus (RAP 16.2), generally preventing a continued exercise of authority unlawfully asserted. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction only if the writ is brought against a state officer.

Other - Reviews concerning questions certified from federal court and petitions for expenditure of public monies from the indigent defense fund are categorized under the broad title of "Other."

Dispositions

Cases are considered officially disposed in the Supreme Court after being mandated. A decision is mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court with a written notification of the Court's decision to the trial court and the parties involved.

Opinions - Those cases which were reviewed by the Court, had an opinion written, and were mandated by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Dismissed - An order, issued by the Court, dismissing the review prior to a determination of the merits. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The Court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review if the review is frivolous, moot, or solely for the purpose of delay. Also, the Court may dismiss reviews for want of prosecution or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.19).

Review Not Accepted - Reviews disposed through this manner are not accepted because they fail to meet the requirements of review stated in Rule 2 and Rule 13 of the Rules of Appellate Procedure. These requirements are summarized in the above glossary definitions for each review type.

Transferred to Court of Appeals - To promote the orderly administration of justice, the Supreme Court may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case to the Court of Appeals.

Terminated - An order issued by the Court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Pending

Case Stayed - Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready for Setting - Those cases within the stages of perfection which are ready for consideration but have yet to file further pleadings.

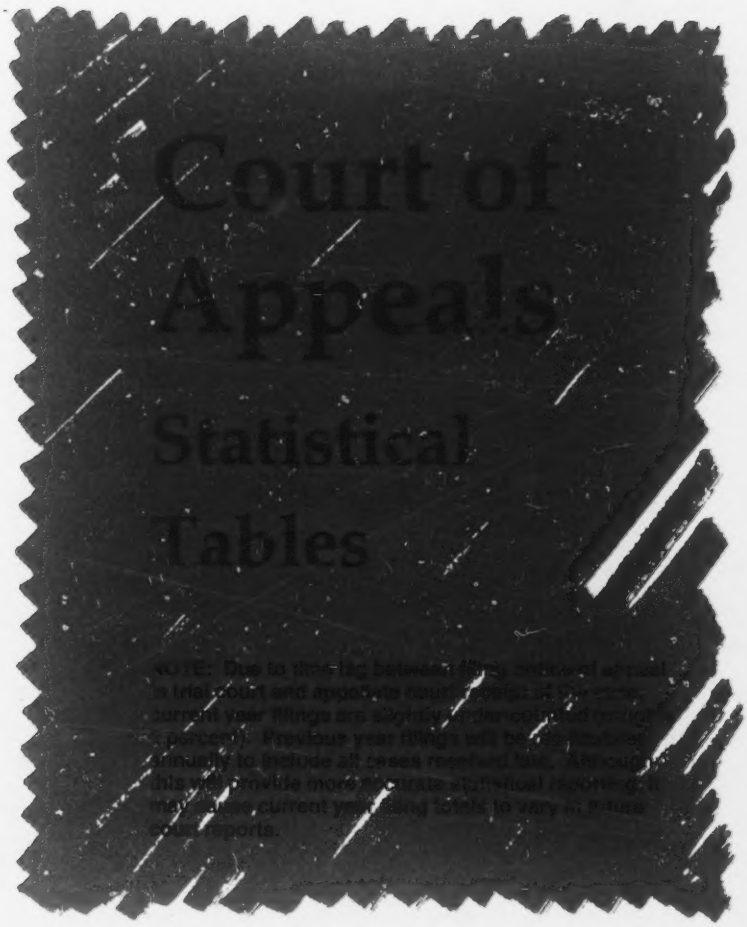
Ready for Setting - Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Set for Motion Calendar - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set for Oral Argument - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order in Process - Those cases which have been reviewed by the Court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed But Not Yet Mandated - Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated.


Court of Appeals
Statistical Tables

The Court Of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, 1990

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
FILINGS							
New Filings	1,574	1,498	3,072	498	351	849	3,921
Transfers	1	35	36	47	0	47	83
Total Filings	1,575	1,533	3,108	545	351	896	4,004
OPINIONS/RULINGS							
Opinions	716	641	1,357	24	40	64	1,421
Commissioners Rulings	330	113	443	0	0	0	443
DISPOSITIONS							
Opinion Mandated	695	597	1,292	23	43	66	1,358
Opinion Published	187	212	399	11	23	34	433
Opinion Unpublished	508	385	893	12	20	32	925
Commissioners Rulings	295	101	396	1	0	1	397
Motion on Merits	178	97	275	0	0	0	275
Other Rulings	117	4	121	1	--	1	122
Dismissed	191	573	764	522	53	575	1,339
Transferred/Certified[a]	15	30	45	3	4	7	52
Review Not Accepted	5	14	19	1	235	236	255
Terminated	0	5	5	2	17	19	24
Case Opened in Error	8	5	13	0	2	2	15
Total Disposed	1,209	1,325	2,534	552	354	906	3,440
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	25	63	88	13	12	25	113
Not Ready For Setting	1,271	873	2,144	189	75	264	2,408
Ready For Setting[b]	381	292	673	54	11	65	738
Remanded To Trial Court	5	4	9	0	0	0	9
Set For Motion Calendar	28	13	41	1	13	14	55
Set For Motion On The Merits	95	64	159	0	0	0	159
Ruling Referred To Panel	3	3	6	0	1	1	7
Set For Oral Argument	123	147	270	0	2	2	272
Hearing Scheduled	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,932	1,459	3,391	257	114	371	3,762
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	6	7	0	0	0	7
Opinion/Order In Process	94	136	230	5	7	12	242
Total Pending Decision	2,027	1,601	3,628	262	121	383	4,011
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	289	298	587	64	51	115	702

[a] Includes both matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

Court Activity, Division I, 1990

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
FILINGS							
New Filings	778	853	1,631	263	185	448	2,079
Transfers	1	26	27	25	0	25	52
Total Filings	779	879	1,658	288	185	473	2,131
OPINIONS/RULINGS							
Opinions	391	313	704	17	17	34	738
Commissioners Rulings	123	58	181	0	0	0	181
DISPOSITIONS							
Opinion Mandated	399	287	686	17	18	35	721
Opinion Published	125	123	248	10	7	17	265
Opinion Unpublished	274	164	438	7	11	18	456
Commissioners Rulings	123	52	175	0	0	0	175
Motion on Merits	112	51	163	0	0	0	163
Other Rulings	11	1	12	--	--	--	12
Dismissed	124	378	502	278	32	310	812
Transferred/Certified[a]	13	22	35	1	2	3	38
Review Not Accepted	2	2	4	0	138	138	142
Terminated	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Case Opened in Error	6	4	10	0	2	2	12
Total Disposed	667	746	1,413	296	192	488	1,901
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	20	26	46	6	8	14	60
Not Ready For Setting	712	524	1,236	111	44	155	1,391
Ready For Setting[b]	91	90	181	13	0	13	194
Remanded To Trial Court	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Set For Motion Calendar	5	0	5	0	0	0	5
Set For Motion On The Merits	50	37	87	0	0	0	87
Ruling Referred To Panel	3	3	6	0	1	1	7
Set For Oral Argument	80	99	179	0	2	2	181
Hearing Scheduled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Awaiting Hearing	961	781	1,742	130	55	185	1,927
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	5	6	0	0	0	6
Opinion/Order In Process	48	68	116	4	2	6	122
Total Pending Decision	1,010	854	1,864	134	57	191	2,055
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	115	127	242	7	26	33	275

[a] Includes both matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.
[b] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court Of Appeals

Court Activity, Division II, 1990

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
FILINGS							
New Filings	473	360	833	139	80	219	1,052
Transfers	0	4	4	14	0	14	18
Total Filings	473	364	837	153	80	233	1,070
OPINIONS/RULINGS							
Opinions	199	191	390	4	1	5	395
Commissioners Rulings	134	22	156	0	0	0	156
DISPOSITIONS							
Opinion Mandated	165	167	332	2	1	3	335
Opinion Published	25	41	66	0	1	1	67
Opinion Unpublished	140	126	266	2	0	2	268
Commissioners Rulings	100	21	121	1	0	1	122
Motion on Merits	40	20	60	0	0	0	60
Other Rulings	60	1	61	1	--	1	62
Dismissed	43	107	150	154	3	157	307
Transferred/Certified[a]	1	3	4	1	0	1	5
Review Not Accepted	2	4	6	0	40	40	46
Terminated	0	1	1	1	16	17	18
Case Opened in Error	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Total Disposed	313	304	617	159	60	219	836
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	1	22	23	5	3	8	31
Not Ready For Setting	266	174	440	47	18	65	505
Ready For Setting[b]	219	143	362	23	4	27	389
Remanded To Trial Court	4	1	5	0	0	0	5
Set For Motion Calendar	23	13	36	1	6	7	43
Set For Motion On The Merits	21	7	28	0	0	0	28
Ruling Referred To Panel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Oral Argument	32	48	80	0	0	0	80
Hearing Scheduled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Awaiting Hearing	566	408	974	76	31	107	1,081
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Opinion/Order In Process	30	46	76	1	1	2	78
Total Pending Decision	596	455	1,051	77	32	109	1,160
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	132	121	253	27	14	41	294

[a] Includes both matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

Court Activity, Division III, 1990

	Appeals			Other Reviews			
	Criminal	Civil	Total	Personal Restraint	Discr. Review	Total	All Reviews
FILINGS							
New Filings	323	285	608	96	86	182	790
Transfers	0	5	5	8	0	8	13
Total Filings	323	290	613	104	86	190	803
OPINIONS/RULINGS							
Opinions	126	137	263	3	22	25	288
Commissioners Rulings	73	33	106	0	0	0	106
DISPOSITIONS							
Opinion Mandated	131	143	274	4	24	28	302
Opinion Published	37	48	85	1	15	16	101
Opinion Unpublished	94	95	189	3	9	12	201
Commissioners Rulings	72	28	100	0	0	0	100
Motion on Merits	26	26	52	0	0	0	52
Other Rulings	46	2	48	--	--	--	48
Dismissed	24	88	112	90	18	108	220
Transferred/Certified[a]	1	5	6	1	2	3	9
Review Not Accepted	1	8	9	1	57	58	67
Terminated	0	3	3	1	1	2	5
Case Opened in Error	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Disposed	229	275	504	97	102	199	703
PENDING AT YEAR END							
Case Stayed	4	15	19	2	1	3	22
Not Ready For Setting	293	175	468	31	13	44	512
Ready For Setting[b]	71	59	130	18	7	25	155
Remanded To Trial Court	1	1	2	0	0	0	2
Set For Motion Calendar	0	0	0	0	7	7	7
Set For Motion On The Merits	24	20	44	0	0	0	44
Ruling Referred To Panel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Set For Oral Argument	11	0	11	0	0	0	11
Hearing Scheduled	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Awaiting Hearing	405	270	675	51	28	79	754
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Opinion/Order In Process	16	22	38	0	4	4	42
Total Pending Decision	421	292	713	51	32	83	796
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	42	50	92	30	11	41	133

[a] Includes both matters transferred to other divisions and those certified to the Supreme Court.

[b] Includes those personal restraint petitions classified as record on review complete.

The Court of Appeals

History of Filings, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	592	564	-4.7%	708	25.5%	702	-0.8%	779	11.0%
Civil Appeals	616	668	8.4%	726	8.7%	783	7.9%	879	12.3%
Total Appeals	1,208	1,232	2.0%	1,434	16.4%	1,485	3.6%	1,658	11.6%
Personal Restraint Petitions	648	403	-37.8%	313	-22.3%	272	-13.1%	288	5.9%
Notices of Discretionary Review	196	170	-13.3%	190	11.8%	158	-16.8%	185	17.1%
Total Filings, Division I	2,052	1,805	-12.0%	1,937	7.3%	1,915	-1.1%	2,131	11.3%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	302	311	3.0%	357	14.8%	419	17.4%	473	12.9%
Civil Appeals	359	384	7.0%	334	-13.0%	377	12.9%	364	-3.4%
Total Appeals	661	695	5.1%	691	-0.6%	796	15.2%	837	5.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	430	221	-48.6%	144	-34.8%	121	-16.0%	153	26.4%
Notices of Discretionary Review	102	82	-19.6%	62	-24.4%	67	8.1%	80	19.4%
Total Filings, Division II	1,193	998	-16.3%	897	-10.1%	984	9.7%	1,070	8.7%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	168	207	23.2%	230	11.1%	264	14.8%	323	22.3%
Civil Appeals	276	284	2.9%	275	-3.2%	301	9.5%	290	-3.7%
Total Appeals	444	491	10.6%	505	2.9%	565	11.9%	613	8.5%
Personal Restraint Petitions	232	151	-34.9%	85	-43.7%	98	15.3%	104	6.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	84	86	2.4%	109	26.7%	83	-23.9%	86	3.6%
Total Filings, Division III	760	728	-4.2%	699	-4.0%	746	6.7%	803	7.6%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	1,062	1,082	1.9%	1,295	19.7%	1,385	6.9%	1,575	13.7%
Civil Appeals	1,251	1,336	6.8%	1,335	-0.1%	1,461	9.4%	1,533	4.9%
Total Appeals	2,313	2,418	4.5%	2,630	8.8%	2,846	8.2%	3,108	9.2%
Personal Restraint Petitions	1,310	775	-40.8%	542	-30.1%	491	-9.4%	545	11.0%
Notices of Discretionary Review	382	338	-11.5%	361	6.8%	308	-14.7%	351	14.0%
Total Filings, Court of Appeals	4,005	3,531	-11.8%	3,533	0.1%	3,645	3.2%	4,004	9.8%

The Court of Appeals

History of Dispositions, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	435	669	53.8%	632	-5.5%	624	-1.3%	667	6.9%
Civil Appeals	706	819	16.0%	715	-12.7%	743	3.9%	746	0.4%
Total Appeals	1,141	1,488	30.4%	1,347	-9.5%	1,367	1.5%	1,413	3.4%
Personal Restraint Petitions	513	596	16.2%	376	-36.9%	225	-40.2%	296	31.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	129	229	77.5%	196	-14.4%	164	-16.3%	192	17.1%
Total Dispositions, Division I	1,783	2,313	29.7%	1,919	-17.0%	1,756	-8.5%	1,901	8.3%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	321	402	25.2%	332	-17.4%	328	-1.2%	313	-4.6%
Civil Appeals	347	451	30.0%	376	-16.6%	326	-13.3%	304	-6.7%
Total Appeals	668	853	27.7%	708	-17.0%	654	-7.6%	617	-5.7%
Personal Restraint Petitions	320	366	14.4%	184	-49.7%	113	-38.6%	159	40.7%
Notices of Discretionary Review	92	95	3.3%	68	-28.4%	68	0.0%	60	-11.8%
Total Dispositions, Division II	1,080	1,314	21.7%	960	-26.9%	835	-13.0%	836	0.1%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	142	141	-0.7%	218	54.6%	197	-9.6%	229	16.2%
Civil Appeals	291	237	-18.6%	322	35.9%	276	-14.3%	275	-0.4%
Total Appeals	433	378	-12.7%	540	42.9%	473	-12.4%	504	6.6%
Personal Restraint Petitions	188	193	2.7%	112	-42.0%	72	-35.7%	97	34.7%
Notices of Discretionary Review	93	70	-24.7%	122	74.3%	74	-39.3%	102	37.8%
Total Dispositions, Division III	714	641	-10.2%	774	20.7%	619	-20.0%	703	13.6%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	898	1,212	35.0%	1,182	-2.5%	1,149	-2.8%	1,209	5.2%
Civil Appeals	1,344	1,507	12.1%	1,413	-6.2%	1,345	-4.8%	1,325	-1.5%
Total Appeals	2,242	2,719	21.3%	2,595	-4.6%	2,494	-3.9%	2,534	1.6%
Personal Restraint Petitions	1,021	1,155	13.1%	672	-41.8%	410	-39.0%	552	34.6%
Notices of Discretionary Review	314	394	25.5%	386	-2.0%	306	-20.7%	354	15.7%
Total Dispositions Court of Appeals	3,577	4,268	19.3%	3,653	-14.4%	3,210	-12.1%	3,440	7.2%

The Court of Appeals

History of Pending Cases, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Criminal Appeals	790	716	-9.4%	802	12.0%	879	9.6%	1,010	14.9%
Civil Appeals	698	709	1.6%	684	-3.5%	760	11.1%	854	12.4%
Total Appeals	1,488	1,425	-4.2%	1,486	4.3%	1,639	10.3%	1,864	13.7%
Personal Restraint Petitions	331	157	-52.6%	90	-42.7%	141	56.7%	134	-5.0%
Notices of Discretionary Review	78	72	-7.7%	79	9.7%	66	-16.5%	57	-13.6%
Total Pending, Division I	1,897	1,654	-12.8%	1,655	0.1%	1,846	11.5%	2,055	11.3%
DIVISION II									
Criminal Appeals	451	380	-15.7%	408	7.4%	513	25.7%	596	16.2%
Civil Appeals	485	408	-15.9%	395	-3.2%	435	10.1%	455	4.6%
Total Appeals	936	788	-15.8%	803	1.9%	948	18.1%	1,051	10.9%
Personal Restraint Petitions	230	108	-53.0%	61	-43.5%	70	14.8%	77	10.0%
Notices of Discretionary Review	28	24	-14.3%	21	-12.5%	16	-23.8%	32	100.0%
Total Pending, Division II	1,194	920	-22.9%	885	-3.8%	1,034	16.8%	1,160	12.2%
DIVISION III									
Criminal Appeals	190	230	21.1%	243	5.7%	317	30.5%	421	32.8%
Civil Appeals	260	253	-2.7%	252	-0.4%	278	10.3%	292	5.0%
Total Appeals	450	483	7.3%	495	2.5%	595	20.2%	713	19.8%
Personal Restraint Petitions	61	45	-26.2%	33	-26.7%	65	97.0%	51	-21.5%
Notices of Discretionary Review	32	45	40.6%	39	-13.3%	41	5.1%	32	-22.0%
Total Pending, Division III	543	573	5.5%	567	-1.0%	701	23.6%	796	13.6%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Criminal Appeals	1,431	1,326	-7.3%	1,453	9.6%	1,709	17.6%	2,027	18.6%
Civil Appeals	1,443	1,370	-5.1%	1,331	-2.8%	1,473	10.7%	1,601	8.7%
Total Appeals	2,874	2,696	-6.2%	2,784	3.3%	3,182	14.3%	3,628	14.0%
Personal Restraint Petitions	622	310	-50.2%	184	-40.6%	276	50.0%	262	-5.1%
Notices of Discretionary Review	138	141	2.2%	139	-1.4%	123	-11.5%	121	-1.6%
Total Pending, Crt of Appeals	3,634	3,147	-13.4%	3,107	-1.3%	3,581	15.3%	4,011	12.0%

Court Activity, All Divisions, Total Appeals, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	2,296	2,377	3.5%	2,595	9.2%	2,826	8.9%	3,072	8.7%
Transfers	17	41	141.2%	35	-14.6%	20	-42.9%	36	80.0%
Total Filings	2,313	2,418	4.5%	2,630	8.8%	2,846	8.2%	3,108	9.2%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	1,310	1,624	24.0%	1,195	-26.4%	1,222	2.3%	1,357	11.0%
Commissioners Rulings	0	1	--	89	--	385	332.6%	443	15.1%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	1,157	1,587	37.2%	1,286	-19.0%	1,192	-7.3%	1,292	8.4%
Opinion Published	420	456	8.6%	370	-18.9%	387	4.6%	399	3.1%
Opinion Unpublished	737	1,131	53.5%	916	-19.0%	805	-12.1%	893	10.9%
Commissioners Rulings	197	150	-23.9%	264	76.0%	395	49.6%	396	0.3%
Motion on Merits	0	1	--	2	100.0%	302	--	275	-8.9%
Other Rulings	197	149	-24.4%	262	75.8%	93	-64.5%	121	30.1%
Dismissed	722	772	6.9%	809	4.8%	828	2.3%	764	-7.7%
Transferred/Certified	74	26	-64.9%	25	-3.8%	46	84.0%	45	-2.2%
Review Not Accepted	13	14	7.7%	31	121.4%	20	-35.5%	19	-5.0%
Terminated	72	161	123.6%	168	4.3%	5	-97.0%	5	0.0%
Case Opened in Error	7	9	28.6%	12	33.3%	8	-33.3%	13	62.5%
Total Disposed	2,242	2,719	21.3%	2,595	-4.6%	2,494	-3.9%	2,534	1.6%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	57	46	-19.3%	56	21.7%	68	21.4%	88	29.4%
Not Ready For Setting	1,137	1,343	18.1%	1,607	19.7%	1,932	20.2%	2,144	11.0%
Ready For Setting	582	571	-1.9%	431	-24.5%	726	68.4%	673	-7.3%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	9	--
Set For Motion Calendar	125	151	20.8%	119	-21.2%	54	-54.6%	41	-24.1%
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	87	--	47	-46.0%	159	238.3%
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	6	200.0%
Set For Oral Argument	551	320	-41.9%	355	10.9%	116	-67.3%	270	132.8%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	2,452	2,431	-0.9%	2,568	5.6%	2,898	12.9%	3,391	17.0%
Opinion/Order Stayed	4	11	175.0%	4	-63.6%	5	25.0%	7	40.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	418	254	-39.2%	212	-16.5%	279	31.6%	230	-17.6%
Total Pending Decision	2,874	2,696	-6.2%	2,784	3.3%	3,182	14.3%	3,628	14.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	597	504	-15.6%	444	-11.9%	475	7.0%	587	23.6%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Criminal Appeals, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,060	1,077	1.6%	1,291	19.9%	1,382	7.0%	1,574	13.9%
Transfers	2	5	150.0%	4	-20.0%	3	-25.0%	1	-66.7%
Total Filings	1,062	1,082	1.9%	1,295	19.7%	1,385	6.9%	1,575	13.7%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	582	802	37.8%	600	-25.2%	631	5.2%	716	13.5%
Commissioners Rulings	0	0	--	61	--	278	355.7%	330	18.7%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	503	795	58.1%	624	-21.5%	612	-1.9%	695	13.6%
Opinion Published	152	194	27.6%	143	-26.3%	152	6.3%	187	23.0%
Opinion Unpublished	351	601	71.2%	481	-20.0%	460	-4.4%	508	10.4%
Commissioners Rulings	116	89	-23.3%	176	97.8%	286	62.5%	295	3.1%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	194	--	178	-8.2%
Other Rulings	116	89	-23.3%	176	97.8%	92	-47.7%	117	27.2%
Dismissed	228	219	-3.9%	249	13.7%	225	-9.6%	191	-15.1%
Transferred/Certified	17	8	-52.9%	3	-62.5%	15	400.0%	15	0.0%
Review Not Accepted	6	6	0.0%	14	133.3%	3	-78.6%	5	66.7%
Terminated	24	91	279.2%	108	18.7%	4	-96.3%	0	-100.0%
Case Opened in Error	4	4	0.0%	8	100.0%	4	-50.0%	8	100.0%
Total Disposed	898	1,212	35.0%	1,182	-2.5%	1,149	-2.8%	1,209	5.2%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	18	4	-77.8%	7	75.0%	18	157.1%	25	38.9%
Not Ready For Setting	599	690	15.2%	908	31.6%	1,090	20.0%	1,271	16.6%
Ready For Setting	332	309	-6.9%	220	-28.8%	398	80.9%	381	-4.3%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	5	--
Set For Motion Calendar	78	85	9.0%	66	-22.4%	28	-57.6%	28	0.0%
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	48	--	23	-52.1%	95	313.0%
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	3	50.0%
Set For Oral Argument	234	119	-49.1%	164	37.8%	66	-59.8%	123	86.4%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,261	1,207	-4.3%	1,365	13.1%	1,602	17.4%	1,932	20.6%
Opinion/Order Stayed	3	3	0.0%	1	-66.7%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	167	116	-30.5%	87	-25.0%	106	21.8%	94	-11.3%
Total Pending Decision	1,431	1,326	-7.3%	1,453	9.6%	1,709	17.6%	2,027	18.6%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	281	243	-13.5%	230	-5.3%	245	6.5%	289	18.0%

Court Activity, All Divisions, Civil Appeals, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,236	1,300	5.2%	1,304	0.3%	1,444	10.7%	1,498	3.7%
Transfers	15	36	140.0%	31	-13.9%	17	-45.2%	35	105.9%
Total Filings	1,251	1,336	6.8%	1,335	-0.1%	1,461	9.4%	1,533	4.9%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	728	822	12.9%	595	-27.6%	591	-0.7%	641	8.5%
Commissioners Rulings	0	1	--	28	--	107	282.1%	113	5.6%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	654	792	21.1%	662	-16.4%	580	-12.4%	597	2.9%
Opinion Published	268	262	-2.2%	227	-13.4%	235	3.5%	212	-9.8%
Opinion Unpublished	386	530	37.3%	435	-17.9%	345	-20.7%	385	11.6%
Commissioners Rulings	81	61	-24.7%	88	44.3%	109	23.9%	101	-7.3%
Motion on Merits	0	1	--	2	100.0%	108	--	97	-10.2%
Other Rulings	81	60	-25.9%	86	43.3%	1	-98.8%	4	300.0%
Dismissed	494	553	11.9%	560	1.3%	603	7.7%	573	-5.0%
Transferred/Certified	57	18	-68.4%	22	22.2%	31	40.9%	30	-3.2%
Review Not Accepted	7	8	14.3%	17	112.5%	17	0.0%	14	-17.6%
Terminated	48	70	45.8%	60	-14.3%	1	-98.3%	5	400.0%
Case Opened in Error	3	5	66.7%	4	-20.0%	4	0.0%	5	25.0%
Total Disposed	1,344	1,507	12.1%	1,413	-6.2%	1,345	-4.8%	1,325	-1.5%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	39	42	7.7%	49	16.7%	50	2.0%	63	26.0%
Not Ready For Setting	538	653	21.4%	699	7.0%	842	20.5%	873	3.7%
Ready For Setting	250	262	4.8%	211	-19.5%	328	55.5%	292	-11.0%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	4	--
Set For Motion Calendar	47	66	40.4%	53	-19.7%	26	-50.9%	13	-50.0%
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	39	--	24	-38.5%	64	166.7%
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	3	--
Set For Oral Argument	317	201	-36.6%	191	-5.0%	50	-73.8%	147	194.0%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,191	1,224	2.8%	1,203	-1.7%	1,296	7.7%	1,459	12.6%
Opinion/Order Stayed	1	8	700.0%	3	-62.5%	4	33.3%	6	50.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	251	138	-45.0%	125	-9.4%	173	38.4%	136	-21.4%
Total Pending Decision	1,443	1,370	-5.1%	1,331	-2.8%	1,473	10.7%	1,601	8.7%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	316	261	-17.4%	214	-18.0%	230	7.5%	298	29.6%

The Court of Appeals

Court Activity, All Divisions, Personal Restraint Petitions, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,246	670	-46.2%	490	-26.9%	450	-8.2%	498	10.7%
Transfers	64	105	64.1%	52	-50.5%	41	-21.2%	47	14.6%
Total Filings	1,310	775	-40.8%	542	-30.1%	491	-9.4%	545	11.0%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	25	30	20.0%	21	-30.0%	24	14.3%	24	0.0%
Commissioners Rulings	0	0	--	1	--	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	14	30	114.3%	26	-13.3%	23	-11.5%	23	0.0%
Opinion Published	5	8	60.0%	12	50.0%	4	-66.7%	11	175.0%
Opinion Unpublished	9	22	144.4%	14	-36.4%	19	35.7%	12	-36.8%
Commissioners Rulings	3	24	700.0%	2	-91.7%	2	0.0%	1	-50.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Other Rulings	3	24	700.0%	2	-91.7%	2	0.0%	1	-50.0%
Dismissed	960	1,058	10.2%	638	-39.7%	381	-40.3%	522	37.0%
Transferred/Certified	5	20	300.0%	1	-95.0%	3	200.0%	3	0.0%
Review Not Accepted	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	1	--
Terminated	36	22	-38.9%	5	-77.3%	1	-80.0%	2	100.0%
Case Opened in Error	3	1	-66.7%	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--
Total Disposed	1,021	1,155	13.1%	672	-41.8%	410	-39.0%	552	34.6%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	79	12	-84.8%	6	-50.0%	47	683.3%	13	-72.3%
Not Ready For Setting	406	212	-47.8%	118	-44.3%	178	50.8%	189	6.2%
Ready For Setting	123	77	-37.4%	47	-39.0%	43	-8.5%	54	25.6%
Remanded To Trial Court	1	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--	0	--
Set For Motion Calendar	1	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	1	--
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	1	--	0	-100.0%	0	--
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--
Set For Oral Argument	7	5	-28.6%	7	40.0%	1	-85.7%	0	-100.0%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	617	307	-50.2%	179	-41.7%	269	50.3%	257	-4.5%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	--	0	--	1	--	0	-100.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	5	3	-40.0%	5	66.7%	6	20.0%	5	-16.7%
Total Pending Decision	622	310	-50.2%	184	-40.6%	276	50.0%	262	-5.1%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	116	80	-31.0%	63	-21.3%	54	-14.3%	64	18.5%

Court Activity, All Divisions, Notices of Discretionary Review, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	382	337	-11.8%	360	6.8%	308	-14.4%	351	14.0%
Transfers	0	1	--	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%	0	--
Total Filings	382	338	-11.5%	361	6.8%	308	-14.7%	351	14.0%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	45	27	-40.0%	42	55.6%	33	-21.4%	40	21.2%
Commissioners Rulings	0	0	--	0	--	1	--	0	-100.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	40	34	-15.0%	45	32.4%	34	-24.4%	43	26.5%
Opinion Published	26	14	-46.2%	26	85.7%	20	-23.1%	23	15.0%
Opinion Unpublished	14	20	42.9%	19	-5.0%	14	-26.3%	20	42.9%
Commissioners Rulings	5	4	-20.0%	4	0.0%	1	-75.0%	0	-100.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	1	--	0	-100.0%
Other Rulings	5	4	-20.0%	4	0.0%	--	--	--	--
Dismissed	63	22	-65.1%	87	295.5%	27	-69.0%	53	96.3%
Transferred/Certified	2	9	350.0%	5	-44.4%	3	-40.0%	4	33.3%
Review Not Accepted	166	300	80.7%	229	-23.7%	220	-3.9%	235	6.8%
Terminated	36	24	-33.3%	15	-37.5%	20	33.3%	17	-15.0%
Case Opened in Error	2	1	-50.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	2	100.0%
Total Disposed	314	394	25.5%	386	-2.0%	306	-20.7%	354	15.7%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	7	12	71.4%	13	8.3%	11	-15.4%	12	9.1%
Not Ready For Setting	79	82	3.8%	77	-6.1%	72	-6.5%	75	4.2%
Ready For Setting	7	7	0.0%	4	-42.9%	16	300.0%	11	-31.3%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Set For Motion Calendar	30	22	-26.7%	33	50.0%	14	-57.6%	13	-7.1%
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	1	--	0	-100.0%	0	--
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	1	-50.0%
Set For Oral Argument	6	12	100.0%	2	-83.3%	1	-50.0%	2	100.0%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	129	135	4.7%	129	-4.4%	116	-10.1%	114	-1.7%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Opinion/Order In Process	9	6	-33.3%	10	66.7%	7	-30.0%	7	0.0%
Total Pending Decision	138	141	2.2%	139	-1.4%	123	-11.5%	121	-1.6%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	102	52	-49.0%	40	-23.1%	51	27.5%	51	0.0%

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Criminal Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	46	38	-17.4%	37	-2.6%	24	-35.1%	21	-12.5%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	95	67	-29.5%	63	-6.0%	54	-14.3%	57	5.6%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	156	157	0.6%	149	-5.1%	126	-15.4%	113	-10.3%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	113	106	-6.2%	114	7.5%	117	3.1%	113	-3.4%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	204	199	-2.5%	179	-10.1%	148	-17.0%	148	-0.3%
Oral Argument - Opinion	99	107	8.1%	109	1.9%	96	-11.9%	84	-12.5%
Opinion - Mandate	75	86	14.7%	100	16.3%	72	-28.0%	85	18.1%
Filing - Opinion, Division I[a]	638	628	-1.6%	587	-6.5%	556	-5.3%	564	1.4%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	51	53	3.9%	58	9.4%	50	-13.8%	48	-4.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	50	58	16.0%	52	-10.3%	48	-7.7%	42	-11.5%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	97	107	10.3%	134	25.2%	90	-32.8%	90	0.0%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	116	134	15.5%	125	-6.7%	118	-5.2%	114	-3.4%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	463	274	-40.8%	201	-26.6%	200	-0.2%	168	-16.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	69	48	-30.4%	52	8.3%	25	-51.9%	27	10.0%
Opinion - Mandate	81	89	9.9%	110	23.6%	79	-28.2%	90	13.9%
Filing - Opinion, Division II[a]	809	624	-22.9%	586	-6.1%	602	2.7%	525	-12.8%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	43	-4.4%	58	34.9%	46	-20.7%	46	1.1%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	63	88	39.7%	69	-21.6%	50	-26.8%	43	-13.9%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	99	87	-12.1%	111	27.6%	82	-26.1%	99	20.7%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	70	72	2.9%	87	20.8%	71	-18.4%	78	9.9%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	236	208	-11.9%	164	-21.2%	128	-21.6%	131	1.9%
Oral Argument - Opinion	70	69	-1.4%	62	-10.1%	49	-21.0%	41	-16.3%
Opinion - Mandate	72	88	22.2%	83	-5.7%	69	-16.9%	51	-26.1%
Filing - Opinion, Division III[a]	567	541	-4.6%	541	0.0%	473	-12.6%	512	8.2%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	47	42	-10.6%	45	7.1%	33	-26.7%	30	-7.6%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	74	67	-9.5%	61	-9.0%	51	-16.4%	51	0.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	121	133	9.9%	137	3.0%	107	-21.5%	103	-4.2%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	106	110	3.8%	112	1.8%	110	-1.8%	110	0.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	310	222	-28.4%	182	-18.0%	153	-15.9%	148	-2.9%
Oral Argument - Opinion	82	86	4.9%	83	-3.5%	69	-16.9%	68	-1.4%
Opinion - Mandate	77	87	13.0%	100	14.9%	77	-23.0%	84	9.1%
Filing - Opinion, Crt of Appeals[a]	688	618	-10.2%	579	-6.3%	546	-5.7%	549	0.5%

[a] Median days for the period from filing to opinion do not necessarily equal the sum of the medians for the event categories within that period.

Median Days Between Events for Civil Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	55	56	1.8%	58	3.6%	46	-20.7%	46	0.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	115	106	-7.8%	76	-28.3%	61	-19.7%	54	-10.7%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	68	77	13.2%	107	39.0%	59	-44.9%	69	17.8%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	79	73	-7.6%	77	5.5%	70	-9.1%	74	5.7%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	523	386	-26.2%	169	-56.2%	148	-12.4%	143	-3.0%
Oral Argument - Opinion	107	130	21.5%	113	-13.1%	103	-8.8%	93	-9.7%
Opinion - Mandate	72	123	70.8%	103	-16.3%	100	-2.9%	105	5.0%
Filing - Opinion, Division I[a]	868	753	-13.2%	512	-32.0%	480	-6.3%	485	1.1%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	41	44	7.3%	50	13.6%	45	-10.0%	45	0.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	37	61	64.9%	59	-3.3%	41	-30.5%	40	-1.2%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	86	91	5.8%	95	4.4%	77	-18.9%	76	-1.3%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	69	78	13.0%	78	0.0%	67	-14.1%	69	3.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	604	399	-33.9%	272	-31.8%	301	10.7%	242	-19.6%
Oral Argument - Opinion	70	72	2.9%	83	15.3%	53	-35.5%	75	40.2%
Opinion - Mandate	78	99	26.9%	101	2.0%	96	-5.0%	108	12.5%
Filing - Opinion, Division II[a]	883	692	-21.6%	597	-13.7%	608	1.8%	553	-9.0%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	52	45	-13.5%	54	20.0%	45	-15.7%	41	-9.9%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	77	60	-22.1%	50	-16.7%	44	-12.0%	56	28.4%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	78	69	-11.5%	73	5.8%	67	-8.2%	73	9.0%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	62	63	1.6%	64	1.6%	55	-14.1%	66	20.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	240	211	-12.1%	185	-12.3%	139	-24.9%	147	6.1%
Oral Argument - Opinion	75	72	-4.0%	73	1.4%	62	-15.1%	50	-18.5%
Opinion - Mandate	69	88	27.5%	87	-1.1%	71	-18.4%	55	-21.8%
Filing - Opinion, Division III[a]	526	504	-4.2%	470	-6.7%	415	-11.7%	427	3.0%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	50	50	0.0%	54	8.0%	46	-14.8%	45	-2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	86	81	-5.8%	61	-24.7%	50	-18.0%	48	-3.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	76	80	5.3%	91	13.8%	67	-25.8%	73	8.1%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	72	72	0.0%	73	1.4%	67	-8.2%	70	4.5%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	478	342	-28.5%	201	-41.2%	166	-17.2%	161	-3.3%
Oral Argument - Opinion	91	99	8.8%	93	-6.1%	83	-10.8%	79	-4.8%
Opinion - Mandate	73	107	46.6%	98	-8.4%	95	-3.1%	99	4.2%
Filing-Opinion, Court of Appeals[a]	795	670	-15.7%	522	-22.1%	490	-6.1%	494	0.8%

[a] Median days for the period from filing to opinion do not necessarily equal the sum of the medians for the event categories within that period.

The Court of Appeals

Median Days Between Events for Total Appeals Disposed of by Opinion, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
DIVISION I									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	44	37	-15.9%	34	-8.1%	32	-5.9%	28	-12.5%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	58	55	-6.0%	51	-7.3%	56	9.8%	57	1.8%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	83	105	25.7%	108	2.9%	98	-9.3%	99	1.0%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	76	84	11.2%	85	0.6%	92	8.2%	97	5.4%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	461	223	-51.6%	152	-31.8%	148	-2.6%	147	-0.7%
Oral Argument - Opinion	91	104	14.3%	100	-3.8%	97	-3.0%	89	-8.2%
Opinion - Mandate	43	72	67.4%	81	12.5%	88	8.6%	92	4.5%
Filing - Opinion, Division I[a]	774	645	-16.6%	529	-18.0%	518	-2.1%	532	2.7%
DIVISION II									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	44	45	2.3%	47	4.4%	46	-2.1%	46	0.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	39	45	16.7%	45	-1.1%	47	4.4%	42	-10.6%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	70	76	7.8%	84	10.5%	84	0.6%	80	-5.3%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	82	95	15.9%	90	-5.3%	93	3.3%	93	0.0%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	544	352	-35.3%	224	-36.4%	253	12.9%	207	-18.2%
Oral Argument - Opinion	47	42	-10.6%	44	4.8%	35	-20.5%	56	60.0%
Opinion - Mandate	57	77	36.0%	91	17.4%	90	-1.1%	99	10.0%
Filing - Opinion, Division II[a]	845	650	-23.1%	571	-12.2%	603	5.6%	538	-10.7%
DIVISION III									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	45	0.0%	47	4.4%	46	-2.1%	45	-2.2%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	55	59	6.3%	50	-15.3%	49	-2.0%	48	-1.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	70	59	-15.7%	74	25.4%	73	-1.4%	84	15.1%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	61	56	-8.9%	65	16.1%	65	0.0%	70	7.7%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	233	199	-14.4%	168	-15.8%	133	-20.5%	136	1.9%
Oral Argument - Opinion	57	48	-15.8%	56	16.7%	56	0.0%	47	-16.1%
Opinion - Mandate	61	76	25.4%	72	-5.9%	70	-2.8%	51	-27.1%
Filing - Opinion, Division III[a]	526	501	-4.8%	484	-3.4%	445	-8.0%	483	8.4%
COURT OF APPEALS, TOTAL									
Filing - Stmt. of Arrgmts.	45	41	-8.9%	42	2.4%	41	-2.4%	41	0.0%
Stmt. of Arrgmts. - Rpt. of Proc.	51	53	3.9%	49	-7.5%	50	2.0%	50	1.0%
Rpt. of Proc. - App. Brief	74	84	13.5%	91	8.3%	85	-6.6%	89	4.7%
App. of Brief - Resp. Brief	73	83	13.7%	80	-3.6%	86	8.1%	91	5.2%
Resp. Brief - Oral Argument	426	227	-46.7%	173	-23.8%	160	-7.5%	155	-3.1%
Oral Argument - Opinion	74	82	10.8%	75	-7.9%	76	0.7%	71	-5.9%
Opinion - Mandate	49	74	51.0%	81	9.5%	84	3.7%	90	7.1%
Filing-Opinion, Court of Appeals[a]	759	611	-19.4%	529	-13.5%	521	-1.5%	525	0.8%

[a] Median days for the period from filing to opinion do not necessarily equal the sum of the medians for the event categories within that period.

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, All Divisions 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	3,924	3,384	-13.8%	3,445	1.8%	3,584	4.0%	3,921	9.4%
Transfers	81	147	81.5%	88	-40.1%	61	-30.7%	83	36.1%
Total Filings	4,005	3,531	-11.8%	3,533	0.1%	3,645	3.2%	4,004	9.8%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	1,380	1,681	21.8%	1,258	-25.2%	1,279	1.7%	1,421	11.1%
Commissioners Rulings	0	1	--	90	--	387	330.0%	443	14.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	1,211	1,651	36.3%	1,357	-17.8%	1,249	-8.0%	1,358	8.7%
Opinion Published	451	478	6.0%	408	-14.6%	411	0.7%	433	5.4%
Opinion Unpublished	760	1,173	54.3%	949	-19.1%	838	-11.7%	925	10.4%
Commissioners Rulings	205	178	-13.2%	270	51.7%	398	47.4%	397	-0.3%
Motion on Merits	0	1	--	2	100.0%	303	--	275	-9.2%
Other Rulings	205	177	-13.7%	268	51.4%	95	-64.6%	122	28.4%
Dismissed	1,745	1,852	6.1%	1,534	-17.2%	1,236	-19.4%	1,339	8.3%
Transferred/Certified	81	55	-32.1%	31	-43.6%	52	67.7%	52	0.0%
Review Not Accepted	179	314	75.4%	260	-17.2%	240	-7.7%	255	6.3%
Terminated	144	207	43.8%	188	-9.2%	26	-86.2%	24	-7.7%
Case Opened in Error	12	11	-8.3%	13	18.2%	9	-30.8%	15	66.7%
Total Disposed	3,577	4,268	19.3%	3,653	-14.4%	3,210	-12.1%	3,440	7.2%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	143	70	-51.0%	75	7.1%	126	68.0%	113	-10.3%
Not Ready For Setting	1,622	1,637	0.9%	1,802	10.1%	2,182	21.1%	2,408	10.4%
Ready For Setting	712	655	-8.0%	482	-26.4%	785	62.9%	738	-6.0%
Remanded To Trial Court	1	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--	9	--
Set For Motion Calendar	156	174	11.5%	153	-12.1%	68	-55.6%	55	-19.1%
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	89	--	47	-47.2%	159	238.3%
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	7	75.0%
Set For Oral Argument	564	337	-40.2%	364	8.0%	118	-67.6%	272	130.5%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	3,198	2,873	-10.2%	2,876	0.1%	3,283	14.2%	3,762	14.6%
Opinion/Order Stayed	4	11	175.0%	4	-63.6%	6	50.0%	7	16.7%
Opinion/Order In Process	432	268	-38.0%	227	-15.3%	292	28.6%	242	-17.1%
Total Pending Decision	3,634	3,147	-13.4%	3,107	-1.3%	3,581	15.3%	4,011	12.0%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	815	636	-22.0%	547	-14.0%	580	6.0%	702	21.0%

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division I 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	2,014	1,727	-14.3%	1,897	9.8%	1,878	-1.0%	2,079	10.7%
Transfers	38	78	105.3%	40	-48.7%	37	-7.5%	52	40.5%
Total Filings	2,052	1,805	-12.0%	1,937	7.3%	1,915	-1.1%	2,131	11.3%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	737	889	20.6%	654	-26.4%	656	0.3%	738	12.5%
Commissioners Rulings	0	1	--	53	--	173	226.4%	181	4.6%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	636	883	38.8%	691	-21.7%	676	-2.2%	721	6.7%
Opinion Published	240	259	7.9%	213	-17.8%	246	15.5%	265	7.7%
Opinion Unpublished	396	624	57.6%	478	-23.4%	430	-10.0%	456	6.0%
Commissioners Rulings	0	1	--	2	100.0%	172	--	175	1.7%
Motion on Merits	0	1	--	2	100.0%	152	--	163	7.2%
Other Rulings	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	12	-40.0%
Dismissed	973	1,037	6.6%	909	-12.3%	740	-18.6%	812	9.7%
Transferred/Certified	42	27	-35.7%	12	-55.6%	28	133.3%	38	35.7%
Review Not Accepted	55	204	270.9%	131	-35.8%	133	1.5%	142	6.8%
Terminated	69	152	120.3%	165	8.6%	1	-99.4%	1	0.0%
Case Opened in Error	8	9	12.5%	9	0.0%	6	-33.3%	12	100.0%
Total Disposed	1,783	2,313	29.7%	1,919	-17.0%	1,756	-8.5%	1,901	8.3%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	70	43	-38.6%	48	11.6%	56	16.7%	60	7.1%
Not Ready For Setting	969	952	-1.8%	1,102	15.8%	1,235	12.1%	1,391	12.6%
Ready For Setting	211	255	20.9%	107	-58.0%	303	183.2%	194	-36.0%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	2	--
Set For Motion Calendar	57	77	35.1%	48	-37.7%	24	-50.0%	5	-79.2%
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	44	--	22	-50.0%	87	295.5%
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	7	133.3%
Set For Oral Argument	344	166	-51.7%	225	35.5%	70	-68.9%	181	158.6%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,651	1,493	-9.6%	1,530	2.5%	1,691	10.5%	1,927	14.0%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	7	--	2	-71.4%	2	0.0%	6	200.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	246	154	-37.4%	123	-20.1%	153	24.4%	122	-20.3%
Total Pending Decision	1,897	1,654	-12.8%	1,655	0.1%	1,846	11.5%	2,055	11.3%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	416	221	-46.9%	256	15.8%	265	3.5%	275	3.8%

The Court of Appeals

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division II 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	1,160	956	-17.6%	868	-9.2%	963	10.9%	1,052	9.2%
Transfers	33	42	27.3%	29	-31.0%	21	-27.6%	18	-14.3%
Total Filings	1,193	998	-16.3%	897	-10.1%	984	9.7%	1,070	8.7%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	402	578	43.8%	320	-44.6%	357	11.6%	395	10.6%
Commissioners Rulings	0	0	--	16	--	122	662.5%	156	27.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	344	571	66.0%	368	-35.6%	324	-12.0%	335	3.4%
Opinion Published	106	105	-0.9%	68	-35.2%	60	-11.8%	67	11.7%
Opinion Unpublished	238	466	95.8%	300	-35.6%	264	-12.0%	268	1.5%
Commissioners Rulings	114	103	-9.6%	128	24.3%	125	-2.3%	122	-2.4%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	84	--	60	-28.6%
Other Rulings	114	103	-9.6%	128	24.3%	41	-68.0%	62	51.2%
Dismissed	505	536	6.1%	394	-26.5%	307	-22.1%	307	0.0%
Transferred/Certified	30	18	-40.0%	3	-83.3%	13	333.3%	5	-61.5%
Review Not Accepted	59	67	13.6%	49	-26.9%	47	-4.1%	46	-2.1%
Terminated	25	18	-28.0%	15	-16.7%	17	13.3%	18	5.9%
Case Opened in Error	3	1	-66.7%	3	200.0%	2	-33.3%	3	50.0%
Total Disposed	1,080	1,314	21.7%	960	-26.9%	835	-13.0%	836	0.1%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	56	14	-75.0%	14	0.0%	31	121.4%	31	0.0%
Not Ready For Setting	371	371	0.0%	360	-3.0%	537	49.2%	505	-6.0%
Ready For Setting	393	332	-15.5%	300	-9.6%	315	5.0%	389	23.5%
Remanded To Trial Court	0	0	--	0	--	0	--	5	--
Set For Motion Calendar	62	51	-17.7%	53	3.9%	17	-67.9%	43	152.9%
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	18	--	11	-38.9%	28	154.5%
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	0	-100.0%
Set For Oral Argument	194	96	-50.5%	96	0.0%	37	-61.5%	80	116.2%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	1,076	864	-19.7%	823	-4.7%	938	14.0%	1,081	15.2%
Opinion/Order Stayed	0	0	--	1	--	2	100.0%	1	-50.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	118	56	-52.5%	61	8.9%	94	54.1%	78	-17.0%
Total Pending Decision	1,194	920	-22.9%	885	-3.8%	1,034	16.8%	1,160	12.2%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	270	256	-5.2%	182	-28.9%	200	9.9%	294	47.0%

History of Activity, All Reviews, Division III 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
New Filings	750	701	-6.5%	680	-3.0%	743	9.3%	790	6.3%
Transfers	10	27	170.0%	19	-29.6%	3	-84.2%	13	333.3%
Total Filings	760	728	-4.2%	699	-4.0%	746	6.7%	803	7.6%
OPINIONS/RULINGS									
Opinions	241	214	-11.2%	284	32.7%	266	-6.3%	288	8.3%
Commissioners Rulings	0	0	--	21	--	92	338.1%	106	15.2%
DISPOSITIONS									
Opinion Mandated	231	197	-14.7%	298	51.3%	249	-16.4%	302	21.3%
Opinion Published	105	114	8.6%	127	11.4%	105	-17.3%	101	-3.8%
Opinion Unpublished	126	83	-34.1%	171	106.0%	144	-15.8%	201	39.6%
Commissioners Rulings	91	74	-18.7%	140	89.2%	101	-27.9%	100	-1.0%
Motion on Merits	0	0	--	0	--	67	--	52	-22.4%
Other Rulings	91	74	-18.7%	140	89.2%	34	-75.7%	48	41.2%
Dismissed	267	279	4.5%	231	-17.2%	189	-18.2%	220	16.4%
Transferred/Certified	9	10	11.1%	16	60.0%	11	-31.3%	9	-18.2%
Review Not Accepted	65	43	-33.8%	80	86.0%	60	-25.0%	67	11.7%
Terminated	50	37	-26.0%	8	-78.4%	8	0.0%	5	-37.5%
Case Opened in Error	1	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	-100.0%
Total Disposed	714	641	-10.2%	774	20.7%	619	-20.0%	703	13.6%
PENDING AT YEAR END									
Case Stayed	17	13	-23.5%	13	0.0%	39	200.0%	22	-43.6%
Not Ready For Setting	282	314	11.3%	340	8.3%	410	20.6%	512	24.9%
Ready For Setting	108	68	-37.0%	75	10.3%	167	122.7%	155	-7.2%
Remanded To Trial Court	1	0	-100.0%	0	--	0	--	2	--
Set For Motion Calendar	37	46	24.3%	52	13.0%	27	-48.1%	7	-74.1%
Set For Motion On The Merits	--	--	--	27	--	14	-48.1%	44	214.3%
Ruling Referred To Panel	--	--	--	--	--	0	--	0	--
Set For Oral Argument	26	75	188.5%	43	-42.7%	11	-74.4%	11	0.0%
Hearing Scheduled	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Total Awaiting Hearing	471	516	9.6%	523	1.4%	654	25.0%	754	15.3%
Opinion/Order Stayed	4	4	0.0%	1	-75.0%	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%
Opinion/Order In Process	68	53	-22.1%	43	-18.9%	45	4.7%	42	-6.7%
Total Pending Decision	543	573	5.5%	567	-1.0%	701	23.6%	796	13.6%
Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated	129	159	23.3%	109	-31.4%	115	5.5%	133	15.7%

Court of Appeals Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Filings

Notice of Appeal - The filing of an appeal of a trial court final judgment that is reviewable as a matter of right. Notices of appeal must be filed within 30 days of the trial court judgment. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may appeal from only trial court decisions as specified in RAP 2.2.

Discretionary Review - The filing of a review of interlocutory orders of a trial court, made prior to a final determination of the case, concerning whether errors or substantial departure from accepted and usual courses of proceedings occurred in the case. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or court rule, a party may seek discretionary review of any act of superior court not appealable as a matter of right (RAP 2.3).

Personal Restraint Petition - The filing of a review to seek relief from limitations on a person's freedom due to current or imminent confinement, or other restrictions imposed by a criminal or civil trial court decision (RAP 16.4).

Dispositions

The appellate court may reverse, affirm, or modify the decision being reviewed and take any other action as the merits of the case and the interest of justice may require (RAP 12.2). Each review is counted as being disposed only after its jurisdiction has been returned to the appropriate court. Reviews mandated, the written notification to all parties terminating the review, is required, when appropriate, for recognizing the final disposition of the review.

Opinion - The statement by the court of the decision reached in regards to a cause argued before it, expounding the law as applied to the case, and detailing the reasons upon which the judgment is based.

Opinion Published - The published written opinion terminating the review.

Opinion Unpublished - The unpublished written opinion terminating the review.

Dismissed - An order issued by the court dismissing the review prior to the point where case merit is determined. The commissioner or clerk, on 30 days notice, may dismiss a review for failure to comply with procedures. The court, on motion of a party, may dismiss a review for want of prosecution, if the review is frivolous, moot or solely for the purpose of delay, or for failure to comply with procedures (RAP 18.9).

Review Not Accepted - Reviews may not be accepted if they do not meet the conditions governing the acceptance of review (RAP 2.2, 2.3, and 16.4).

Transferred/Certified - The Supreme Court, to promote orderly administration of justice may, on its own initiative or on motion of a party, transfer a case from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court or from one division to another within the Court of Appeals.

Terminated - An order issued by the court terminating the review before an opinion is rendered. An order to terminate a review would result if, for example, a petitioner decided to withdraw the review.

Unpublished Ruling - An unpublished written decision granting or denying, in full or in part, a motion before the court.

Pending Cases

Case Stayed - Those cases temporarily arrested or removed from judicial processing by order of the court.

Not Ready For Setting - Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the review filed but have yet to file the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief.

Ready For Setting - Those cases within the stages of perfection which have at minimum had the Petitioner's/Appellant's brief filed but have yet to be set on the court calendar for review.

Remanded To Trial Court - Those cases whose jurisdiction has been temporarily returned to the trial court of origination.

Set For Motion Calendar - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting. Because motions exist concerning these cases, they are set for the motion calendar.

Set For Motion on the Merits - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served, and now qualify for setting. Because a motion to affirm a decision, or any part thereof, on the merits has been made, these cases are set for Motion on the Merits.

Set For Oral Argument - Those cases which have progressed to the point at which all briefs were filed and served and now qualify for setting for review.

Opinion/Order Stayed - Those cases which have been reviewed by the court and then, for various reasons, were removed from judicial processing before a decision was rendered.

Opinion/Order In Process - Those cases which have been reviewed by the court but have yet to receive a decision.

Opinion/Order Filed but Not Yet Mandated - Those cases which have been reviewed by the court, have received a decision, but have yet to have the decision mandated. A minimum 30-day wait occurs between filing and mandating of opinion.

Time in Process Statistics

Notice of Appeals

Filing - The date the appeal is filed in the trial court.

Statement of Arrangements - The date of the first occurrence when the Statement of Arrangements has either been "Received" or "Filed."

Report of Proceedings - The date of the first occurrence when the Report of Proceedings has either been "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

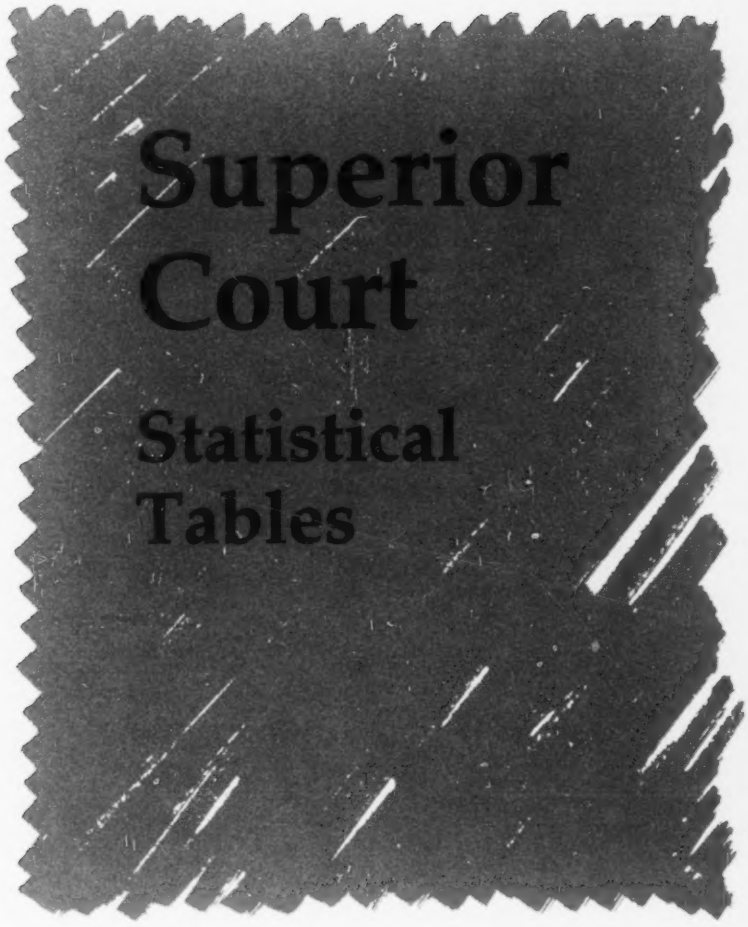
Appellant's Brief - The date of the last occurrence for the Appellant's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers." Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Respondent's Brief - The date of the last occurrence for the Respondent's Brief to either be "Filed" or "Received." The latter is recorded when the report is returned from the printers. Note: For statistical purposes received is only employed when filed is omitted.

Oral Argument - The date of the first occurrence that the oral argument received a status of "Heard."

Opinion - The date of the first occurrence of the opinion being filed.

Mandate - A written notification by the clerk of the appellate court to the trial court and to the parties of an appellate court decision terminating review.


Superior
Court
Statistical
Tables

The Superior Courts

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Civil	107,899	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%	116,608	3.9%
Criminal	20,764	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%	28,047	-4.0%
Probate	13,594	13,419	-1.3%	13,828	3.0%	13,676	-1.1%	13,598	-0.6%
Guardianship	2,425	2,518	3.8%	2,603	3.4%	2,635	1.2%	2,632	-0.1%
Adoption	2,792	2,698	-3.4%	2,723	0.9%	2,843	4.4%	2,889	1.6%
Mental Illness	9,223	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%	8,552	-7.7%
Juvenile Offender	17,701	17,670	-0.2%	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%	21,122	6.6%
Juvenile Dependency	4,813	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%	5,224	-3.5%
Total Filings	179,211	174,862	-2.4%	185,220	5.9%	195,130	5.4%	198,672	1.8%
DISPOSITIONS									
Civil	82,968	92,807	11.9%	97,096	4.6%	107,706	10.9%	113,842	5.7%
Criminal	17,128	19,398	13.3%	22,792	17.5%	25,828	13.3%	25,584	-0.9%
Probate	9,551	9,524	-0.3%	10,163	6.7%	10,828	6.5%	9,635	-11.0%
Guardianship	577	609	5.5%	1,028	68.8%	1,234	20.0%	1,096	-11.2%
Adoption	2,348	2,197	-6.4%	2,177	-0.9%	2,222	2.1%	2,095	-5.7%
Mental Illness	6,967	5,651	-18.9%	5,707	1.0%	5,874	2.9%	5,011	-14.7%
Juvenile Offender	15,891	15,112	-4.9%	16,154	6.9%	17,260	6.8%	19,113	10.7%
Juvenile Dependency	5,195	4,740	-8.8%	5,491	15.8%	6,204	13.0%	6,018	-3.0%
Total Dispositions	140,625	150,038	6.7%	160,608	7.0%	177,156	10.3%	182,394	3.0%
NON-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS									
Civil	108,189	113,429	4.8%	119,604	5.4%	126,209	5.5%	134,370	6.5%
Criminal	100,218	116,328	16.1%	133,983	15.2%	153,239	14.4%	159,015	3.8%
Probate	8,939	8,662	-3.1%	8,702	0.5%	8,555	-1.7%	8,247	-3.6%
Guardianship	4,110	4,153	1.0%	4,314	3.9%	4,532	5.1%	4,399	-2.9%
Adoption	2,687	2,662	-0.9%	2,771	4.1%	2,958	6.7%	2,770	-6.4%
Mental Illness	12,598	14,566	15.6%	15,271	4.8%	16,735	9.6%	15,926	-4.8%
Juvenile Offender	41,185	41,180	0.0%	46,959	14.0%	50,764	8.1%	51,065	0.6%
Juvenile Dependency	18,555	18,963	2.2%	22,037	16.2%	22,755	3.3%	26,556	16.7%
Total Non-Trial Proceedings	296,481	319,943	7.9%	353,641	10.5%	385,747	9.1%	402,348	4.3%
TRIALS									
Civil Jury	705	674	-4.4%	736	9.2%	762	3.5%	778	2.1%
Civil Non-Jury	3,595	3,518	-2.1%	3,678	4.5%	3,706	0.8%	3,971	7.2%
Criminal Jury	1,310	1,178	-10.1%	1,494	26.8%	1,610	7.8%	1,870	16.1%
Criminal Non-Jury	554	373	-32.7%	386	3.5%	437	13.2%	447	2.3%
Probate	42	42	0.0%	58	38.1%	42	-27.6%	50	19.0%
Guardianship	18	27	50.0%	26	-3.7%	25	-3.8%	30	20.0%
Adoption	17	24	41.2%	15	-37.5%	24	60.0%	13	-45.8%
Mental Illness	9	18	100.0%	19	5.6%	25	31.6%	18	-28.0%
Juvenile Offender	1,543	1,418	-8.1%	2,018	42.3%	2,037	0.9%	1,561	-23.4%
Total Trials	7,793	7,272	-6.7%	8,430	15.9%	8,668	2.8%	8,738	0.8%

Criminal Activity, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Homicide	243	247	1.6%	345	39.7%	265	-23.2%	319	20.4%
Sex Crimes	1,682	1,545	-8.1%	1,708	10.6%	1,847	8.1%	1,809	-2.1%
Robbery	677	788	16.4%	825	4.7%	874	5.9%	777	-11.1%
Aggravated Assault	1,853	1,796	-3.1%	1,905	6.1%	2,032	6.7%	2,409	18.6%
Burglary	3,653	3,288	-10.0%	3,553	8.1%	3,576	0.6%	3,093	-13.5%
Larceny/Theft	3,614	3,488	-3.5%	4,129	18.4%	4,557	10.4%	4,593	0.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	637	694	8.9%	848	22.2%	874	3.1%	828	-5.3%
Controlled Substances	3,121	4,772	52.9%	7,474	56.6%	9,114	21.9%	7,613	-16.5%
Other Felony	4,213	4,453	5.7%	4,689	5.3%	4,982	6.2%	5,473	9.9%
Total Felony Filings	19,693	21,071	7.0%	25,476	20.9%	28,121	10.4%	26,914	-4.3%
Lower Court Appeals	1,070	1,277	19.3%	1,317	3.1%	1,087	-17.5%	1,133	4.2%
Total Criminal Filings	20,764	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%	28,047	-4.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	199	206	3.5%	256	24.3%	256	0.0%	302	18.0%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	741	675	-8.9%	1,001	48.3%	976	-2.5%	789	-19.2%
Dismissal/Deferred	2,848	3,115	9.4%	3,528	13.3%	4,144	17.5%	3,955	-4.6%
Acquittal	198	184	-7.1%	171	-7.1%	171	0.0%	222	29.8%
Not Guilty-Insanity	43	27	-37.2%	35	29.6%	18	-48.6%	20	11.1%
Conviction	13,099	15,191	16.0%	17,801	17.2%	20,263	13.8%	20,296	0.2%
Total Dispositions	17,128	19,398	13.3%	22,792	17.5%	25,828	13.3%	25,584	-0.9%
SENTENCES									
Probation Only	2,090	2,143	2.5%	1,549	-27.7%	1,558	0.6%	1,592	2.2%
Jail/Jail and Probation	9,069	10,261	13.1%	12,404	20.9%	14,495	16.9%	14,274	-1.5%
State Institution	1,963	2,498	27.3%	3,239	29.7%	4,093	26.4%	4,507	10.1%
Total Defendants Sentenced	13,122	14,902	13.6%	17,192	15.4%	20,146	17.2%	20,373	1.1%
PROCEEDINGS									
Non-Jury Trial	554	373	-32.7%	386	3.5%	437	13.2%	447	2.3%
Jury Trial	1,310	1,178	-10.1%	1,494	26.8%	1,610	7.8%	1,870	16.1%
Arraignment	17,416	19,355	11.1%	22,210	14.8%	26,153	17.8%	25,735	-1.6%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	47,695	56,569	18.6%	66,232	17.1%	76,066	14.8%	77,866	2.4%
Disposition Hearing	15,129	17,107	13.1%	18,924	10.6%	22,878	20.9%	24,239	5.9%
Post-Disposition Hearing	19,978	23,297	16.6%	26,617	14.3%	28,142	5.7%	31,175	10.8%
Total Proceedings	102,082	117,879	15.5%	135,863	15.3%	155,286	14.3%	161,332	3.9%

The Superior Courts

Civil Activity, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Torts	19,515	8,007	-59.0%	8,746	9.2%	10,146	16.0%	10,147	0.0%
Commercial	15,571	14,352	-7.8%	13,970	-2.7%	13,633	-2.4%	14,129	3.6%
Property Rights	12,203	13,719	12.4%	15,107	10.1%	15,758	4.3%	15,436	-2.0%
Domestic Relations	43,647	46,114	5.7%	44,251	-4.0%	47,226	6.7%	49,485	4.8%
Admin. Law Review	868	1,102	27.0%	1,244	12.9%	1,588	27.7%	1,397	-12.0%
Other Petitions/Complaints	15,460	17,532	13.4%	21,837	24.6%	23,264	6.5%	25,308	8.8%
Lower Court Appeals	635	656	3.3%	733	11.7%	668	-8.9%	706	5.7%
Total Filings	107,899	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%	116,608	3.9%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	410	383	-6.6%	398	3.9%	545	36.9%	777	42.6%
Lower Court Appeal Decision	333	279	-16.2%	328	17.6%	332	1.2%	337	1.5%
Default Judgmt/Uncontested	29,590	33,679	13.8%	35,168	4.4%	36,685	4.3%	40,091	9.3%
Dismissal	19,177	27,815	45.0%	29,180	4.9%	36,487	25.0%	36,297	-0.5%
Settlement/Agreed Judgment	20,791	22,147	6.5%	22,187	0.2%	22,694	2.3%	25,148	10.8%
Summary Judgment	1,222	1,199	-1.9%	1,144	-4.6%	1,216	6.3%	1,592	30.9%
Judgment After Trial	5,037	7,305	45.0%	8,691	19.0%	9,747	12.2%	9,600	-1.5%
Not Specified	6,408	572	-91.1%	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	82,968	93,379	12.5%	97,096	4.0%	107,706	10.9%	113,797	5.7%
PROCEEDINGS									
Non-Jury Trial	3,595	3,518	-2.1%	3,678	4.5%	3,706	0.8%	3,971	7.2%
Jury Trial	705	674	-4.4%	736	9.2%	762	3.5%	778	2.1%
Pre-Disposition Hearing	46,189	47,703	3.3%	50,487	5.8%	52,192	3.4%	55,742	6.8%
Disposition Hearing	44,708	46,840	4.8%	50,052	6.9%	54,794	9.5%	59,471	8.5%
Post-Disposition Hearing	17,292	18,886	9.2%	19,065	0.9%	19,223	0.8%	19,157	-0.3%
Total Proceedings	112,489	117,621	4.6%	124,018	5.4%	130,677	5.4%	139,119	6.5%

The Superior Courts

Other Case Activity, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Probate	13,594	13,419	-1.3%	13,828	3.0%	13,676	-1.1%	13,598	-0.6%
Guardianship	2,425	2,518	3.8%	2,603	3.4%	2,635	1.2%	2,632	-0.1%
Adoption	2,792	2,698	-3.4%	2,723	0.9%	2,843	4.4%	2,889	1.6%
Mental Illness	9,223	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%	8,552	-7.7%
Total Filings	28,034	28,360	1.2%	28,292	-0.2%	28,420	0.5%	27,671	-2.6%
DISPOSITIONS									
Probate	9,551	9,524	-0.3%	10,163	6.7%	10,828	6.5%	9,635	-11.0%
Guardianship	577	609	5.5%	1,028	68.8%	1,234	20.0%	1,096	-11.2%
Adoption	2,348	2,197	-6.4%	2,177	-0.9%	2,222	2.1%	2,095	-5.7%
Mental Illness	6,967	5,651	-18.9%	5,707	1.0%	5,874	2.9%	5,011	-14.7%
Total Dispositions	19,443	17,981	-7.5%	19,075	6.1%	20,158	5.7%	17,837	-11.5%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial	86	111	29.1%	118	6.3%	116	-1.7%	111	-4.3%
Probate Hearing	8,939	8,662	-3.1%	8,702	0.5%	8,555	-1.7%	8,247	-3.6%
Guardianship Hearing	4,110	4,153	1.0%	4,314	3.9%	4,532	5.1%	4,399	-2.9%
Adoption Hearing	2,687	2,662	-0.9%	2,771	4.1%	2,958	6.7%	2,770	-6.4%
Mental Illness Hearing	12,598	14,566	15.6%	15,271	4.8%	16,735	9.6%	15,926	-4.8%
Total Proceedings	28,420	30,154	6.1%	31,176	3.4%	32,896	5.5%	31,453	-4.4%

The Superior Courts

Civil Activity, 1990

	Torts	Commercial	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Adminis-trative Law Review	Other Petitions & Complaints	Subtotals	Appeals From Lower Courts	Totals
FILINGS	10,147	14,129	15,436	49,485	1,397	25,308	115,902	706	116,608
PROCEEDINGS									
Pre-Disposition Hearing	5,626	5,359	3,311	29,061	507	11,636	55,500	242	55,742
Non-Jury Trial	143	337	272	2,581	256	266	3,855	116	3,971
Jury Trial	459	68	11	9	170	44	761	17	778
Disposition Hearing	1,484	3,214	6,050	30,453	275	17,556	59,032	439	59,471
Post Disposition Hearing	745	1,203	507	14,341	113	2,192	19,101	56	19,157
Total Proceedings	8,457	10,181	10,151	76,445	1,321	31,694	138,249	870	139,119
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue/Jurisdiction	108	282	47	286	13	38	774	3	777
Lower Court Appeal Decision	2	0	0	0	70	36	108	229	337
Default Judgment/Uncontested	701	4,114	8,256	19,181	37	7,780	40,069	22	40,091
Dismissal	5,389	7,366	4,537	6,568	643	11,502	36,005	292	36,297
Settlement/Agreed Judgment	4,296	2,624	900	16,266	201	815	25,102	46	25,148
Summary Judgment	254	751	200	85	30	269	1,589	3	1,592
Judgment After Trial	427	433	760	3,794	296	3,830	9,540	60	9,600
Total Dispositions	11,177	15,570	14,700	46,180	1,290	24,270	113,187	655	113,842

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Activity, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS	17,701	17,670	-0.2%	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%	21,122	6.6%
DISPOSITIONS									
Decline of Jurisdiction	134	175	30.6%	214	22.3%	236	10.3%	308	30.5%
Dismissal	3,943	3,847	-2.4%	3,825	-0.6%	4,169	9.0%	5,646	35.4%
Acquittal	240	230	-4.2%	385	67.4%	317	-17.7%	271	-14.5%
Conviction	11,574	10,860	-6.2%	11,730	8.0%	12,538	6.9%	12,888	2.8%
Total Dispositions	15,891	15,112	-4.9%	16,154	6.9%	17,260	6.8%	19,113	10.7%
SENTENCES									
Community Sentence	10,247	9,029	-11.9%	9,836	8.9%	10,779	9.6%	11,105	3.0%
State Institution	1,828	1,451	-20.6%	1,701	17.2%	1,725	1.4%	1,669	-3.2%
Total Defendants Sentenced	12,075	10,480	-13.2%	11,537	10.1%	12,504	8.4%	12,774	2.2%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial	1,543	1,418	-8.1%	2,018	42.3%	2,037	0.9%	1,561	-23.4%
Pre-Adjudication Hearing	17,184	18,453	7.4%	23,633	28.1%	25,095	6.2%	25,234	0.6%
Guilty Plea Only Hearing	2,478	2,090	-15.7%	1,816	-13.1%	2,706	49.0%	2,696	-0.4%
Guilty Plea/Sentencing Hearing	4,606	4,249	-7.8%	4,527	6.5%	4,200	-7.2%	4,900	16.7%
Separate Disposition Hearing	7,813	7,222	-7.6%	7,659	6.1%	9,218	20.4%	9,119	-1.1%
Post-Disposition Hearing	9,104	9,166	0.7%	9,324	1.7%	9,545	2.4%	9,116	-4.5%
Total Proceedings	42,728	42,598	-0.3%	48,977	15.0%	52,801	7.8%	52,626	-0.3%

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Dependency Activity, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS	4,813	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%	5,224	-3.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Change of Venue	50	79	58.0%	76	-3.8%	153	101.3%	129	-15.7%
Dismissal	2,605	2,255	-13.4%	2,099	-6.9%	2,039	-2.9%	2,201	7.9%
Petition Approved	2,533	2,406	-5.0%	3,316	37.8%	4,012	21.0%	3,688	-8.1%
Not Specified	7	0	-100.0%	0	---	0	---	0	---
Total Dispositions	5,195	4,740	-8.8%	5,491	15.8%	6,204	13.0%	6,018	-3.0%
PROCEEDINGS									
Pre-Fact Finding Hearing	3,724	4,143	11.3%	5,475	32.2%	5,240	-4.3%	6,320	20.6%
Fact Finding Only Hearing	717	846	18.0%	1,200	41.8%	1,440	20.0%	1,080	-25.0%
Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing	1,365	1,186	-13.1%	1,365	15.1%	965	-29.3%	1,682	74.3%
Separate Disposition Hearing	885	915	3.4%	1,460	59.6%	1,815	24.3%	1,868	2.9%
Post Disposition Hearing	11,864	11,873	0.1%	12,537	5.6%	13,295	6.0%	15,606	17.4%
Total Proceedings	18,555	18,963	2.2%	22,037	16.2%	22,755	3.3%	26,556	16.7%

Cases Filed, 1990

County/Court	Civil	Criminal	Juvenile Offender	Juvenile Dependency	Pro-bate	Guard-ianship	Adoption	Mental Illness	1990 Total	1989 Total	Percent Change
Adams	214	154	38	14	51	9	7	24	511	490	4.3%
Asotin	428	80	36	19	69	7	6	28	673	644	4.5%
Columbia	69	20	19	0	20	5	3	11	147	143	2.8%
Garfield	21	15	3	2	28	4	3	4	80	95	-15.8%
..Judicial District	518	115	58	21	117	16	12	43	900	882	2.0%
Benton	2,327	449	585	91	232	44	57	182	3,967	3,694	7.4%
Franklin	865	357	198	41	83	6	20	52	1,622	1,600	1.4%
..Judicial District	3,192	806	783	132	315	50	77	234	5,589	5,294	5.6%
Chelan	1,476	557	369	102	179	21	39	107	2,850	2,688	6.0%
Douglas	292	129	141	24	53	12	17	6	674	676	-0.3%
..Judicial District	1,768	686	510	126	232	33	56	113	3,524	3,364	4.8%
Clallam	1,228	151	166	89	271	29	26	63	2,023	2,057	-1.7%
Clark	5,439	1,250	1,027	344	504	153	137	326	9,180	9,098	0.9%
Cowlitz	2,083	660	351	107	181	42	43	146	3,613	3,372	7.1%
Ferry	115	35	40	14	16	1	4	3	228	274	-16.8%
Pend Oreille	252	64	42	22	25	5	1	14	425	379	12.1%
Stevens	586	117	120	34	95	13	4	49	1,018	951	7.0%
..Judicial District	953	216	202	70	136	19	9	66	1,671	1,604	4.2%
Grant	1,231	283	297	63	157	18	30	107	2,186	2,144	2.0%
Grays Harbor	1,810	346	365	73	197	30	43	40	2,904	2,637	10.1%
Island	1,005	126	140	39	197	27	52	41	1,627	1,537	5.9%
San Juan	209	35	35	1	53	4	2	0	339	335	1.2%
..Judicial District	1,214	161	175	40	250	31	54	41	1,966	1,872	5.0%
Jefferson	539	125	46	41	105	13	7	27	903	810	11.5%
King	35,096	7,712	7,045	1,572	4,442	824	969	2,315	59,975	61,020	-1.7%
Kitsap	4,274	745	1,044	142	572	101	106	349	7,333	7,072	3.7%
Kittitas	483	188	133	28	76	6	10	63	987	936	5.4%
Klickitat	396	119	85	34	61	11	9	17	732	733	-0.1%
Skamania	233	70	12	11	18	3	4	8	359	433	-17.1%
..Judicial District	629	189	97	45	79	14	13	25	1,091	1,166	-6.4%
Lewis	1,443	336	188	156	200	18	35	33	2,409	2,522	-4.5%
Lincoln	1,852	43	24	11	59	3	2	7	2,001	1,685	18.8%
Mason	872	214	244	66	146	18	14	0	1,574	1,375	14.5%
Okanogan	737	269	224	66	85	10	17	0	1,408	1,227	14.8%
Pacific	438	213	121	12	75	9	9	23	900	897	0.3%
Wahkiakum	62	27	2	3	16	2	5	0	117	134	-12.7%
..Judicial District	500	240	123	15	91	11	14	23	1,017	1,031	-1.4%
Pierce	17,949	5,087	1,692	473	1,323	462	378	2,329	29,693	29,120	2.0%
Skagit	1,619	549	305	79	268	44	44	60	2,968	2,793	6.3%
Snohomish	10,939	1,656	1,505	379	963	206	268	256	16,172	16,012	1.0%
Spokane	8,255	1,633	1,419	547	1,185	216	205	1,081	14,541	13,962	4.1%
Thurston	3,977	878	991	126	383	42	90	152	6,639	6,443	3.0%
Walla Walla	1,010	318	157	71	234	36	32	77	1,935	1,938	-0.2%
Whatcom	2,457	811	728	83	310	31	72	59	4,551	4,111	10.7%
Whitman	363	82	35	30	117	9	39	12	687	661	3.9%
Yakima	3,964	2,144	1,150	215	549	138	80	481	8,721	8,432	3.4%
State	116,608	28,047	21,122	5,224	13,598	2,632	2,889	8,552	198,672	195,130	1.8%

The Superior Courts

History of Judicial Position Needs Based on Weighted Caseload Methodology

County/Court	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Adams	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Asotin/Columbia/Garfield	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Benton/Franklin	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.5	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.6
Chelan	2.6											
Chelan/Douglas		2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.9
Clallam				2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Clallam/Jefferson	3.8	4.1	4.0									
Clark	5.9	7.9	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	9.6	10.3	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0
Cowlitz	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Ferry/Okanogan	2.1	1.7										
Ferry/Pend Oreille/Stevens			1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
Grant		2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Grays Harbor	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8
Island/San Juan	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Jefferson				0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
King	40.1	44.5	42.8	43.4	42.5	45.0	52.4	66.0	55.4	58.8	63.0	61.7
Kitsap	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.8	6.2	5.4	5.8	6.8	7.1
Kittitas	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4
Klickitat/Skamania	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6
Lewis	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5
Lincoln	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0
Mason									1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1
Mason/Thurston	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.8	6.5	7.3	8.3				
Okanogan			1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1
Pacific/Wahkiakum	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4
Pend Oreille/Stevens	1.2	1.3										
Pierce	19.4	20.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	18.3	21.3	25.8	22.3	26.7	28.5	29.5
Skagit	2.1	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.3
Snohomish	9.4	11.1	10.1	9.7	9.7	10.4	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.6	16.1	15.8
Spokane	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.2	10.3	9.6	11.2	14.1	10.8	11.4	13.0	13.5
Thurston									6.1	6.9	7.2	7.4
Walla Walla	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
Whatcom	3.3	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.0
Whitman	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Yakima	6.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.6	8.6	8.5	9.3	9.9	10.3
State	141	156	150	149	145	148	170	200	177	191	203	206

Superior Courts Staffing, 1990[a]

County/District	Judges[b] FTEs	Commissioner FTEs	Court Reporter FTEs	Administrative Administrator FTEs	Administrative Support Staff FTEs	Administrative Court Weekly Hours	County Clerks Office Clerk FTEs	County Clerks Office Support Staff FTEs	County Clerks Office Weekly Hours
Adams	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57		1.00	1.57	35.00
Asotin							0.94	1.57	35.00
Columbia							1.00	0.23	35.00
Garfield							1.07	0.21	37.50
..Judicial District	1	0.09	0.88	0.00	0.00	35.00	3.01	2.01	
Benton							1.14	20.57	40.00
Franklin							1.14	8.67	37.50
..Judicial District	5	1.71	5.71	1.14	6.98	40.00	2.29	29.25	
Chelan							1.14	14.11	40.00
Douglas							1.14	3.43	40.00
..Judicial District	3	1.14	2.29	0.00	3.54	37.50	2.29	17.54	
Clallam	2	1.29	2.29	1.14	2.00	40.00	1.14	8.26	35.00
Clark	6	1.14	3.21	1.14	12.57	40.00	1.14	29.71	40.00
Cowlitz	3	0.07	3.21	1.07	0.54	37.50	1.14	12.86	37.50
Ferry							1.14	1.86	40.00
Pend Oreille							1.07	2.14	37.50
Stevens							1.07	3.21	37.50
..Judicial District	2	0.11	0.00	1.07	0.75	37.50	3.29	7.21	
Grant	2	1.14	2.29	1.14	1.14	40.00	1.14	8.66	40.00
Grays Harbor	2	0.57	2.29	1.14	0.43	40.00	1.14	9.71	40.00
Island							1.00	4.00	35.00
San Juan							1.14	3.43	40.00
..Judicial District	2	0.04	2.29	1.14	1.05	35.00	2.14	7.43	
Jefferson	1	0.31	0.00	0.50	0.00	35.00	0.50	5.00	35.00
King	45	6.00	38.00	1.00	132.92	35.00	1.00	169.66	35.00
Kitsap	6	1.11	8.79	1.14	13.04	38.75	1.11	29.36	38.75
Kittitas	1	0.20	1.14	1.14	1.38	40.00	1.14	3.83	35.00
Klickitat							1.00	2.00	35.00
Skamania							1.14	2.29	40.00
..Judicial District	1	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	35.00	1.14	2.29	
Lewis	2	0.66	2.29	1.14	0.57	40.00	1.14	10.29	40.00
Lincoln	1	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	1.14	2.34	40.00
Mason	1	0.80	0.71	0.57	0.43	40.00	0.57	5.71	40.00
Okanogan	1	0.57	1.14	1.14	1.14	40.00	1.14	5.71	40.00
Pacific							1.14	4.57	40.00
Wahkiakum							1.00	2.00	35.00
..Judicial District	1	0.44	0.86	0.29	0.00	40.00	2.14	6.57	
Pierce	18	5.00	20.00	1.00	28.31	35.00	1.00	39.62	35.00
Skagit	2	1.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	35.00	1.00	11.80	35.00
Snohomish	10	2.14	9.00	1.14	6.94	40.00	1.14	47.81	40.00
Spokane	10	4.29	8.57	1.07	21.15	37.50	1.14	47.06	37.50
Thurston	6	1.14	6.86	1.14	9.69	40.00	1.14	25.16	40.00
Walla Walla	2	0.06	2.29	0.00	0.00		1.00	6.00	35.00
Whatcom	3	2.23	3.00	0.86	0.00	40.00	0.29	16.84	40.00
Whitman	1	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.71	40.00	1.14	2.29	40.00
Yakima	6	2.14	6.43	1.07	7.71	37.50	1.14	25.79	37.50
State	147	35.70	135.52	24.21	258.56		40.76	599.33	

[a] Full time equivalents (FTEs) are based on a 35-hour work week to facilitate comparison among counties.
[b] The number of judges per county reflect resident judgeships, not FTEs.

The Superior Courts

History of Criminal Filings, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
Adams	77	88	14.3%	171	94.3%	137	-19.9%	154	12.4%
Asotin	91	90	-1.1%	118	31.1%	112	-5.1%	80	-28.6%
Columbia	22	16	-27.3%	24	50.0%	36	50.0%	20	-44.4%
Garfield	14	14	0.0%	6	-57.1%	21	250.0%	15	-28.6%
..Judicial District	127	120	-5.5%	148	23.3%	169	14.2%	115	-32.0%
Benton	412	454	10.2%	556	22.5%	517	-7.0%	449	-13.2%
Franklin	299	360	20.4%	434	20.6%	443	2.1%	357	-19.4%
..Judicial District	711	814	14.5%	990	21.6%	960	-3.0%	806	-16.0%
Chelan	244	271	11.1%	359	32.5%	495	37.9%	557	12.5%
Douglas	67	133	98.5%	94	-29.3%	118	25.5%	129	9.3%
..Judicial District	311	404	29.9%	453	12.1%	613	35.3%	686	11.9%
Clallam	119	133	11.8%	161	21.1%	197	22.4%	151	-23.4%
Clark	1,179	1,332	13.0%	1,517	13.9%	1,399	-7.8%	1,250	-10.7%
Cowlitz	628	733	16.7%	700	-4.5%	663	-5.3%	660	-0.5%
Ferry	38	41	7.9%	37	-9.8%	48	29.7%	35	-27.1%
Pend Oreille	32	44	37.5%	31	-29.5%	44	41.9%	64	45.5%
Stevens	97	103	6.2%	105	1.9%	105	0.0%	117	11.4%
..Judicial District	167	188	12.6%	173	-8.0%	197	13.9%	216	9.6%
Grant	258	291	12.8%	312	7.2%	310	-0.6%	283	-8.7%
Grays Harbor	252	348	38.1%	352	1.1%	303	-13.9%	346	14.2%
Island	90	83	-7.8%	92	10.8%	119	29.3%	126	5.9%
San Juan	28	26	-7.1%	46	76.9%	45	-2.2%	35	-22.2%
..Judicial District	118	109	-7.6%	138	26.6%	164	18.8%	161	-1.8%
Jefferson	133	112	-15.8%	168	50.0%	150	-10.7%	125	-16.7%
King	5,803	5,986	3.2%	7,363	23.0%	8,344	13.3%	7,712	-7.6%
Kitsap	604	611	1.2%	619	1.3%	841	35.9%	745	-11.4%
Kittitas	133	162	21.8%	244	50.6%	191	-21.7%	188	-1.6%
Klickitat	101	153	51.5%	159	3.9%	211	32.7%	119	-43.6%
Skamania	71	91	28.2%	86	-5.5%	55	-36.0%	70	27.3%
..Judicial District	172	244	41.9%	245	0.4%	266	8.6%	189	-28.9%
Lewis	304	332	9.2%	316	-4.8%	359	13.6%	336	-6.4%
Lincoln	52	60	15.4%	47	-21.7%	54	14.9%	43	-20.4%
Mason	186	153	-17.7%	190	24.2%	267	40.5%	214	-19.9%
Okanogan	176	232	31.8%	277	19.4%	243	-12.3%	269	10.7%
Pacific	144	137	-4.9%	171	24.8%	211	23.4%	213	0.9%
Wahkiakum	20	20	0.0%	42	110.0%	29	-31.0%	27	-6.9%
..Judicial District	164	157	-4.3%	213	35.7%	240	12.7%	240	0.0%
Pierce	3,110	3,595	15.6%	4,468	24.3%	4,979	11.4%	5,087	2.2%
Skagit	254	308	21.3%	352	14.3%	385	9.4%	549	42.6%
Snohomish	1,400	1,561	11.5%	1,735	11.1%	1,879	8.3%	1,656	-11.9%
Spokane	1,023	833	-18.6%	1,140	6.9%	1,471	29.0%	1,633	11.0%
Thurston	662	665	0.5%	893	34.3%	974	9.1%	878	-9.9%
Walla Walla	315	390	20.6%	437	15.0%	346	-20.8%	318	-8.1%
Whatcom	706	603	-14.6%	656	8.8%	709	8.1%	811	14.4%
Whitman	65	54	-16.9%	66	22.2%	85	28.8%	82	-3.5%
Yakima	1,555	1,740	11.9%	2,249	29.3%	2,313	2.8%	2,144	-7.3%
State	20,764	22,348	7.6%	26,793	19.9%	29,208	9.0%	28,047	-4.0%

The Superior Courts

Criminal Cases Filed by Type of Case, 1990

County/ Court	Homicide	Sex Crimes	Robbery	Aggr. Assault	Burglary	Theft/ Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Controlled Substance	Other	Sub-Total	Lower Court Appeals	Total
Adams	3	10	1	13	15	30	6	32	41	151	3	154
Asotin	1	5	0	9	12	13	0	17	21	78	2	80
Columbia	1	0	0	1	8	5	1	3	1	20	0	20
Garfield	0	1	1	2	0	5	0	2	3	14	1	15
..Judicial District	2	6	1	12	20	23	1	22	25	112	3	115
Benton	7	27	15	34	84	86	21	74	91	439	10	449
Franklin	5	11	10	17	36	37	5	174	53	348	9	357
..Judicial District	12	38	25	51	120	123	26	248	144	787	19	806
Chelan	3	39	11	44	66	74	11	162	120	530	27	557
Douglas	3	16	1	14	16	25	7	23	22	127	2	129
..Judicial District	6	55	12	58	82	99	18	185	142	657	29	686
Clallam	0	18	5	12	30	10	3	24	36	138	13	151
Clark	29	136	36	149	146	294	30	191	210	1,221	29	1,250
Cowlitz	1	49	14	56	75	144	32	137	152	660	0	660
Ferry	2	5	0	3	5	4	4	8	2	33	2	35
Pend Oreille	1	9	0	12	10	10	3	8	8	61	3	64
Stevens	5	13	1	20	27	13	3	15	20	117	0	117
..Judicial District	8	27	1	35	42	27	10	31	30	211	5	216
Grant	3	15	5	43	44	41	12	73	42	278	5	283
Grays Harbor	6	27	5	20	70	61	12	58	68	327	19	346
Island	3	13	0	10	22	20	3	24	25	120	6	126
San Juan	0	3	0	6	3	2	0	10	4	28	7	35
..Judicial District	3	16	0	16	25	22	3	34	29	148	13	161
Jefferson	3	12	1	8	24	13	1	23	31	116	9	125
King	57	452	272	557	825	1,150	328	2,650	910	7,211	501	7,712
Kitsap	10	63	8	80	76	127	19	112	205	700	45	745
Kittitas	3	12	2	30	14	28	23	40	31	183	5	188
Klickitat	1	23	0	32	6	21	1	22	13	119	0	119
Skamania	1	4	0	2	7	23	3	12	18	70	0	70
..Judicial District	2	27	0	34	13	44	4	34	31	189	0	189
Lewis	3	27	11	26	49	81	6	60	71	334	2	336
Lincoln	0	7	0	3	10	11	2	4	3	40	3	43
Mason	4	24	2	27	40	38	3	29	47	214	0	214
Okanogan	5	32	8	41	37	46	7	59	34	269	0	269
Pacific	0	10	0	16	24	22	0	42	87	201	12	213
Wahkiakum	0	1	0	6	3	1	0	5	11	27	0	27
..Judicial District	0	11	0	22	27	23	0	47	98	228	12	240
Pierce	57	231	170	338	330	845	79	1,692	1,264	5,006	81	5,087
Skagit	6	37	4	34	55	115	16	116	100	483	66	549
Snohomish	25	134	41	167	232	340	65	331	210	1,545	111	1,656
Spokane	17	83	44	101	197	259	37	423	435	1,596	37	1,633
Thurston	9	83	18	82	97	211	22	196	140	858	20	878
Walla Walla	0	22	7	44	46	54	8	58	76	315	3	318
Whatcom	5	54	21	69	70	116	18	110	272	735	76	811
Whitman	2	4	0	15	13	7	2	18	19	80	2	82
Yakima	28	97	63	266	269	211	35	576	577	2,122	22	2,144
State	319	1,809	777	2,409	3,093	4,593	828	7,613	5,473	26,914	1,133	28,047

The Superior Courts

Criminal Dispositions and Sentences, 1990

County/Court	Dispositions										Sentences				
	Change of Venue	Lower Court Appeal	Dism. Defer. Prosec.	Acquit	Not Guilty Insanity	Convicted: Guilty Plea	Convicted: Court Decisn	Convicted: Jury Verdct	Convicted: Total Conv.	Total Disp.	Prob. Only	Prob. & Jail	State Inst.	Total Sent.	Sent. Revoc.
Adams	16	1	29	1	0	87	0	1	88	135	3	75	11	89	0
Asotin	0	0	16	0	0	70	2	1	73	89	12	45	16	73	0
Columbia	0	0	5	0	0	21	0	1	22	27	8	5	9	22	0
Garfield	0	0	2	1	0	8	0	0	8	11	2	3	1	6	0
..Judicial District	0	0	23	1	0	99	2	2	103	127	22	53	26	101	0
Benton	0	3	34	9	1	345	6	24	375	422	14	292	72	378	1
Franklin	0	7	33	2	0	301	1	34	336	378	15	169	152	336	1
..Judicial District	0	10	67	11	1	646	7	58	711	800	29	461	224	714	2
Chelan	23	7	84	3	2	344	3	13	360	479	69	211	73	353	0
Douglas	0	0	22	3	0	83	0	6	89	114	6	61	22	89	0
..Judicial District	23	7	106	6	2	427	3	19	449	593	75	272	95	442	0
Clallam	0	0	11	2	0	104	3	26	133	146	21	69	26	116	0
Clark	0	0	317	4	0	949	7	32	988	1,309	24	788	181	993	18
Cowlitz	0	0	224	14	0	351	13	51	415	653	11	300	103	414	1
Ferry	1	1	5	0	0	18	0	2	20	27	0	14	6	20	0
Pend Oreille	0	4	25	0	0	30	0	0	30	59	1	19	9	29	0
Stevens	4	0	22	2	0	65	1	1	67	95	5	57	6	68	1
..Judicial District	5	5	52	2	0	113	1	3	117	181	6	90	21	117	1
Grant	10	8	59	7	1	153	3	10	166	251	3	107	31	141	0
Grays Harbor	29	19	16	6	2	237	1	21	259	331	15	156	58	229	2
Island	3	0	7	3	2	102	6	6	114	129	6	93	15	114	0
San Juan	0	2	4	2	1	25	1	1	27	36	5	21	1	27	0
..Judicial District	3	2	11	5	3	127	7	7	141	165	11	114	16	141	0
Jefferson	0	2	24	0	0	85	0	1	86	112	5	55	22	82	0
King	1	525	878	50	0	5,405	101	479	5,985	7,439	438	4,137	1,402	5,977	50
Kitsap	21	18	47	10	1	536	4	39	579	676	16	402	162	580	8
Kittitas	2	0	34	4	0	123	5	7	135	175	6	105	24	135	0
Klickitat	0	2	65	0	0	52	3	7	62	129	30	17	11	58	0
Skamania	2	2	29	0	0	33	2	0	35	68	5	25	3	33	0
..Judicial District	2	4	94	0	0	85	5	7	97	197	35	42	14	91	0
Lewis	30	1	46	4	0	260	5	15	280	361	3	217	55	275	12
Lincoln	5	0	5	0	0	36	1	0	37	47	5	29	3	37	0
Mason	0	0	29	7	1	135	5	17	157	194	12	93	51	156	0
Okanogan	1	0	31	0	0	186	1	4	191	223	12	130	49	191	1
Pacific	16	7	34	1	0	113	4	11	128	186	13	83	29	125	3
Wahkiakum	5	0	7	1	0	21	1	0	22	35	1	24	5	30	10
..Judicial District	21	7	41	2	0	134	5	11	150	221	14	107	34	155	13
Pierce	0	58	764	25	4	3,421	14	75	3,510	4,361	409	2,436	652	3,497	38
Skagit	16	20	39	1	0	359	2	5	366	442	55	238	66	359	0
Snohomish	1	76	204	39	4	1,206	27	71	1,304	1,628	157	895	366	1,418	8
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	1,106	10	39	1,155	1,155	148	805	230	1,183	0
Thurston	0	2	89	4	0	575	2	10	587	682	19	517	116	652	0
Walla Walla	47	2	164	6	1	148	0	14	162	382	11	97	38	146	0
Whatcom	0	0	110	2	0	409	8	13	430	542	6	355	73	434	0
Whitman	11	1	9	1	0	34	2	2	38	60	2	28	8	38	0
Yakima	58	21	432	8	0	1,371	41	65	1,477	1,996	19	1,101	350	1,470	0
State	302	789	3,955	222	20	18,907	285	1,104	20,296	25,584	1,592	14,274	4,507	20,373	154

Criminal Proceedings, 1990

County/Court	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Total Trials	Arraign-ments	Pre-Disp. Hearing	Disp. Hearing	Post-Disp. Hearing	Total Hearing
Adams	3	1	4	116	214	118	69	521
Asotin	2	2	4	56	220	84	54	418
Columbia	0	0	0	31	64	22	17	134
Garfield	1	0	1	20	18	12	7	58
..Judicial District	3	2	5	107	302	118	78	610
Benton	43	8	51	410	1,046	400	789	2,696
Franklin	32	2	34	295	1,311	362	504	2,506
..Judicial District	75	10	85	705	2,357	762	1,293	5,202
Chelan	22	2	24	81	1,754	442	647	2,948
Douglas	9	1	10	83	210	98	113	514
..Judicial District	31	3	34	164	1,964	540	760	3,462
Clallam	37	6	43	48	1,250	151	513	2,005
Clark	55	30	85	1,181	3,724	1,429	3,364	9,783
Cowlitz	76	8	84	539	1,945	515	1,236	4,319
Ferry	2	0	2	29	50	24	36	141
Pend Oreille	1	1	2	56	104	51	31	244
Stevens	2	1	3	90	180	79	88	440
..Judicial District	5	2	7	175	334	154	155	825
Grant	22	8	30	230	828	186	704	1,978
Grays Harbor	30	5	35	265	1,224	342	1,596	3,462
Island	9	7	16	94	177	109	101	497
San Juan	3	2	5	27	86	31	44	193
..Judicial District	12	9	21	121	263	140	145	690
Jefferson	2	1	3	87	612	107	523	1,332
King	773	178	951	7,089	25,837	7,003	6,366	47,246
Kitsap	88	13	101	1,183	3,483	701	2,578	8,046
Kittitas	10	2	12	259	483	154	107	1,015
Klickitat	11	2	13	140	257	67	110	587
Skamania	0	4	4	51	118	59	68	300
..Judicial District	11	6	17	191	375	126	178	887
Lewis	22	5	27	319	991	330	1,367	3,034
Lincoln	0	1	1	29	73	41	33	177
Mason	32	7	39	185	636	163	335	1,358
Okanogan	8	2	10	208	249	199	63	729
Pacific	19	2	21	115	712	164	202	1,214
Wahkiakum	3	6	9	27	88	37	124	285
..Judicial District	22	8	30	142	800	201	326	1,499
Pierce	139	22	161	4,277	5,293	3,862	31	13,624
Skagit	9	1	10	401	2,177	411	382	3,381
Snohomish	132	31	163	2,007	9,033	1,614	2,167	14,984
Spokane	94	22	116	1,996	5,017	1,765	2,355	11,249
Thurston	31	14	45	832	2,098	680	661	4,316
Walla Walla	25	1	26	408	689	205	274	1,602
Whatcom	24	10	34	519	1,880	593	932	3,958
Whitman	3	4	7	53	272	48	129	509
Yakima	96	35	131	1,899	3,463	1,581	2,455	9,529
State	1,870	447	2,317	25,735	77,866	24,239	31,175	161,332

The Superior Courts

History of Civil Filings, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
Adams	191	200	4.7%	190	-5.0%	218	14.7%	214	-1.8%
Asotin	429	330	-23.1%	344	4.2%	388	12.8%	428	10.3%
Columbia	63	71	12.7%	73	2.8%	57	-21.9%	69	21.1%
Garfield	32	31	-3.1%	28	-9.7%	34	21.4%	21	-38.2%
..Judicial District	524	432	-17.6%	445	3.0%	479	7.6%	518	8.1%
Benton	2,202	1,998	-9.3%	1,972	-1.3%	2,147	8.9%	2,327	8.4%
Franklin	741	731	-1.3%	646	-11.6%	679	5.1%	865	27.4%
..Judicial District	2,943	2,729	-7.3%	2,618	-4.1%	2,826	7.9%	3,192	13.0%
Chelan	1,259	1,280	1.7%	1,295	1.2%	1,424	10.0%	1,476	3.7%
Douglas	308	226	-26.6%	264	16.8%	313	18.6%	292	-6.7%
..Judicial District	1,567	1,506	-3.9%	1,559	3.5%	1,737	11.4%	1,768	1.8%
Clallam	1,062	990	-6.8%	1,118	12.9%	1,157	3.5%	1,228	6.1%
Clark	5,152	5,144	-0.2%	5,113	-0.6%	5,297	3.6%	5,439	2.7%
Cowlitz	1,721	1,624	-5.6%	1,791	10.3%	1,876	4.7%	2,083	11.0%
Ferry	127	120	-5.5%	148	23.3%	162	9.5%	115	-29.0%
Pend Oreille	168	179	6.5%	199	11.2%	216	8.5%	252	16.7%
Stevens	566	488	-13.8%	502	2.9%	549	9.4%	586	6.7%
..Judicial District	861	787	-8.6%	849	7.9%	927	9.2%	953	2.8%
Grant	1,138	1,025	-9.9%	973	-5.1%	1,160	19.2%	1,231	6.1%
Grays Harbor	1,455	1,342	-7.8%	1,528	13.9%	1,665	9.0%	1,810	8.7%
Island	871	972	11.6%	968	-0.4%	975	0.7%	1,005	3.1%
San Juan	179	192	7.3%	182	-5.2%	193	6.0%	209	8.3%
..Judicial District	1,050	1,164	10.9%	1,150	-1.2%	1,168	1.6%	1,214	3.9%
Jefferson	441	371	-15.9%	396	6.7%	394	-0.5%	539	36.8%
King	36,554	32,299	-11.6%	33,449	3.6%	35,014	4.7%	35,096	0.2%
Kitsap	3,286	3,169	-3.6%	3,695	16.6%	4,098	10.9%	4,274	4.3%
Kittitas	430	487	13.3%	442	-9.2%	458	3.6%	483	5.5%
Klickitat	347	321	-7.5%	347	8.1%	332	-4.3%	396	19.3%
Skamania	247	236	-4.5%	222	-5.9%	292	31.5%	233	-20.2%
..Judicial District	594	557	-6.2%	569	2.2%	624	9.7%	629	0.8%
Lewis	1,348	1,229	-8.8%	1,292	5.1%	1,475	14.2%	1,443	-2.2%
Lincoln	988	1,147	16.1%	1,432	24.8%	1,512	5.6%	1,852	22.5%
Mason	698	683	-2.1%	678	-0.7%	648	-4.4%	872	34.6%
Okanogan	687	569	-17.2%	604	6.2%	612	1.3%	737	20.4%
Pacific	379	370	-2.4%	350	-5.4%	414	18.3%	438	5.8%
Wahkiakum	59	45	-23.7%	66	46.7%	72	9.1%	62	-13.9%
..Judicial District	438	415	-5.3%	416	0.2%	486	16.8%	500	2.9%
Pierce	15,078	14,356	-4.8%	16,478	14.8%	17,202	4.4%	17,949	4.3%
Skagit	1,596	1,572	-1.5%	1,599	1.7%	1,645	2.9%	1,619	-1.6%
Snohomish	9,209	9,778	6.2%	9,737	-0.4%	10,490	7.7%	10,939	4.3%
Spokane	8,171	7,136	-12.7%	6,998	-1.9%	7,964	13.8%	8,255	3.7%
Thurston	3,634	3,703	1.9%	3,706	0.1%	3,863	4.2%	3,977	3.0%
Walla Walla	901	961	6.7%	978	1.8%	1,013	3.6%	1,010	-0.3%
Whatcom	2,178	2,154	-1.1%	2,238	3.9%	2,243	0.2%	2,457	9.5%
Whitman	344	325	-5.5%	314	-3.4%	359	14.3%	363	1.1%
Yakima	3,660	3,628	-0.9%	3,533	-2.6%	3,673	4.0%	3,964	7.9%
State	107,899	101,482	-5.9%	105,888	4.3%	112,283	6.0%	116,608	3.9%

Civil Cases Filed by Type of Case, 1990

County/Court	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions & Complaints	Lower Court Appeals	Total Civil Filings	Other Matters Filed
Adams	12	21	13	128	8	24	8	214	72
Asotin	11	16	52	270	4	74	1	428	127
Columbia	2	4	5	31	0	27	0	69	11
Garfield	0	3	0	16	1	1	0	21	3
..Judicial District	13	23	57	317	5	102	1	518	141
Benton	170	181	241	1,293	16	417	9	2,327	312
Franklin	42	51	111	399	7	251	4	865	145
..Judicial District	212	232	352	1,692	23	668	13	3,192	457
Chelan	56	136	68	853	8	344	11	1,476	136
Douglas	15	38	20	127	3	87	2	292	88
..Judicial District	71	174	88	980	11	431	13	1,768	224
Clallam	67	79	62	620	22	374	4	1,228	196
Clark	352	462	793	2,658	31	1,117	26	5,439	945
Cowlitz	112	125	239	1,089	29	466	23	2,083	289
Ferry	5	4	8	63	1	34	0	115	25
Pend Oreille	13	14	12	126	0	87	0	252	59
Stevens	21	43	24	307	5	181	5	586	144
..Judicial District	39	61	44	496	6	302	5	953	228
Grant	42	81	83	583	13	426	3	1,231	219
Grays Harbor	91	110	169	747	28	656	9	1,810	293
Island	40	91	71	539	3	248	13	1,005	168
San Juan	8	16	36	78	0	70	1	209	41
..Judicial District	48	107	107	617	3	318	14	1,214	209
Jefferson	15	57	45	247	6	164	5	539	95
King	4,635	6,345	6,117	11,762	365	5,654	218	35,096	2,572
Kitsap	315	374	566	2,062	47	889	21	4,274	638
Kittitas	21	41	33	262	7	116	3	483	125
Klickitat	13	32	19	193	6	127	6	396	52
Skamania	4	20	42	100	4	63	0	233	35
..Judicial District	17	52	61	293	10	190	6	629	87
Lewis	56	66	101	720	14	478	8	1,443	230
Lincoln	3	8	7	1,784	1	46	3	1,852	14
Mason	42	47	105	388	7	274	9	872	1
Okanogan	10	19	36	384	1	274	13	737	135
Pacific	32	17	33	212	3	135	6	438	82
Wahkiakum	3	3	3	28	1	24	0	62	17
..Judicial District	35	20	36	240	4	159	6	500	99
Pierce	1,498	2,052	2,863	6,989	159	4,299	89	17,949	1,141
Skagit	150	166	173	782	36	298	14	1,619	338
Snohomish	840	1,355	1,390	4,224	124	2,946	60	10,939	901
Spokane	690	816	646	4,062	150	1,853	38	8,255	1,196
Thurston	237	376	502	1,607	229	995	31	3,977	689
Walla Walla	44	67	64	499	5	327	4	1,010	114
Whatcom	197	316	284	1,010	24	595	31	2,457	139
Whitman	18	28	15	195	1	100	6	363	42
Yakima	265	449	385	2,048	28	767	22	3,964	496
State	10,147	14,129	15,430	49,485	1,397	25,308	706	116,608	12,325

The Superior Courts

Civil Cases Disposed by Type of Case, 1990

County/Court	Torts	Commerical	Property Rights	Domestic Relations/ Paternity	Admin. Law Review	Other Petitions & Complaints	Lower Court Appeals	Total Civil Disposed
Adams	21	21	18	89	2	8	4	163
Asotin	5	23	30	253	5	57	2	375
Columbia	1	2	3	22	0	15	1	44
Garfield	3	3	0	19	0	1	0	26
..Judicial District	9	28	33	294	5	73	3	445
Benton	172	250	229	1,330	17	476	11	2,485
Franklin	45	39	90	315	11	253	2	755
..Judicial District	217	289	319	1,645	28	729	13	3,240
Chelan	70	109	39	610	5	262	5	1,100
Douglas	9	35	24	96	4	75	1	244
..Judicial District	79	144	63	706	9	337	6	1,344
Clallam	59	64	52	457	12	344	5	993
Clark	308	423	542	2,107	27	981	30	4,418
Cowlitz	99	116	274	855	37	454	47	1,882
Ferry	8	5	9	71	2	38	0	133
Pend Oreille	20	13	14	117	2	90	2	258
Stevens	20	60	32	264	7	178	10	571
..Judicial District	48	78	55	452	11	306	12	962
Grant	47	67	67	773	30	401	1	1,386
Grays Harbor	98	95	156	640	20	620	13	1,642
Island	29	73	58	448	5	216	9	838
San Juan	8	20	29	83	3	70	1	214
..Judicial District	37	93	87	531	8	286	10	1,052
Jefferson	26	28	29	157	3	147	4	394
King	6,046	8,110	6,838	13,530	468	5,254	276	40,522
Kitsap	188	319	384	1,835	19	831	11	3,587
Kittitas	38	46	41	214	8	81	0	428
Klickitat	8	30	12	159	2	126	2	339
Skamania	6	10	27	84	2	66	3	198
..Judicial District	14	40	39	243	4	192	5	537
Lewis	51	53	94	669	13	473	2	1,355
Lincoln	6	11	6	1,740	0	41	2	1,806
Mason	28	40	64	291	5	219	6	653
Okanogan	5	9	17	213	4	74	0	322
Pacific	17	11	19	166	1	126	3	343
Wahkiakum	9	1	4	40	1	22	0	77
..Judicial District	26	12	23	206	2	148	3	420
Pierce	1,442	1,905	2,617	6,100	116	5,048	64	17,292
Skagit	133	199	173	768	32	305	11	1,621
Snohomish	768	1,188	1,349	3,923	140	3,416	61	10,845
Spokane	633	1,036	398	2,953	91	977	20	6,108
Thurston	208	356	320	1,589	137	860	16	3,486
Walla Walla	46	47	24	384	8	290	3	802
Whatcom	216	210	219	935	14	520	7	2,121
Whitman	22	29	24	195	4	96	5	375
Yakima	259	514	375	1,686	33	759	15	3,641
State	11,177	15,570	14,700	46,180	1,290	24,270	655	113,842

Civil Cases Activity, 1990

County/Court	Dispositions by Type								Proceedings by Type				
	Change of Venue	Lower Court Appeals	Default Judgmt Uncont.	Dismiss	Settled	Summary Judgmt	Judgmt After Trial	Total Disposed	Jury Trials	Non-Jury Trials	Pre-Disp. Hearing	Disp. Hearing	Post-Disp. Hearing
Adams	4	2	65	62	19	2	9	163	4	3	69	68	11
Asotin	4	1	244	78	32	3	13	375	0	11	143	170	44
Columbia	0	1	20	17	2	0	4	44	1	0	33	37	6
Garfield	0	0	20	2	0	0	4	26	0	0	10	1	0
..Judicial District	4	2	284	97	34	3	21	445	1	11	186	208	50
Benton	99	8	626	982	548	19	203	2,485	12	176	1,023	1,163	376
Franklin	2	3	345	263	112	5	25	755	5	45	388	346	85
..Judicial District	101	11	971	1,245	660	24	228	3,240	17	221	1,411	1,509	461
Chelan	5	1	573	326	130	6	59	1,100	14	105	615	717	487
Douglas	5	0	123	80	10	13	13	244	2	16	96	129	39
..Judicial District	10	1	696	406	140	19	72	1,344	16	121	711	846	526
Clallam	1	0	385	371	189	2	45	993	12	40	1,699	899	270
Clark	5	3	1,763	1,249	774	3	621	4,418	37	169	2,545	3,059	783
Cowlitz	7	32	536	512	418	9	368	1,882	18	201	1,238	1,100	437
Ferry	13	0	41	49	24	0	6	133	1	11	46	62	71
Pend Oreille	1	0	101	118	22	5	11	258	0	16	101	105	21
Stevens	7	14	130	188	154	8	70	571	4	37	186	201	60
..Judicial District	21	14	272	355	200	13	87	962	5	64	333	368	152
Grant	20	2	425	607	225	22	85	1,386	23	83	990	671	449
Grays Harbor	7	11	624	647	208	23	122	1,642	7	83	1,987	1,156	412
Island	6	5	475	175	47	5	125	838	3	74	430	640	187
San Juan	2	1	81	60	42	3	25	214	1	20	82	102	26
..Judicial District	8	6	556	235	89	8	150	1,052	4	94	512	742	213
Jefferson	2	2	82	148	93	6	61	394	2	35	738	427	170
King	385	140	11,581	12,292	13,792	568	1,764	40,522	281	1,026	13,698	17,238	4,947
Kitsap	16	7	778	1,344	1,363	28	51	3,587	16	89	3,797	2,251	1,362
Kittitas	1	0	179	120	72	7	49	428	11	21	209	247	51
Klickitat	1	1	197	97	11	3	29	339	1	0	79	184	37
Skamania	0	2	59	67	40	3	27	198	0	14	84	130	42
..Judicial District	1	3	256	164	51	6	56	537	1	14	163	314	79
Lewis	3	2	499	522	267	4	58	1,355	5	36	408	934	654
Lincoln	14	2	1,689	82	4	1	14	1,806	2	7	35	53	39
Mason	10	1	349	110	145	4	34	653	4	22	514	336	76
Okanogan	0	0	219	102	1	0	0	322	5	27	205	430	57
Pacific	2	1	196	90	33	1	20	343	3	34	460	210	91
Wahkiakum	1	0	30	26	7	1	12	77	1	32	149	53	42
..Judicial District	3	1	226	116	40	2	32	420	4	66	609	263	133
Pierce	40	2	8,455	5,943	1,553	208	1,091	17,292	92	294	647	4,244	3
Skagit	2	0	536	531	359	26	167	1,621	24	82	1,045	738	272
Snohomish	54	63	3,501	3,019	3,164	111	933	10,845	39	338	5,034	5,181	2,653
Spokane	13	0	709	2,281	2	347	2,756	6,108	59	219	10,816	10,357	2,842
Thurston	24	11	1,579	1,450	150	59	213	3,486	25	125	1,927	2,375	545
Walla Walla	7	2	307	293	140	1	52	802	10	70	453	474	169
Whatcom	1	1	991	900	154	17	57	2,121	23	316	1,164	1,062	595
Whitman	2	3	135	135	61	4	35	375	1	27	225	167	37
Yakima	11	13	1,443	959	781	65	369	3,641	30	67	2,374	1,754	709
State	777	337	40,091	36,297	25,148	1,592	9,600	113,842	778	3,971	55,742	59,471	19,157

The Superior Courts

History of Probate, Guardianship, and Adoption Filings, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
Adams	54	54	0.0%	63	16.7%	75	19.0%	67	-10.7%
Asotin	73	63	-13.7%	110	74.6%	64	-41.8%	82	28.1%
Columbia	26	25	-3.8%	30	20.0%	21	-30.0%	28	33.3%
Garfield	20	11	-45.0%	15	36.4%	27	80.0%	35	29.6%
..Judicial District	119	99	-16.8%	155	56.6%	112	-27.7%	145	29.5%
Benton	350	347	-0.9%	339	-2.3%	354	4.4%	333	-5.9%
Franklin	99	107	8.1%	124	15.9%	102	-17.7%	109	6.9%
..Judicial District	449	454	1.1%	463	2.0%	456	-1.5%	442	-3.1%
Chelan	207	236	14.0%	225	-4.7%	232	3.1%	239	3.0%
Douglas	90	87	-3.3%	73	-16.1%	83	13.7%	82	-1.2%
..Judicial District	297	323	8.8%	298	-7.7%	315	5.7%	321	1.9%
Clallam	288	289	0.3%	317	9.7%	313	-1.3%	326	4.2%
Clark	727	737	1.4%	755	2.4%	751	-0.5%	794	5.7%
Cowlitz	269	272	1.1%	290	6.6%	227	-21.7%	266	17.2%
Ferry	28	16	-42.9%	20	25.0%	25	25.0%	21	-16.0%
Pend Oreille	34	39	14.7%	33	-15.4%	43	30.3%	31	-27.9%
Stevens	119	112	-5.9%	109	-2.7%	99	-9.2%	112	13.1%
..Judicial District	181	167	-7.7%	162	-3.0%	167	3.1%	164	-1.8%
Grant	194	180	-7.2%	195	8.3%	198	1.5%	205	3.5%
Grays Harbor	282	253	-10.3%	268	5.9%	248	-7.5%	270	8.9%
Island	259	275	6.2%	294	6.9%	254	-13.6%	276	8.7%
San Juan	44	60	36.4%	57	-5.0%	70	22.8%	59	-15.7%
..Judicial District	303	335	10.6%	351	4.8%	324	-7.7%	335	3.4%
Jefferson	107	106	-0.9%	113	6.6%	133	17.7%	125	-6.0%
King	6,166	6,107	-1.0%	6,079	-0.5%	6,390	5.1%	6,235	-2.4%
Kitsap	712	670	-5.9%	804	20.0%	853	6.1%	779	-8.7%
Kittitas	134	106	-20.9%	119	12.3%	105	-11.8%	92	-12.4%
Klickitat	84	62	-26.2%	67	8.1%	69	3.0%	81	17.4%
Skamania	27	30	11.1%	30	0.0%	34	13.3%	25	-26.5%
..Judicial District	111	92	-17.1%	97	5.4%	103	6.2%	106	2.9%
Lewis	257	273	6.2%	253	-7.3%	270	6.7%	253	-6.3%
Lincoln	76	78	2.6%	72	-7.7%	84	16.7%	64	-23.8%
Mason	201	175	-12.9%	198	13.1%	189	-4.5%	178	-5.8%
Okanogan	133	127	-4.5%	128	0.8%	137	7.0%	112	-18.2%
Pacific	96	104	8.3%	109	4.8%	101	-7.3%	93	-7.9%
Wahkiakum	18	13	-27.8%	20	53.8%	20	0.0%	23	15.0%
..Judicial District	114	117	2.6%	129	10.3%	121	-6.2%	116	-4.1%
Pierce	1,982	2,090	5.4%	2,187	4.6%	2,215	1.3%	2,163	-2.3%
Skagit	346	334	-3.5%	360	7.8%	355	-1.4%	356	0.3%
Snohomish	1,376	1,349	-2.0%	1,429	5.9%	1,437	0.6%	1,437	0.0%
Spokane	1,681	1,680	-0.1%	1,597	-4.9%	1,474	-7.7%	1,606	9.0%
Thurston	525	529	0.8%	617	16.6%	561	-9.1%	515	-8.2%
Walla Walla	395	293	-25.8%	290	-1.0%	279	-3.8%	302	8.2%
Whatcom	413	385	-6.8%	429	11.4%	422	-1.6%	413	-2.1%
Whitman	144	147	2.1%	141	-4.1%	137	-2.8%	165	20.4%
Yakima	775	814	5.0%	795	-2.3%	703	-11.6%	767	9.1%
State	18,811	18,635	-0.9%	19,154	2.8%	19,154	0.0%	19,119	-0.2%

History of Mental Illness Filings, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
Adams	16	24	50.0%	25	4.2%	21	-16.0%	24	14.3%
Asotin	33	35	6.1%	39	11.4%	29	-25.6%	28	-3.4%
Columbia	5	6	20.0%	3	-50.0%	18	500.0%	11	-38.9%
Garfield	5	1	-80.0%	7	600.0%	5	-28.6%	4	-20.0%
..Judicial District	43	42	-2.3%	49	16.7%	52	6.1%	43	-17.3%
Benton	253	253	0.0%	224	-11.5%	187	-16.5%	182	-2.7%
Franklin	78	82	5.1%	84	2.4%	66	-21.4%	52	-21.2%
..Judicial District	331	335	1.2%	308	-8.1%	253	-17.9%	234	-7.5%
Chelan	83	65	-21.7%	73	12.3%	111	52.1%	107	-3.6%
Douglas	10	5	-50.0%	10	100.0%	17	70.0%	6	-64.7%
..Judicial District	93	70	-24.7%	83	18.6%	128	54.2%	113	-11.7%
Clallam	70	69	-1.4%	106	53.6%	100	-5.7%	63	-37.0%
Clark	148	255	72.3%	252	-1.2%	375	48.8%	326	-13.1%
Cowlitz	202	155	-23.3%	135	-12.9%	122	-9.6%	146	19.7%
Ferry	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	3	---
Pend Oreille	3	8	166.7%	7	-12.5%	6	-14.3%	14	133.3%
Stevens	35	43	22.9%	59	37.2%	49	-16.9%	49	0.0%
..Judicial District	38	51	34.2%	66	29.4%	55	-16.7%	66	20.0%
Grant	123	173	40.7%	134	-22.5%	107	-20.1%	107	0.0%
Grays Harbor	41	58	41.5%	47	-19.0%	30	-36.2%	40	33.3%
Island	39	38	-2.6%	42	10.5%	53	26.2%	41	-22.6%
San Juan	0	3	---	2	-33.3%	1	-50.0%	0	-50.0%
..Judicial District	39	41	5.1%	44	7.3%	54	22.7%	41	-24.1%
Jefferson	39	24	-38.5%	24	0.0%	30	25.0%	27	-10.0%
King	2,598	2,732	5.2%	2,487	-9.0%	2,614	5.1%	2,315	-11.4%
Kitsap	165	189	14.5%	117	-38.1%	257	119.7%	349	35.8%
Kittitas	0	2	---	0	---	65	---	63	-3.1%
Klickitat	18	17	-5.6%	11	-35.3%	25	127.3%	17	-32.0%
Skamania	11	9	-18.2%	11	22.2%	12	9.1%	8	-33.3%
..Judicial District	29	26	-10.3%	22	-15.4%	37	68.2%	25	-32.4%
Lewis	79	99	25.3%	107	8.1%	80	-25.2%	33	-58.8%
Lincoln	8	3	-62.5%	8	166.7%	7	-12.5%	7	0.0%
Mason	27	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---
Okanogan	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Pacific	24	22	-8.3%	23	4.5%	13	-43.5%	23	76.9%
Wahkiakum	0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
..Judicial District	24	22	-8.3%	23	4.5%	13	-43.5%	23	76.9%
Pierce	2,026	2,165	6.9%	2,661	22.9%	2,534	-4.8%	2,329	-8.1%
Skagit	96	93	-3.1%	99	6.5%	66	-33.3%	60	-9.1%
Snohomish	641	547	-14.7%	245	-55.2%	283	15.5%	256	-9.5%
Spokane	1,493	1,581	5.9%	1,214	-23.2%	1,214	0.0%	1,081	-11.0%
Thurston	204	178	-12.7%	186	4.5%	151	-18.8%	152	0.7%
Walla Walla	74	101	36.5%	108	6.9%	108	0.0%	77	-28.7%
Whatcom	39	62	59.0%	77	24.2%	65	-15.6%	59	-9.2%
Whitman	35	26	-25.7%	17	-34.6%	11	-35.3%	12	9.1%
Yakima	502	602	19.9%	493	-18.1%	434	-12.0%	481	10.8%
State	9,223	9,725	5.4%	9,138	-6.0%	9,266	1.4%	8,552	-7.7%

The Superior Courts

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, and Mental Illness Cases, 1990

County/Court	Filings					Dispositions					Hearings					
	Pro-bate	Guard-ianship	Adop-tion	Mental Illness	Total	Pro-bate	Guard-ianship	Adop-tion	Mental Illness	Total	Trial Total	Pro-bate	Guard-ianship	Adop-tion	Mental Illness	Total Hearing
Adams	51	9	7	24	91	31	4	6	9	50	0	30	26	12	0	68
Asotin	69	7	6	28	110	38	2	7	12	59	0	13	4	3	0	20
Columbia	20	5	3	11	39	1	0	3	0	4	0	6	6	2	2	16
Garfield	28	4	3	4	39	9	2	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Judicial District	117	16	12	43	188	48	4	10	12	74	0	19	10	5	2	36
Benton	232	44	57	182	515	310	93	47	175	625	3	62	78	45	72	257
Franklin	83	6	20	52	161	53	2	15	34	104	0	15	3	0	24	42
..Judicial District	315	50	77	234	676	363	95	62	209	729	3	77	81	45	96	299
Chelan	179	21	39	107	346	88	6	32	31	157	1	92	49	46	0	187
Douglas	53	12	17	6	88	27	3	18	0	48	0	31	16	19	0	66
..Judicial District	232	33	56	113	434	115	9	50	31	205	1	123	65	65	0	253
Clallam	271	29	26	63	389	30	1	15	4	50	0	244	102	42	4	392
Clark	504	153	137	326	1,120	399	26	125	1	551	13	300	254	198	64	816
Cowlitz	181	42	43	146	412	127	12	37	93	269	0	92	53	44	151	340
Ferry	16	1	4	3	24	14	1	4	1	20	0	9	1	4	0	14
Pend Oreille	25	5	1	14	45	34	7	2	14	57	0	19	6	0	0	25
Stevens	95	13	4	49	161	47	6	6	39	98	0	34	14	6	1	55
..Judicial District	136	19	9	66	230	95	14	12	54	175	0	62	21	10	1	94
Grant	157	18	30	107	312	136	5	23	106	270	0	76	37	36	0	149
Grays Harbor	197	30	43	40	310	139	13	34	34	220	2	140	60	62	0	262
Island	197	27	52	41	317	156	12	47	24	239	0	117	44	59	10	230
San Juan	53	4	2	0	59	39	3	3	0	45	0	12	15	3	0	30
..Judicial District	250	31	54	41	376	195	15	50	24	284	0	129	59	62	10	260
Jefferson	105	13	7	27	152	26	6	6	70	108	0	111	39	13	86	249
King	4,442	824	969	2,315	8,550	3,152	584	817	2,243	6,796	35	3,975	1,330	921	4,737	10,963
Kitsap	572	101	106	349	1,128	499	35	92	71	697	4	492	297	173	349	1,311
Kittitas	76	6	10	63	155	32	3	9	0	44	0	11	18	10	0	39
Klickitat	61	11	9	17	98	45	0	9	0	54	0	23	12	4	0	39
Skamania	18	3	4	8	33	10	2	4	0	16	0	3	4	3	0	10
..Judicial District	79	14	13	25	131	55	2	13	0	70	0	26	16	7	0	49
Lewis	200	18	35	33	286	165	15	30	1	211	0	25	17	4	1	47
Lincoln	59	3	2	7	71	56	2	2	4	64	1	6	4	1	0	11
Mason	146	18	14	0	178	94	6	14	0	114	0	48	24	21	0	93
Okanogan	85	10	17	0	112	47	0	1	0	48	0	39	23	14	0	76
Pacific	75	9	9	23	116	54	3	7	1	65	0	76	33	10	3	122
Wahkiakum	16	2	5	0	23	8	1	1	0	10	0	29	9	8	0	46
..Judicial District	91	11	14	23	139	62	4	8	1	75	0	105	42	18	3	168
Pierce	1,323	462	378	2,329	4,492	730	27	20	520	1,297	3	4	3	117	7,144	7,268
Skagit	268	44	44	60	416	222	13	42	33	310	4	53	42	45	14	154
Snohomish	963	206	268	256	1,693	809	73	243	206	1,331	12	156	277	279	4	716
Spokane	1,185	216	205	1,081	2,687	731	14	166	656	1,567	18	1,458	1,177	357	2,694	5,686
Thurston	383	42	90	152	667	302	9	67	152	530	5	156	102	96	132	486
Walla Walla	234	36	32	77	379	220	4	29	1	254	6	21	31	42	75	169
Whatcom	310	31	72	59	472	171	6	48	3	228	2	88	112	13	112	325
Whitman	117	9	39	12	177	101	2	8	4	115	0	91	22	9	1	123
Yakima	549	138	80	481	1,248	483	93	56	469	1,101	2	90	55	49	246	440
State	13,598	2,632	2,889	8,552	27,671	9,635	1,096	2,095	5,011	17,837	111	8,247	4,399	2,770	15,926	31,342

History of Juvenile Offender Filings, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
Adams	9	16	77.8%	23	43.8%	33	43.5%	38	15.2%
Asotin	49	57	16.3%	51	-10.5%	35	-31.4%	36	2.9%
Columbia	16	25	56.3%	11	-56.0%	10	-9.1%	19	90.0%
Garfield	3	3	0.0%	4	33.3%	5	25.0%	3	-40.0%
..Judicial District	68	85	25.0%	66	-22.4%	50	-24.2%	58	16.0%
Benton	497	421	-15.3%	391	-7.1%	382	-2.3%	585	53.1%
Franklin	137	160	16.8%	212	32.5%	252	18.9%	198	-21.4%
..Judicial District	634	581	-8.4%	603	3.8%	634	5.1%	783	23.5%
Chelan	235	274	16.6%	332	21.2%	334	0.6%	369	10.5%
Douglas	90	91	1.1%	161	76.9%	129	-19.9%	141	9.3%
..Judicial District	325	365	12.3%	493	35.1%	463	-6.1%	510	10.2%
Clallam	251	233	-7.2%	181	-22.3%	170	-6.1%	166	-2.4%
Clark	949	812	-14.4%	759	-6.5%	982	29.4%	1,027	4.6%
Cowlitz	409	369	-9.8%	424	14.9%	374	-11.8%	351	-6.1%
Ferry	21	42	100.0%	30	-28.6%	29	-3.3%	40	37.9%
Pend Oreille	30	26	-13.3%	27	3.8%	33	22.2%	42	27.3%
Stevens	104	89	-14.4%	103	15.7%	100	-2.9%	120	20.0%
..Judicial District	155	157	1.3%	160	1.9%	162	1.3%	202	24.7%
Grant	253	230	-9.1%	252	9.6%	327	29.8%	297	-9.2%
Grays Harbor	423	394	-6.9%	337	-14.5%	317	-5.9%	365	15.1%
Island	63	76	20.6%	101	32.9%	114	12.9%	140	22.8%
San Juan	20	34	70.0%	26	-23.5%	22	-15.4%	35	59.1%
..Judicial District	83	110	32.5%	127	15.5%	136	7.1%	175	28.7%
Jefferson	47	103	119.1%	87	-15.5%	79	-9.2%	46	-41.8%
King	5,887	6,222	5.7%	6,475	4.1%	6,950	7.3%	7,045	1.4%
Kitsap	842	758	-10.0%	845	11.5%	895	5.9%	1,044	16.6%
Kittitas	112	94	-16.1%	127	35.1%	101	-20.5%	133	31.7%
Klickitat	47	75	59.6%	103	37.3%	72	-30.1%	85	18.1%
Skamania	43	22	-48.8%	23	4.5%	23	0.0%	12	-47.8%
..Judicial District	90	97	7.8%	126	29.9%	95	-24.6%	97	2.1%
Lewis	286	305	6.6%	268	-12.1%	201	-25.0%	188	-6.5%
Lincoln	28	25	-10.7%	19	-24.0%	25	31.6%	24	-4.0%
Mason	193	168	-13.0%	230	36.9%	231	0.4%	244	5.6%
Okanogan	171	213	24.6%	157	-26.3%	174	10.8%	224	28.7%
Pacific	84	97	15.5%	104	7.2%	140	34.6%	121	-13.6%
Wahkiakum	27	24	-11.1%	16	-33.3%	9	-43.8%	2	-77.8%
..Judicial District	111	121	9.0%	120	-0.8%	149	24.2%	123	-17.4%
Pierce	1,170	1,186	1.4%	1,496	26.1%	1,644	9.9%	1,692	2.9%
Skagit	216	216	0.0%	151	-30.1%	246	62.9%	305	24.0%
Snohomish	1,306	1,210	-7.4%	1,480	22.3%	1,516	2.4%	1,505	-0.7%
Spokane	1,311	1,242	-5.3%	1,306	5.2%	1,285	-1.6%	1,419	10.4%
Thurston	761	802	5.4%	893	11.3%	746	-16.5%	991	32.8%
Walla Walla	153	149	-2.6%	147	-1.3%	91	-38.1%	157	72.5%
Whatcom	497	518	4.2%	459	-11.4%	595	29.6%	728	22.4%
Whitman	34	29	-14.7%	17	-41.4%	34	100.0%	35	2.9%
Yakima	927	860	-7.2%	948	10.2%	1,101	16.1%	1,150	4.5%
State	17,701	17,670	-0.2%	18,776	6.3%	19,806	5.5%	21,122	6.6%

The Superior Courts

Juvenile Offender Filings, Dispositions, and Sentences, 1990

County/Court	Filings	Dispositions							Sentences		
		Juris. Declined	Dismissed	Acquitted	Guilty Plea	Convicted Court Decision	Total Convicted	Total Disposed	Community Sentenced	State Instit.	Total Sent.
Adams	38	4	0	0	30	1	31	35	10	21	31
Asotin	36	2	1	0	26	0	26	29	16	10	26
Columbia	19	2	0	0	5	0	5	7	1	4	5
Garfield	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0
..Judicial District	58	4	1	0	33	0	33	38	17	14	31
Benton	585	6	142	1	365	39	404	553	371	33	404
Franklin	198	1	73	2	118	9	127	203	118	9	127
..Judicial District	783	7	215	3	483	48	531	756	489	42	531
Chelan	369	25	109	0	162	6	168	302	144	24	168
Douglas	141	26	9	0	91	5	96	131	60	36	96
..Judicial District	510	51	118	0	253	11	264	433	204	60	264
Clallam	166	1	25	1	110	18	128	155	115	7	122
Clark	1,027	45	150	5	742	33	775	975	713	62	775
Cowlitz	351	9	38	9	232	19	251	307	215	38	253
Ferry	40	2	8	0	20	6	26	36	9	17	26
Pend Oreille	42	3	8	0	25	0	25	36	17	8	25
Stevens	120	0	17	2	86	4	90	109	88	2	90
..Judicial District	202	5	33	2	131	10	141	181	114	27	141
Grant	297	0	74	1	162	3	165	240	160	5	165
Grays Harbor	365	1	59	2	230	14	244	306	222	22	244
Island	140	1	17	1	103	8	111	130	97	14	111
San Juan	35	2	0	1	20	3	23	26	20	3	23
..Judicial District	175	3	17	2	123	11	134	156	117	17	134
Jefferson	46	0	5	0	28	1	29	34	19	10	29
King	7,045	26	2,756	120	3,136	561	3,697	6,599	3,135	566	3,701
Kitsap	1,044	48	129	5	740	18	758	940	682	76	758
Kittitas	133	4	28	0	70	5	75	107	71	4	75
Klickitat	85	1	36	1	52	3	55	93	52	3	55
Skamania	12	1	4	0	7	0	7	12	7	0	7
..Judicial District	97	2	40	1	59	3	62	105	59	3	62
Lewis	188	0	27	0	140	9	149	176	125	24	149
Lincoln	24	5	1	0	13	0	13	19	9	4	13
Mason	244	1	29	2	188	2	190	222	155	35	190
Okanogan	224	0	4	0	12	1	13	17	13	0	13
Pacific	121	3	17	1	72	8	80	101	41	39	80
Wahkiakum	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
..Judicial District	123	3	17	1	73	8	81	102	41	40	81
Pierce	1,692	54	552	12	980	31	1,011	1,629	781	172	953
Skagit	305	3	126	0	135	3	138	267	120	18	138
Snohomish	1,505	2	192	18	1,105	100	1,205	1,417	1,055	152	1,207
Spokane	1,419	18	230	29	931	52	983	1,260	913	88	1,001
Thurston	991	5	251	24	591	36	627	907	530	59	589
Walla Walla	157	0	31	0	62	3	65	96	56	9	65
Whatcom	728	0	92	10	430	8	438	540	379	22	401
Whitman	35	2	3	0	22	0	22	27	23	0	23
Yakima	1,150	5	403	24	569	66	635	1,067	563	72	635
State	21,122	308	5,646	271	11,813	1,075	12,888	19,113	11,105	1,669	12,774

Juvenile Offender Proceedings, 1990

County/Court	Pre-Adjudication	Guilty Plea Only	Guilty Plea Sent.	Trial	Separate Disposition	Post-Disposition	Total Proceedings
Adams	9	2	1	0	31	1	44
Asotin	25	0	0	0	25	5	55
Columbia	26	1	0	0	7	2	36
Garfield	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
..Judicial District	51	3	0	0	32	7	93
Benton	580	53	290	53	214	452	1,642
Franklin	245	9	40	12	136	168	610
..Judicial District	825	62	330	65	350	620	2,252
Chelan	586	9	0	11	253	307	1,166
Douglas	190	6	11	1	126	107	441
..Judicial District	776	15	11	12	379	414	1,607
Clallam	365	96	51	27	129	35	703
Clark	1,688	103	428	46	301	157	2,723
Cowlitz	552	59	183	32	65	281	1,172
Ferry	38	0	9	0	19	12	78
Pend Oreille	20	2	20	0	12	10	64
Stevens	32	2	42	0	51	28	155
..Judicial District	90	4	71	0	82	50	297
Grant	463	97	13	16	229	241	1,059
Grays Harbor	247	3	34	0	232	391	907
Island	87	14	70	10	56	102	339
San Juan	40	5	16	4	5	12	82
..Judicial District	127	19	86	14	61	114	421
Jefferson	189	1	0	0	43	147	380
King	5,307	0	0	805	4,103	1,653	11,868
Kitsap	1,093	52	680	34	124	575	2,558
Kittitas	60	13	58	11	35	61	238
Klickitat	39	2	9	0	54	42	146
Skamania	11	0	0	0	12	8	31
..Judicial District	50	2	9	0	66	50	177
Lewis	129	15	114	8	34	145	445
Lincoln	14	6	8	0	12	5	45
Mason	42	26	130	2	8	185	393
Okanogan	166	16	3	1	186	92	464
Pacific	151	4	40	11	51	90	347
Wahkiakum	6	1	1	0	1	14	23
..Judicial District	157	5	41	11	52	104	370
Pierce	2,033	870	109	42	880	777	4,711
Skagit	758	94	27	8	135	75	1,097
Snohomish	2,050	126	975	172	122	673	4,118
Spokane	3,163	869	107	71	958	126	5,294
Thurston	1,321	57	534	60	33	691	2,696
Walla Walla	203	0	0	0	81	82	366
Whatcom	1,013	38	386	30	101	490	2,058
Whitman	32	14	31	1	2	0	80
Yakima	2,261	29	480	93	253	874	3,990
State	25,234	2,696	4,900	1,561	9,119	9,116	52,626

The Superior Courts

History of Juvenile Dependency Filings, 1986-1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
Adams	14	3	-78.6%	3	0.0%	6	100.0%	14	133.3%
Asotin	30	13	-56.7%	24	84.6%	16	-33.3%	19	18.8%
Columbia	6	1	-83.3%	1	0.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%
Garfield	1	0	---	0	---	3	---	2	-33.3%
..Judicial District	37	14	-62.2%	25	78.6%	20	-20.0%	21	5.0%
Benton	115	112	-2.6%	99	-11.6%	107	8.1%	91	-15.0%
Franklin	64	55	-14.1%	56	1.8%	58	3.6%	41	-29.3%
..Judicial District	179	167	-6.7%	155	-7.2%	165	6.5%	132	-20.0%
Chelan	55	53	-3.6%	72	35.8%	92	27.8%	102	10.9%
Douglas	11	22	100.0%	19	-13.6%	16	-15.8%	24	50.0%
..Judicial District	66	75	13.6%	91	21.3%	108	18.7%	126	16.7%
Clallam	203	238	17.2%	238	0.0%	120	-49.6%	89	-25.8%
Clark	251	334	33.1%	292	-12.6%	294	0.7%	344	17.0%
Cowlitz	141	98	-30.5%	100	2.0%	110	10.0%	107	-2.7%
Ferry	10	18	80.0%	11	-38.9%	10	-9.1%	14	40.0%
Pend Oreille	25	28	12.0%	24	-14.3%	37	54.2%	22	-40.5%
Stevens	58	57	-1.7%	65	14.0%	49	-24.6%	34	-30.6%
..Judicial District	93	103	10.8%	100	-2.9%	96	-4.0%	70	-27.1%
Grant	37	48	29.7%	49	2.1%	42	-14.3%	63	50.0%
Grays Harbor	110	106	-3.6%	142	34.0%	74	-47.9%	73	-1.4%
Island	42	44	4.8%	38	-13.6%	22	-42.1%	39	77.3%
San Juan	9	12	33.3%	7	-41.7%	4	-42.9%	1	-75.0%
..Judicial District	51	56	9.8%	45	-19.6%	26	-42.2%	40	53.8%
Jefferson	34	43	26.5%	57	32.6%	24	-57.9%	41	70.8%
King	1,371	1,519	10.8%	1,671	10.0%	1,708	2.2%	1,572	-8.0%
Kitsap	152	156	2.6%	156	0.0%	128	-17.9%	142	10.9%
Kittitas	26	34	30.8%	21	-38.2%	16	-23.8%	28	75.0%
Klickitat	32	26	-18.8%	34	30.8%	24	-29.4%	34	41.7%
Skamania	13	10	-23.1%	21	110.0%	17	-19.0%	11	-35.3%
..Judicial District	45	36	-20.0%	55	52.8%	41	-25.5%	45	9.8%
Lewis	191	165	-13.6%	162	-1.8%	137	-15.4%	156	13.9%
Lincoln	8	4	-50.0%	1	-75.0%	3	200.0%	11	266.7%
Mason	37	28	-24.3%	33	17.9%	40	21.2%	66	65.0%
Okanogan	16	24	50.0%	32	33.3%	61	90.6%	66	8.2%
Pacific	22	32	45.5%	23	-28.1%	18	-21.7%	12	-33.3%
Wahkiakum	10	7	-30.0%	3	-57.1%	4	33.3%	3	-25.0%
..Judicial District	32	39	21.9%	26	-33.3%	22	-15.4%	15	-31.8%
Pierce	474	402	-15.2%	616	53.2%	546	-11.4%	473	-13.4%
Skagit	84	67	-20.2%	86	28.4%	96	11.6%	79	-17.7%
Snohomish	392	375	-4.3%	340	-9.3%	407	19.7%	379	-6.9%
Spokane	382	428	12.0%	470	9.8%	554	17.9%	547	-1.3%
Thurston	110	116	5.5%	138	19.0%	148	7.2%	126	-14.9%
Walla Walla	40	88	120.0%	79	-10.2%	101	27.8%	71	-29.7%
Whatcom	57	69	21.1%	77	11.6%	77	0.0%	83	7.8%
Whitman	25	10	-60.0%	35	250.0%	35	0.0%	30	-14.3%
Yakima	155	157	1.3%	176	12.1%	208	18.2%	215	3.4%
State	4,813	5,002	3.9%	5,471	9.4%	5,413	-1.1%	5,224	-3.5%

Juvenile Dependency Case Activity, 1990

County/Court	Filings	Dispositions				Proceedings					
		Change of Venue	Dismissed	Petition Approved	Total Disposed	Pre Fact Finding	Fact Finding Only	Fact Finding & Disposition	Separate Disp.	Post-Disp.	Total Hearing
Adams	14	0	2	8	10	12	0	0	0	6	18
Asotin	19	2	1	12	15	13	0	0	18	44	75
Columbia	0	9	0	0	9	3	0	0	1	2	6
Garfield	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
..Judicial District	21	11	1	14	26	17	0	0	19	46	82
Benton	91	2	84	74	160	67	25	31	46	362	531
Franklin	41	0	3	0	3	30	43	0	50	226	349
..Judicial District	132	2	87	74	163	97	68	31	96	588	880
Chelan	102	3	21	64	88	138	4	3	70	399	614
Douglas	24	0	8	7	15	13	0	1	4	31	49
..Judicial District	126	3	29	71	103	151	4	4	74	430	663
Clallam	89	0	59	27	86	152	20	85	7	395	659
Clark	344	6	174	91	271	374	185	6	256	1,273	2,094
Cowlitz	107	6	36	88	130	124	7	88	2	469	690
Ferry	14	0	6	6	12	14	2	0	6	17	39
Pend Oreille	22	0	12	10	22	6	0	2	11	20	39
Stevens	34	0	6	25	31	9	2	0	17	15	43
..Judicial District	70	0	24	41	65	29	4	2	34	52	121
Grant	63	2	12	57	71	136	0	0	62	187	385
Grays Harbor	73	6	12	42	60	76	0	5	83	432	596
Island	39	3	15	20	38	12	1	1	28	70	112
San Juan	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	10	16
..Judicial District	40	3	15	20	38	14	5	1	28	80	128
Jefferson	41	1	17	7	25	158	14	0	22	138	332
King	1,572	54	729	1,000	1,783	2,393	67	44	698	991	4,193
Kitsap	142	7	57	106	170	399	11	5	99	1,492	2,006
Kittitas	28	0	6	5	11	15	11	0	7	88	121
Klickitat	34	2	31	0	33	19	12	7	24	64	126
Skamania	11	0	10	5	15	10	0	0	10	53	73
..Judicial District	45	2	41	5	48	29	12	7	34	117	199
Lewis	156	2	44	98	144	90	0	53	59	264	466
Lincoln	11	0	3	3	6	6	0	1	1	1	9
Mason	66	1	6	41	48	185	2	28	36	198	449
Okanogan	66	1	5	8	14	70	8	14	30	176	298
Pacific	12	0	2	6	8	7	6	4	4	51	72
Wahkiakum	3	0	0	0	0	21	11	3	0	8	43
..Judicial District	15	0	2	6	8	28	17	7	4	59	115
Pierce	473	0	325	806	1,131	579	167	798	15	2,945	4,504
Skagit	79	1	19	39	59	47	25	7	17	32	128
Snohomish	379	2	88	174	264	645	2	36	43	1,407	2,133
Spokane	547	8	275	526	809	148	336	187	2	1,829	2,502
Thurston	126	0	46	94	140	56	4	92	5	380	537
Walla Walla	71	1	26	37	64	70	9	6	19	172	276
Whatcom	83	3	33	73	109	57	29	71	49	476	682
Whitman	30	0	6	17	23	2	71	12	0	0	85
Yakima	215	7	22	110	139	161	2	92	67	883	1,205
State	5,224	129	2,201	3,688	6,018	6,320	1,080	1,682	1,868	15,606	26,556

Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Staffing

Judges - The number of resident full time judges in superior court as of year end. This includes all juvenile court judges. This is not the complete FTE count. but the number of full time judges.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) - The combined number of hours worked by all individuals each week during the year, divided by 35 hours per week. A person that works 35 hours a week equals 1.0 FTE. For example, two people working a 35-hour week and one working a 17.5-hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Work Week - The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one work week for each county or judicial district.

Court Commissioner FTE - The hours worked by court commissioners, including juvenile court commissioners, but not including hours worked by judges pro tempore or visiting judges. Hours worked by court commissioners in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court commissioner category.

Court Reporter FTE - The hours worked by court reporters. Hours worked by court reporters in other court capacities, such as administration, are included in the court reporter category.

Court Administrator FTE - The hours worked by court administrators. Juvenile court administrators are not included in this category. Hours spent by court administrators as court commissioners are included in the court administrator category. Hours worked at staff functions by court administrators with no staff are included in the court administrator category. If a court administrator is also an elected or appointed county clerk, the hours worked are allocated between the court administrator and the court clerk categories.

Administrative Staff FTE - The hours worked performing the duties of assistant administrators, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, and secretaries that support court operations. Hours worked by the clerk's office staff at this function are allocated to the Clerk's Office category.

Clerk's Office FTE - The hours worked by the elected/appointed county clerk and all the clerk's office staff including assistant clerks, administrators, courtroom clerks, file clerks, and secretaries.

Hours of clerk's office staff spent performing other superior court or clerk's office duties are included in the clerk's office category. Staff hours spent performing functions outside those of the county clerk or superior court are not included.

Civil - Case Types

Civil cases usually pertain to the settlement of disputes between individuals, organizations, or groups and have to do with the establishment, recovery, or redress of private and civil rights. Civil law is all law that is not criminal law.

Tort - Cases which seek relief for personal injury to another person or damage to another's property, and which do not involve a contract.

Commercial - Cases involving monetary disputes where damages are not the issue.

Property Rights - Cases involving land and items attached to land.

Domestic Relations - Cases involving marriage dissolutions and attendant disputes regarding support, child custody, and paternity matters.

Administrative Law Reviews - Petitions to the superior court for review of rulings made by state administrative agencies.

Other Petitions and Complaints - Civil matters which are not specifically defined above, including injunctions and various writs, petitions for change of name, and petitions for domestic violence protection orders.

Appeals From Lower Courts - Appeals from district court to the superior court.

Civil Matters Filed with Clerk - Matters handled primarily by the clerk, such as preparing tax warrants or abstracts of judgments to transfer to another court. These matters are normally closed and disposed at the same time they are opened.

Civil - Filings

The initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief.

Civil - Proceedings

Hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench, are not included.

Trial - Contested proceeding held in open court for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial must include both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearing - An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Pre-Disposition Hearing - A hearing that does not produce a resolution for a case. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. Either a witness must be sworn, the first piece of evidence presented, or the first opening statement started before a hearing is considered a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial - A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: a) the jury has been impaneled, b) voir dire has occurred, and c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing - A non-trial proceeding in which the original issue of a case is resolved. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for dismissal, change of venue, default, and change of name.

Post-Disposition Hearing - A proceeding for a case in which the original issue was previously resolved. Examples include motion for retrial and motion notwithstanding the verdict.

Multiple Litigant Hearing - A civil case with more than one litigant which may have separate judgments entered at different points in the case. In these instances the hearing should be counted relative to the disposition of the litigants involved in that hearing. For example, if the hearing disposes of the issues for the litigants represented, then the hearing is considered a disposition hearing regardless of the status of other litigants in the case. Thus, there may be more than one disposition hearing counted for a case, though there can only be one reported disposition per hearing.

Reopenings - Cases reopened without a new case number. Any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings.

Civil - Dispositions

A term which signifies a case has either been resolved or transferred. One disposition must be reported for every case filed. A disposition is reported at the time of the filing of a document resolving the issues in a case, or when a case is transferred to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings.

Disposition means the original issue in a case has been resolved, whether or not other auxiliary issues arise later. Further actions may still take place, such as civil garnishments or domestic post-dissolution issues. As a guideline, each and every case will have one disposition.

Multiple Dispositions - Instances when cases have their original issues resolved in different ways, resulting in different types of dispositions. In civil cases with multiple litigants, for example, some claims may be dismissed by the parties while others are resolved through a trial. When this occurs, a single disposition that involved court resources to the greatest extent is reported.

Cases Consolidated For Trial - Cases consolidated into a single trial. A separate disposition is reported for each case that has a separate case number.

Mistrials - Trials made void because of an error in proceedings or the inability of the jury to reach a verdict. The case is disposed when the case has been retried and a new judgment is rendered.

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for all subsequent adjudication and proceedings. Often transferred because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial or for the convenience of the parties.

Lower Court Appeals - All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review are eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling. All of these dispositions are reported under this category.

Default Judgments/Uncontested - (a) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges and an Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (b) Cases in which the respondent did not answer to the charges, although no Order of Default was handed down as the final disposition of the case; (c) Cases that are filed primarily for court approval rather than to contest issues, such as Change of Name and many types of writs, (if a case is contested, it should be disposed under another, more appropriate, category) or (d) Cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved without a contested hearing. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Dismissals - Cases that are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, where other categories do not apply. This includes cases dismissed upon the initiation of the clerk after 12 months inactivity, or for want of action by the moving party. It includes cases dismissed before or after a trial has commenced and "Non-Suits." Also included are Domestic Violence Orders of Protection that are dismissed or denied.

Settlements - Cases that are settled (i.e., agreed to by both parties) by means other than through a trial, summary judgment, or default judgment. This could include use of court conferences or arbitration proceedings to achieve the agreement, or simply the agreement of both parties to a settlement outside of the court's involvement. This includes uncontested dissolutions in domestic relations cases.

Summary Judgments - Instances where, upon a motion, the court decides a case. Summary judgments are commonly granted when the court finds there are no material facts in dispute and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

Judgment After Trial - The judgment for a case following a completed jury or non-jury trial. This also includes cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, when the order is approved after a contested hearing has been held. (Not to be used for approvals of temporary 14-day orders.)

Criminal - Case Types

Homicide - Cases where the primary charge involves murder, manslaughter, excusable homicide, or justifiable homicide.

Sex Crimes - Cases where the primary charge involves sexual exploitation of a minor, incest, rape, statutory rape, or indecent liberties.

Robbery - Cases where the primary charge involves theft of property by the use of force, violence, or fear of injury to a person or his property.

Aggravated Assault - Cases where the primary charge involves assault or intent to cause another person physical harm; this includes malicious harassment and coercion.

Burglary - Cases where the primary charge involves burglary or criminal trespass.

Larceny/Theft - Cases where the primary charge involves theft of property (other than a motor vehicle), larceny, possession of stolen property, or extortion.

Motor Vehicle Theft - Cases where the primary charge involves taking a motor vehicle without permission.

Controlled Substances - Cases where the primary charge involves violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act or violation of regulations regarding prescription drugs.

Other Crimes - Cases where the primary charge involves other criminal charges filed in superior court which are not specifically defined above, including misdemeanors and gross misdemeanors.

Appeals From Lower Courts - Cases involving the appeal of a judgment rendered on a criminal charge in a court of limited jurisdiction.

Criminal - Filings

A filing is the initiation of a case in court by formal submission to the court of a document alleging the facts of a matter and requesting relief. In criminal matters, a separate filing is reported for each defendant when the charging document is formally submitted. Thus, a single criminal case number will include as many filings as there are defendants.

Criminal filings are categorized by the most serious original charge against the defendant as follows: homicide, sex crime, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/ theft, motor vehicle theft, controlled substance, and other.

Reopening - A case reopened after the initial judgment and/or sentencing. A reopening is not considered a new filing unless a new case number is assigned. This rule includes cases brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Proceedings

Arraignment - A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Pre-Disposition Hearing - A hearing where all charges against a criminal defendant have not been previously resolved, and the hearing does not produce a resolution. Examples include pre-trial conferences, motion hearings, bench warrants ordered in court, and hearings to suppress evidence.

Non-Jury Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and

stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial - A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Disposition Hearing - A non-trial proceeding at which the final charges against a defendant are disposed or at which sentencing occurs. This category does not include trials. Examples include hearings for sentencing, dismissal, and change of venue.

Post-Disposition Hearing - A proceeding for a case where the defendant was sentenced earlier. Examples include sentence revocation or review, motion for retrial, and motion notwithstanding the verdict. If a case is reopened without a new case number, then any hearings that result are counted as post-disposition hearings. Common examples include a case brought before the court on a petition to modify or to revoke probation.

Criminal - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Cases in which defendants are transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because of the inability to get an impartial hearing). This category also includes Waivers of Extradition and Governor's Warrants.

Decisions on Lower Court Appeals - Decisions made by the superior court on cases appealed from lower courts. All RALJ appeals sent to the superior court for review should be eventually disposed by dismissal (and remand) or a decision to affirm, reverse, or modify the previous ruling.

Dismissals/Deferred Prosecution - Defendants for whom all charges are dismissed, including dismissals initiated by the prosecutor, and cases for which prosecution is deferred. Deferred prosecution dispositions should be entered at the time deferral is decided, rather than waiting until the deferment period is completed.

Acquittals - Defendants acquitted of all charges, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment of "not guilty."

Not Guilty by Reason of Insanity - Defendants acquitted by reason of insanity, usually following the completion of a trial with a formal jury verdict or court judgment.

Convicted-Guilty Plea - Defendants who plead guilty to any or all charges before or during a trial.

Convicted-Court Decision After Trial - Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a non-jury trial.

Convicted-Jury Verdict After Trial - Defendants who are found guilty of any or all charges after the completion of a jury trial.

Criminal - Defendants Sentenced

Probation Only - Defendants who are not sentenced to spend time in either a state institution or jail under RCW 9.95.200 and 9.95.210. This category also includes deferred sentences.

Jail or Jail and Probation - Instances when the defendant is sentenced to jail but not to a state institution. If a jail sentence plus some probationary period is given, or if the defendant is given credit for jail time served as part of the sentence, then the sentence is included in this category.

State Institution - Instances where the defendant is sentenced to a state institution, whether or not an additional jail or probationary period is included.

Revocation of Sentence - A document (counted at the time of filing) that orders the revocation of probation, of a deferred sentence, or of a suspended sentence. It should be counted once for each time a defendant's sentence is revoked.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Case Types

Probate - Cases involving the registration, validity, or execution of a will or disposition of an estate for which there is no will. Filed under RCW 11.20.020.

Guardianship - Cases involving the appointment, qualification, or removal of guardians for individuals unable to care for themselves. Filed under RCW 11.88.030.

Adoption - Cases involving the establishment of new parent-child relationships or the termination of previous parent-child relationships. Filed under RCW 26.33.060.

Mental Illness - Petitions for court-appointed evaluation of, or treatment for, mental illness or alcoholism. Filed under RCW 71.05.160.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Filings

A filing is considered when the first petition or application document is filed with the clerk. Old cases, reopened, are not filings unless given a new case number.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Proceedings

Proceedings are all hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court where at least one of the parties is present and a minute entry is recorded. No matter how many cases were consolidated at the proceeding, only one proceeding is counted. Proceedings that are scheduled but not heard, or continuances that are granted without discussion before the bench are not included.

Trial - Contested proceeding in open court held for the purpose of resolving the primary issues of a case. A trial includes both parties present or represented, issues contested, evidence presented, witnesses called, and opening and/or closing arguments made.

Hearing - An appearance in open court, other than a trial. At least one of the parties must appear in a case which is actually heard and for which a minute entry is recorded. A hearing may or may not produce the final resolution or disposition of the original issue of a case.

Probate, Guardianship, Adoption, Mental Illness - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Cases transferred from the court of filing to another jurisdiction by order of the court, for all subsequent proceedings (e.g., for the convenience of the parties or because the original court of filing is not the proper court for trial). Not applicable for mental illness cases.

Dismissals - Cases which are dismissed by the court for all parties in the suit, and for which other categories do not apply. In mental illness cases, the dismissal must come prior to the start of a 14-day treatment and evaluation period. For other case types, the dismissal may come at any time in the case upon an Order of Dismissal or other similar document.

Uncontested Disposition/Closed by Declaration of Completion - Cases that are closed by a Declaration of Completion document, or some other disposition document that may not require a judge's signature. An example of the latter instance is a Notice of Final Disposition filed by mental health professionals in mental illness cases. Uncontested

dispositions include only probate cases in which a "will only" is filed.

Closed by Court - Cases closed by court order, including a judge's signature.

Juvenile Offender - Case Types

Cases resulting from a complaint filed against a juvenile alleging the commission of a felony, gross misdemeanor, or misdemeanor offense.

Juvenile Offender - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing regardless of the number of offenses or allegations. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile, and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Offender - Proceedings

Pre-Adjudication Hearing - Proceeding that occurs before adjudication, i.e., before the issues of guilt or innocence are determined for all charges against a defendant in a given case. Examples of pre-adjudication hearings include preliminary appearance, detention, entry of not guilty plea, appointment of attorney, arraignment, and omnibus.

Guilty Plea Only Hearing - Proceeding at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charges and sentencing is to occur at a later proceeding. This includes guilty pleas, entered on the day of a scheduled trial, that occur before the trial was actually able to begin.

Guilty Plea and Sentence Hearing - Proceeding at which the defendant enters a guilty plea to the charge(s) AND is sentenced at the same proceeding.

Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him or her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Separate Disposition Hearing - Proceeding in which only the sentence is determined. This does not include proceedings where the sentence immediately follows the trial or guilty plea.

Post-Disposition Hearing - Proceeding which occurs after a sentence has been entered. The most common example is community supervision violation hearings.

Juvenile Offender - Dispositions

Decline of Jurisdiction-Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Instances where the defendant is transferred by order to adult court or to another jurisdiction for the processing of subsequent proceedings.

Dismissals - Cases where all charges have been dismissed by the court. It is not important who has initiated the request for dismissal. A dismissal is counted when the order for dismissal is filed.

Acquittals - Those offender cases which have gone to trial and the court has found the offender not guilty of all charges for which he was tried. An acquittal is counted when the documentation containing the finding of not guilty is filed with the court.

Convicted-Guilty Plea - The defendant's plea of guilty to at least one charge before or during trial. If there are multiple charges, all other charges are dismissed or acquitted. The disposition is counted at the time of sentencing.

Convicted-Court Decision - Cases in which the defendant is found guilty of any charges after the completion of a trial, counted when the sentencing document is filed.

Juvenile Offender - Sentencing

Community Sentence - A sentence given to defendants who are not sentenced to a state institution. Examples of community sentences are fines, restitution, community supervision, community service, counseling, detention, and jail.

Institution - A sentence given to defendants whose order shows they have been sentenced to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation, whether or not the order shows additional community sentences.

Juvenile Dependency - Case Type

Petitions to the court regarding the welfare of dependent children, including dependency (RCW 13.34.030[2]), termination of parent-child relationship (RCW 13.34.180), juvenile guardianship (RCW 13.34.230), and alternative residential placement (ARP - RCW 13.32A.140, 13.32A.150).

Juvenile Dependency - Filings

Each unique case number is considered a filing. Under RCW 13.50.010(2) "each petition or information filed with the court may include only one juvenile and each petition or information shall be filed under a separate docket number." The filing is counted when the first information or petition document is filed with the clerk. Referrals are not filings.

Juvenile Dependency - Proceedings Held

Pre-Fact Finding Hearing - Proceeding that occurs before a fact finding hearing is held. Examples include shelter care hearings, motions to dismiss, appointment of attorney or guardian ad litem, and motions for special experts or evaluations.

Fact Finding Only Hearing - Hearing on the petition held separately from the disposition proceeding.

Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing - Proceeding at which both the petition for dependency and the disposition of the case occur.

Separate Disposition Hearing - Proceeding in which only the disposition is determined. This category does not include fact finding hearings or cases where the "fact finding hearing and disposition" are held at the same proceeding.

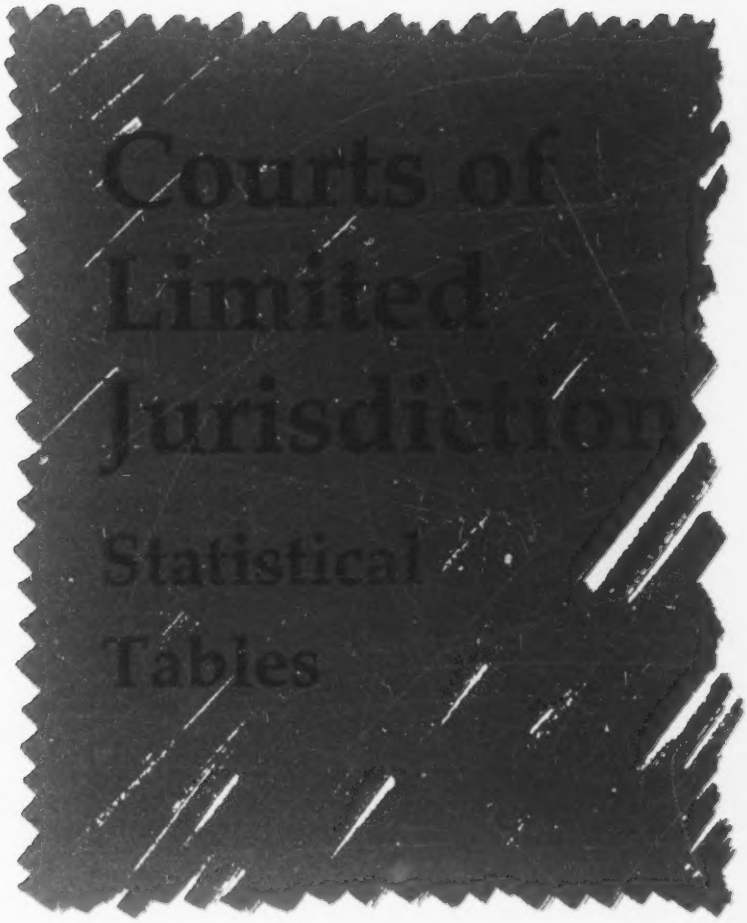
Post-Disposition Hearing - Proceeding which occurs after a disposition has been entered. The most frequent type of post-disposition hearing would be review hearings.

Juvenile Dependency - Dispositions

Change of Venue/Jurisdiction - Dependency cases which are transferred, by order of the court, from the court of filing to another jurisdiction for subsequent proceedings. These are counted when the order to transfer to another court is filed.

Dismissals - Final disposition by court, dismissing the petition and entertaining no further consideration of the issues. Dismissals include cases where the court finds insufficient evidence to prove any of the allegations of the petitioner. These are counted when the order for dismissal is filed with the court.

Petition Approved - Dependency cases where the allegations have been sustained. The court sustains findings of dependency or approves a petition for alternative residential placement. Petitions approved are counted when the order on dependency is filed.


Courts of
Limited
Jurisdiction
Statistical
Tables

Understanding Caseload Tables

The following tables contain statistical information summarizing the judicial caseloads of all Washington Courts of Limited Jurisdiction for calendar year 1990. Information presented here was provided by court administrators and clerks of each district court, municipal court, and traffic violations bureau via monthly reports. Following administrator/clerk verification of the courts' data, prosecutors were given an opportunity to review information for their county prior to publication.

Reporting courts are listed by county and categorized into four types: district courts (which may sponsor branch locations in addition to the primary site), municipalities that contract for services from district courts (indented under the appropriate district court), independent municipal courts and traffic violation bureaus (listed alphabetically after the district courts). These are presented in the following scheme:

Categorization in Table

County
.District Court
..Branch 1 (primary site)
...Contracting Municipalities
..Site Total
..Branch 2
...Contracting Municipalities
..Site Total
.District Total
.Independent Municipal Courts
.Traffic Violations Bureaus
County Total

The designation "N" indicates that no information was received from the court for the specified item. The designation "P" indicates that information was received for only part of the year. Incomplete data are not included in state totals. (See OAC Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data.)

The number of cases transferred from a court or traffic violations bureau to another court have been deducted from the filings in the originating court.

A glossary is included in this chapter. Please consider the definitions and reporting conventions detailed in the glossary when interpreting statistics provided in the following tables.

Additional information can be attained from *Collecting and Reporting Court Statistics: A Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.*

More detailed information regarding the activities of individual courts during the year can be attained from *Caseloads of the Courts of Limited Jurisdiction of Washington State*, a report produced annually by Research and Information Services, Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Eighty Largest Courts

The following tables present activity of the eighty largest courts of limited jurisdiction, as determined by total filings during the calendar year. Statistics for district courts include filings from associated contracting municipalities and branch sites. The table entitled, "Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts" orders these by descending rank, with the court having the largest number of total filings (Seattle Municipal Court) appearing in the first position.

Order: All subsequent tables retain the order determined by total filings. To scan a court's activity from casetype to casetype, locate the court in the first table, "Cases Filed," then trace horizontally across the tables. The court will appear in the same location throughout.

Ranking: Numbers appearing to the left of the courts indicate ranking with respect to filings of the single casetype detailed in that table. A decimal point following the rank indicates a tie.

Policy on Partial Reporting and Incomplete Data

The *Report of the Courts of Washington* is the sole source of statewide statistics regarding operation of this state's courts. In order to serve as a reliable document it is imperative the statistics accurately reflect court activity.

All data collected by Research and Information Services are reported to the Office of the Administrator for the Courts on a monthly basis by court administrators and chief clerks in the state's courts.

Virtually all courts provide complete reporting of statistical data, as mandated by RCW 2.56.050. Occasionally a court does not report complete statistics. This "partial reporting" falls into two categories: (1) reports are not submitted for every month in a calendar year, or (2) certain items within the report are not submitted for every month.

Partial reporting creates a dilemma. For courts with partial reporting, it is not feasible to indicate the number of months on which each item is based. Therefore, inaccurate conclusions and relationships could be derived from figures representing some unknown portion of the year.

As a consequence, it is the policy of the Office of the Administrator for the Courts that only those items with all twelve months of data will appear in *The Report of the Courts of Washington* and all other year-end compilations and summaries provided by the Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

"P" (partially reported) appears in lieu of statistical counts for any item missing one or more months' data. It follows that "P" will appear in ***all*** items for any court missing one or more monthly reports. "N" (not reported) is used to indicate that ***no*** data were received during the year.

Exceptions: Courts are occasionally established, dissolved, or experience a change in contracting relationships in the middle of a calendar year. In such a case, the court would not have activity to report for that portion of the calendar year in which it is not active. Providing the court's statistics are submitted for the months in which it is active, full reporting has taken place. Figures will be presented in the *Report of the Courts of Washington* and other year-end compilations and summaries.

There may be unusual circumstances warranting exception to this policy. These will be evaluated by Research and Information Services on an individual basis, and a decision will be made with respect to consequent impact upon the integrity of statewide statistics.

Courts which have difficulty in reporting complete statistics throughout the year are encouraged to contact the Office of the Administrator for the Courts for assistance.

The following were established during 1990:

Federal Way Municipality

SeaTac Municipality

SeaTac Violations Bureau

Carbonado Municipal Court

South Prairie Municipal Court

Figures reflect full reporting for active period, which was less than a full calendar year.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Traffic Infractions	708,635	739,862	4.4%	773,313	4.5%	774,492	0.2%	841,809	8.7%
	62.0%	*61.9%*		*61.4%*		*60.3%*		*61.7%*	
Non-Traffic Infractions	3,125	3,172	1.5%	4,864	53.3%	5,954	22.4%	6,295	5.7%
	0.3%	*0.3%*		*0.4%*		*0.5%*		*0.5%*	
DWI/Physical Control	38,041	33,848	-11.0%	34,920	3.2%	40,060	14.7%	42,075	5.0%
	3.3%	*2.8%*		*2.8%*		*3.1%*		*3.1%*	
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	126,494	146,034	15.4%	156,882	7.4%	166,765	6.3%	167,710	0.6%
	11.1%	*12.2%*		*12.4%*		*13.0%*		*12.3%*	
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	157,087	163,748	4.2%	174,780	6.7%	181,419	3.8%	189,520	4.5%
	13.7%	*13.7%*		*13.9%*		*14.1%*		*13.9%*	
Felony Preliminary	3,732	4,541	21.7%	5,355	17.9%	5,750	7.4%	5,399	-6.1%
	0.3%	*0.4%*		*0.4%*		*0.4%*		*0.4%*	
Civil	73,164	73,253	0.1%	78,611	7.3%	77,479	-1.4%	79,996	3.2%
	6.4%	*6.1%*		*6.2%*		*6.0%*		*5.9%*	
Domestic Violence Protection*	2,918	2,889	-1.0%	2,798	-3.1%	2,485	-11.2%	2,392	-3.7%
	0.3%	*0.2%*		*0.2%*		*0.2%*		*0.2%*	
Small Claims	29,910	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%	29,975	4.0%	29,372	-2.0%
	2.6%	*2.4%*		*2.3%*		*2.3%*		*2.2%*	
Sub-Total	1,143,106	1,195,597	4.6%	1,260,351	5.4%	1,284,379	1.9%	1,364,568	6.2%
	100%	*100%*		*100%*		*100%*		*100%*	
Parking	733,042	760,570	3.8%	890,414	17.1%	883,179	-0.8%	832,425	-5.7%
Total Filings	1,876,148	1,956,167	4.3%	2,150,765	9.9%	2,167,558	0.8%	2,196,993	1.4%
DISPOSITIONS									
Traffic Infractions	735,429	766,678	4.2%	821,332	7.1%	804,824	-2.0%	787,064	-2.2%
	66.0%	*66.7%*		*68.5%*		*66.7%*		*67.1%*	
Non-Traffic Infractions	2,067	1,844	-10.8%	3,264	77.0%	4,319	32.3%	5,438	25.9%
	0.2%	*0.2%*		*0.3%*		*0.4%*		*0.5%*	
DWI/Physical Control	24,315	20,869	-14.2%	19,992	-4.2%	22,091	10.5%	22,451	1.6%
	2.2%	*1.8%*		*1.7%*		*1.8%*		*1.9%*	
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	115,349	119,281	3.4%	125,061	4.8%	136,776	9.4%	133,294	-2.5%
	10.4%	*10.4%*		*10.4%*		*11.3%*		*11.4%*	
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	142,171	147,226	3.6%	133,319	-9.4%	142,921	7.2%	133,834	-6.4%
	12.8%	*12.8%*		*11.1%*		*11.8%*		*11.4%*	
Felony Preliminary	8,931	8,889	-0.5%	11,067	24.5%	12,682	14.6%	12,241	-3.5%
	0.8%	*0.8%*		*0.9%*		*1.1%*		*1.0%*	
Civil	60,327	59,310	-1.7%	60,518	2.0%	60,129	-0.6%	55,126	-8.3%
	5.4%	*5.2%*		*5.0%*		*5.0%*		*4.7%*	
Domestic Violence Protection	2,618	2,679	2.3%	2,619	-2.2%	2,271	-13.3%	2,342	3.1%
	0.2%	*0.2%*		*0.2%*		*0.2%*		*0.2%*	
Small Claims	22,601	22,098	-2.2%	21,501	-2.7%	21,467	-0.2%	20,744	-3.4%
	2.0%	*1.9%*		*1.8%*		*1.8%*		*1.8%*	
Sub-Total	1,113,808	1,148,874	3.1%	1,198,673	4.3%	1,207,480	0.7%	1,172,534	-2.9%
	100%	*100%*		*100%*		*100%*		*100%*	
Parking	599,808	573,947	-4.3%	657,012	14.5%	630,787	-4.0%	300,914	-52.3%
Total Dispositions	1,713,616	1,722,821	0.5%	1,855,685	7.7%	1,838,267	-0.9%	1,473,448	-19.8%

* Includes petitions for orders of temporary protection. Does **not** include related criminal charges. Since revision of the Domestic Violence Protection Act in 1985, protection order workload has significantly shifted to superior courts.

Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

Court Activity by Type of Case, 1986 - 1990 (Continued)

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
CONTESTED PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trials	2,715	2,345	-13.6%	2,187	-6.7%	2,852	30.4%	3,171	11.2%
	3.1%	*2.5%*		*2.2%*		*3.0%*		*2.9%*	
Non-Jury Trials and Contested Small Claims	41,737	40,055	-4.0%	39,027	-2.6%	36,365	-6.8%	32,982	-9.3%
	47.1%	*42.4%*		*39.4%*		*37.7%*		*29.9%*	
Contested Infraction Hearings	41,361	49,116	18.7%	54,223	10.4%	53,981	-0.4%	70,241	30.1%
	46.7%	*51.9%*		*54.7%*		*55.9%*		*63.7%*	
Contested Parking Hearings	2,730	3,049	11.7%	3,631	19.1%	3,374	-7.1%	3,855	14.3%
	3.1%	*3.2%*		*3.7%*		*3.5%*		*3.5%*	
Total	88,543	94,565	6.8%	99,068	4.8%	96,572	-2.5%	110,249	14.2%
	100%	*100%*		*100%*		*100%*		*100%*	
REVENUE									
Traffic and Non-Traffic Infractions	32,190,136	33,192,386	3.1%	36,480,491	9.9%	37,349,797	2.4%	41,062,914	9.9%
	55.3%	*56.2%*		*57.1%*		*57.5%*		*56.3%*	
DWI/Physical Control	6,437,859	5,756,853	-10.6%	5,686,847	-1.2%	5,966,777	4.9%	6,827,280	14.4%
	11.1%	*9.7%*		*8.9%*		*9.2%*		*9.4%*	
Traffic Misdemeanors	9,437,498	9,614,365	1.9%	10,397,206	8.1%	10,484,853	0.8%	11,841,352	12.9%
	16.2%	*16.3%*		*16.3%*		*16.1%*		*16.2%*	
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	7,283,913	7,026,739	-3.5%	7,264,853	3.4%	7,498,751	3.2%	8,695,765	16.0%
	12.5%	*11.9%*		*11.4%*		*11.5%*		*11.9%*	
Criminal Court Costs	1,107,528	1,572,516	42.0%	1,754,210	11.6%	1,467,569	-16.3%	1,846,572	25.8%
	1.9%	*2.7%*		*2.7%*		*2.3%*		*2.5%*	
Civil	1,459,591	1,591,869	9.1%	1,956,191	22.9%	1,930,143	-1.3%	2,306,588	19.5%
	2.5%	*2.7%*		*3.1%*		*3.0%*		*3.2%*	
Domestic Violence Protection	33,329	25,124	-24.6%	25,404	1.1%	18,622	-26.7%	19,763	6.1%
	0.1%	*0.0%*		*0.0%*		*0.0%*		*0.0%*	
Small Claims	301,763	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%	288,560	-3.9%	298,234	3.4%
	0.5%	*0.5%*		*0.5%*		*0.4%*		*0.4%*	
Sub-Total	58,251,617	59,060,429	1.4%	63,865,506	8.1%	65,005,072	1.8%	72,898,468	12.1%
	100%	*100%*		*100%*		*100%*		*100%*	
Parking	6,180,778	7,301,667	18.1%	8,139,671	11.5%	8,694,904	6.8%	10,457,334	20.3%
Total Revenue	64,432,395	66,362,096	3.0%	72,005,177	8.5%	73,699,976	2.4%	83,355,802	13.1%
30% PSEA	3,442,424	7,387,926	114.6%	9,297,208	25.8%	9,900,111	6.5%	11,087,095	12.0%

Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Filings by Jurisdiction, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
STATE/COUNTY MATTERS									
Traffic Infractions	394,550	406,628	3.1%	411,357	1.2%	406,100	-1.3%	453,228	11.6%
	60.7%	*61.2%*		*59.5%*		*57.4%*		*59.8%*	
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,226	1,415	15.4%	2,286	61.6%	2,979	30.3%	2,955	-0.8%
	0.2%	*0.2%*		*0.3%*		*0.4%*		*0.4%*	
DWI/Physical Control	22,341	19,882	-11.0%	21,165	6.5%	24,212	14.4%	24,794	2.4%
	3.4%	*3.0%*		*3.1%*		*3.4%*		*3.3%*	
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	63,243	66,586	5.3%	71,927	8.0%	78,733	9.5%	77,764	-1.2%
	9.7%	*10.0%*		*10.4%*		*11.1%*		*10.3%*	
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	62,478	63,806	2.1%	72,991	14.4%	81,039	11.0%	81,946	1.1%
	9.6%	*9.6%*		*10.6%*		*11.5%*		*10.8%*	
Felony Preliminary	3,732	4,541	21.7%	5,355	17.9%	5,750	7.4%	5,399	-6.1%
	0.6%	*0.7%*		*0.8%*		*0.8%*		*0.7%*	
Civil	70,420	70,677	0.4%	74,956	6.1%	75,883	1.2%	79,988	5.4%
	10.8%	*10.6%*		*10.8%*		*10.7%*		*10.6%*	
Domestic Violence Protection	2,197	2,271	3.4%	2,258	-0.6%	2,228	-1.3%	2,188	-1.8%
	0.3%	*0.3%*		*0.3%*		*0.3%*		*0.3%*	
Small Claims	29,910	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%	29,975	4.0%	29,367	-2.0%
	4.6%	*4.3%*		*4.2%*		*4.2%*		*3.9%*	
Total State/County	650,097	664,036	2.1%	691,123	4.1%	706,899	2.3%	757,629	7.2%
	100%	*100%*		*100%*		*100%*		*100%*	
MUNICIPAL MATTERS*									
Traffic Infractions	314,085	333,254	6.1%	361,956	8.6%	368,392	1.8%	388,581	5.5%
	63.7%	*62.7%*		*63.6%*		*63.8%*		*64.0%*	
Non-Traffic Infractions	1,899	1,757	-7.5%	2,578	46.7%	2,975	15.4%	3,340	12.3%
	0.4%	*0.3%*		*0.5%*		*0.5%*		*0.6%*	
DWI/Physical Control	15,700	13,966	-11.0%	13,755	-1.5%	15,848	15.2%	17,281	9.0%
	3.2%	*2.6%*		*2.4%*		*2.7%*		*2.8%*	
Other Traffic Misdemeanors	63,251	79,448	25.6%	84,955	6.9%	88,032	3.6%	89,946	2.2%
	12.8%	*14.9%*		*14.9%*		*15.2%*		*14.8%*	
Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	94,609	99,942	5.6%	101,789	1.8%	100,380	-1.4%	107,574	7.2%
	19.2%	*18.8%*		*17.9%*		*17.4%*		*17.7%*	
Civil	2,744	2,576	-6.1%	3,655	41.9%	1,596	-56.3%	8	-99.5%
	0.6%	*0.5%*		*0.6%*		*0.3%*		*0.0%*	
Domestic Violence Protection	721	618	-14.3%	540	-12.6%	257	-52.4%	204	-20.6%
	0.1%	*0.1%*		*0.1%*		*0.0%*		*0.0%*	
Total Municipal	493,009	531,561	7.8%	569,228	7.1%	577,480	1.4%	606,934	5.1%
	100%	*100%*		*100%*		*100%*		*100%*	

* Municipal matters include filings in both contracting municipalities and independent municipal courts, as well as traffic violations bureaus.
Note: Italicized percentages appearing below caseload figures reflect proportion relative to all casetypes.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Infraction Activity, 1990

	Traffic	Non-Traffic	Subtotals	Parking	Totals
FILINGS					
Notices of Infraction Filed	841,809	6,295	848,104	832,425	1,680,529
Number of Violations Charged	944,368	7,420	951,788	833,983	1,785,771
PROCEEDINGS					
Mitigation Hearings	209,406	2,261	211,667	21,111	232,778
Contested Hearings	69,387	854	70,241	3,855	74,096
Show Cause Hearings	4,085	41	4,126	693	4,819
Other Hearings on the Record	41,884	337	42,221	1,911	44,132
Total Proceedings	324,762	3,493	328,255	27,570	355,825
DISPOSITIONS					
Paid	333,825	2,803	336,628	228,899	565,527
Committed - Failure to Appear/Respond	198,845	576	199,421	36,203	235,624
Committed	195,257	1,231	196,488	22,590	219,078
Not Committed	10,624	100	10,724	731	11,455
Dismissed	48,513	728	49,241	12,491	61,732
Total Dispositions	787,064	5,438	792,502	300,914	1,093,416
Appeals to Superior Court	195	0	195	30	225
Total Revenue	40,845,940	216,974	41,062,914	10,457,334	51,520,248

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Traffic Infraction Activity, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Notices of Infraction	708,635	739,882	4.4%	773,313	4.5%	774,492	0.2%	841,809	8.7%
Charges	763,503	807,719	5.8%	845,199	4.6%	838,971	-0.7%	944,368	12.6%
DISPOSITIONS									
Committed-Paid	372,031	351,870	-5.4%	345,981	-1.7%	336,274	-2.8%	333,825	-0.7%
Committed-FTR/FTA	143,557	169,300	17.9%	192,374	13.6%	183,178	-4.8%	198,845	8.6%
Committed	179,524	194,954	8.6%	226,636	16.3%	236,652	4.4%	195,257	-17.5%
Subtotal: Committed	*695,112*	*716,124*	*3.0%*	*764,991*	*6.8%*	*756,104*	*-1.2%*	*727,927*	*-3.7%*
Not Committed	6,374	7,337	15.1%	7,568	3.1%	8,604	13.7%	10,624	23.5%
Dismissed	33,943	43,217	27.3%	48,773	12.9%	40,116	-17.7%	48,513	20.9%
Total Dispositions*	735.429	766,678	4.2%	821,332	7.1%	804,824	-2.0%	787,064	-2.2%
PROCEEDINGS									
Mitigation Hearing	173,463	191,441	10.4%	216,548	13.1%	210,127	-3.0%	209,406	-0.3%
Contested Hearing	41,192	48,931	18.8%	54,023	10.4%	53,191	-1.5%	69,387	30.4%
Show Cause Hearing	3,903	3,899	-0.1%	4,863	24.7%	4,767	-2.0%	4,085	-14.3%
Other Hearing on the Record	18,792	26,252	39.7%	26,862	2.3%	33,148	23.4%	41,884	26.4%
Total Proceedings	237,350	270,523	14.0%	302,296	11.7%	301,233	-0.4%	324,762	7.8%
Appeals	144	345	139.6%	182	-47.2%	159	-12.6%	195	22.6%
Revenue	32,055,797	33,101,881	3.3%	36,358,448	9.8%	37,216,343	2.4%	40,845,940	9.8%
Revenue Per Committed	46.11	46.22	0.2%	47.52	2.8%	49.22	3.6%	56.11	14.0%

* Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Misdemeanor Activity, 1990

	DWI/ Physical Control	Other Traffic	Subtotals	Non-Traffic	Totals
FILINGS					
Citations/Complaints Filed	42,075	167,710	209,785	189,520	399,305
Number of Violations Charged	52,387	189,935	242,322	210,669	452,991
SETTINGS					
Non-Jury Trials Set	14,476	45,771	60,247	47,560	107,807
Jury Trials Set	29,250	28,921	58,171	42,811	100,982
Total Trials Set	43,726	74,692	118,418	90,371	208,789
PROCEEDINGS					
Non-Jury Trials	2,195	7,281	9,476	9,950	19,426
Jury Trials	1,322	498	1,820	1,320	3,140
Total Trials	*3,517*	*7,779*	*11,296*	*11,270*	*22,566*
Arraignments	31,397	126,616	158,013	129,525	287,538
Stipulations to the Record	6,313	14,079	20,392	14,338	34,730
Other Hearings on the Record	101,720	183,776	285,496	191,235	476,731
Total Proceedings	142,947	332,250	475,197	346,368	821,565
DISPOSITIONS					
Bail Forfeiture	231	15,138	15,369	12,417	27,786
Guilty	15,800	88,810	104,610	71,508	176,118
Not Guilty	499	1,059	1,558	2,280	3,838
Dismissed[a]	5,921	28,287	34,208	47,629	81,837
Total Dispositions[b]	22,451	133,294	155,745	133,834	289,579
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	7,969				
Prosecution Deferred	7,906	882	8,788	2,936	11,724
Prosecution Resumed	557	59	616	178	794
Successful Completion Rate	*93%*	*93%*	*93%*	*94%*	*93%*
Appeals to Superior Court	511	218	729	403	1,132
Revenue	6,827,280	11,841,352	18,668,632	8,695,765	27,364,397
Criminal Court Costs Recovered					1,846,572
State Assessment					11,087,095

[a] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

[b] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	38,041	33,848	-11.0%	34,920	3.2%	40,060	14.7%	42,075	5.0%
Charges	44,664	42,119	-5.7%	43,578	3.5%	50,508	15.9%	52,387	3.7%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	19,086	15,528	-18.6%	14,605	-5.9%	16,012	9.6%	15,800	-1.3%
Bail Forfeiture	312	600	92.3%	356	-40.7%	410	15.2%	231	-43.7%
Not Guilty	723	640	-11.5%	565	-11.7%	546	-3.4%	499	-8.6%
Dismissed[a]	4,194	4,101	-2.2%	4,466	8.9%	5,123	14.7%	5,921	15.6%
Total Dispositions[b]	24,315	20,869	-14.2%	19,992	-4.2%	22,091	10.5%	22,451	1.6%
Reduced/Amended to Lesser Charge	5,506	6,407	16.4%	6,071	-5.2%	7,454	22.8%	7,969	6.9%
Prosecution Deferred	5,431	5,322	-2.0%	6,085	14.3%	6,840	12.4%	7,906	15.6%
Prosecution Resumed	537	479	-10.8%	447	-6.7%	465	4.0%	557	19.8%
Successful Completion Rate	*90%*	*91%*		*93%*		*93%*		*93%*	
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	1,252	1,104	-11.8%	918	-16.8%	1,302	41.8%	1,322	1.5%
Non-Jury Trial	3,369	2,515	-25.3%	2,408	-4.3%	2,197	-8.8%	2,195	-0.1%
Stipulation to the Record	6,706	6,445	-3.9%	6,200	-3.8%	7,697	24.1%	6,313	-18.0%
Arraignment	25,402	24,357	-4.1%	25,676	5.4%	29,939	16.6%	31,397	4.9%
Other Hearing on the Record	84,303	79,112	-6.2%	84,340	6.6%	94,922	12.5%	101,720	7.2%
Total Proceedings	121,032	113,533	-6.2%	119,542	5.3%	136,057	13.8%	142,947	5.1%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	23,942	26,955	12.6%	30,994	15.0%	28,876	-6.8%	29,250	1.3%
Settings to Jury Trials[c]	19.1	24.4	27.7%	33.7	38.3%	22.1	-34.3%	22.1	-0.2%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	14,492	13,861	-4.4%	15,315	10.5%	15,717	2.6%	14,476	-7.9%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials[c]	4.3	5.5	28.1%	6.3	15.4%	7.1	12.5%	6.5	-7.8%
Appeals	384	547	42.4%	403	-26.3%	378	-6.2%	511	35.2%
DWI/Physical Revenue	6,437,859	5,756,853	-10.6%	5,686,847	-1.2%	5,966,777	4.9%	6,827,280	14.4%

[a] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
[b] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.
[c] Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Other Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	126,494	146,034	15.4%	156,882	7.4%	166,765	6.3%	167,710	0.6%
Charges	139,406	162,742	16.7%	173,586	6.7%	186,537	7.5%	189,935	1.8%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	78,800	82,126	4.2%	84,562	3.0%	94,233	11.4%	88,810	-5.8%
Bail Forfeiture	16,264	16,476	1.3%	15,218	-7.6%	14,936	-1.9%	15,138	1.4%
Not Guilty	1,368	1,292	-5.6%	1,637	26.7%	1,678	2.5%	1,059	-36.9%
Dismissed[a]	18,917	19,387	2.5%	23,644	22.0%	25,929	9.7%	28,287	9.1%
Total Dispositions[b]	115,349	119,281	3.4%	125,061	4.8%	136,776	9.4%	133,294	-2.5%
Prosecution Deferred	598	640	7.0%	702	9.7%	806	14.8%	882	9.4%
Prosecution Resumed	58	31	-46.6%	51	64.5%	127	149.0%	59	-53.5%
Successful Completion Rate	*90%*	*95%*		*93%*		*84%*		*93%*	
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	439	362	-17.5%	355	-1.9%	387	9.0%	498	28.7%
Non-Jury Trial	10,491	9,937	-5.3%	9,722	-2.2%	8,655	-11.0%	7,281	-15.9%
Stipulation to the Record	9,685	11,712	20.9%	13,924	18.9%	16,522	18.7%	14,079	-14.8%
Arraignment	83,169	95,191	14.5%	105,841	11.2%	124,231	17.4%	126,616	1.9%
Other Hearing on the Record	136,935	146,923	7.3%	162,352	10.5%	179,441	10.5%	183,776	2.4%
Total Proceedings	240,719	264,125	9.7%	292,194	10.6%	329,236	12.7%	332,250	0.9%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	19,295	23,543	22.0%	26,415	12.2%	26,657	0.9%	28,921	8.5%
Settings to Jury Trials[c]	43.9	65.0	48.0%	74.4	14.4%	68.8	-7.4%	58.0	-15.7%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	33,156	38,262	15.4%	44,873	17.3%	43,549	-3.0%	45,771	5.1%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials[c]	3.1	3.8	21.8%	4.6	19.9%	5.0	9.0%	6.2	24.9%
Appeals	264	205	-22.3%	275	34.1%	236	-14.2%	218	-7.6%
Revenue	9,437,498	9,614,365	1.9%	10,397,206	8.1%	10,484,853	0.8%	11,841,352	12.9%

[a] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.

[b] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

[c] Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Activity, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Citations	157,087	163,748	4.2%	174,780	6.7%	181,419	3.8%	189,520	4.5%
Charges	171,315	179,710	4.9%	192,582	7.2%	200,472	4.1%	210,669	5.1%
DISPOSITIONS									
Guilty	80,339	79,921	-0.5%	67,848	-15.1%	74,657	10.0%	71,508	-4.2%
Bail Forfeiture	15,228	14,070	-7.6%	13,907	-1.2%	13,725	-1.3%	12,417	-9.5%
Not Guilty	3,040	3,273	7.7%	3,072	-6.1%	2,948	-4.0%	2,280	-22.7%
Dismissed[a]	43,564	49,962	14.7%	48,492	-2.9%	51,591	6.4%	47,629	-7.7%
Total Dispositions[b]	142,171	147,226	3.6%	133,319	-9.4%	142,921	7.2%	133,834	-6.4%
Prosecution Deferred	2,754	3,213	16.7%	3,379	5.2%	1,856	-45.1%	2,936	58.2%
Prosecution Resumed	314	184	-41.4%	191	3.8%	82	-57.1%	178	117.1%
Successful Completion Rate	*89%*	*94%*		*94%*		*96%*		*94%*	
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	993	845	-14.9%	883	4.5%	1,124	27.3%	1,320	17.4%
Non-Jury Trial	12,128	11,969	-1.3%	12,999	8.6%	12,199	-6.2%	9,950	-18.4%
Stipulation to the Record	13,586	13,850	1.9%	15,314	10.6%	18,031	17.7%	14,338	-20.5%
Arraignment	101,398	116,172	14.6%	121,870	4.9%	134,210	10.1%	129,525	-3.5%
Other Hearing on the Record	153,732	156,589	1.9%	168,191	7.4%	184,481	9.7%	191,235	3.7%
Total Proceedings	281,837	299,425	6.2%	319,257	6.6%	350,045	9.6%	346,368	-1.1%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	30,832	34,657	12.4%	39,682	14.5%	40,973	3.3%	42,811	4.5%
Settings to Jury Trials[c]	31.0	41.0	32.1%	44.9	9.6%	36.4	-18.9%	32.4	-11.0%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	40,199	42,984	6.9%	48,061	11.8%	48,813	1.6%	47,560	-2.6%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials[c]	3.3	3.5	8.3%	3.6	3.0%	4.0	8.2%	4.7	19.5%
Appeals	443	598	35.0%	493	-17.6%	537	8.9%	403	-25.0%
Revenue	7,283,913	7,026,739	-3.5%	7,264,853	3.4%	7,498,751	3.2%	8,695,765	16.0%

[a] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
[b] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.
[c] Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Civil Activity, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS	73,164	73,253	0.1%	78,611	7.3%	77,479	-1.4%	79,996	3.2%
DISPOSITIONS									
Default Judgment	41,605	41,492	-0.3%	42,404	2.2%	42,002	-0.9%	42,003	0.0%
Other Pretrial Judgment	13,465	13,221	-1.8%	14,603	10.5%	14,579	-0.2%	10,157	-30.3%
Judgment After Trial	5,257	4,597	-12.6%	3,511	-23.6%	3,548	1.1%	2,966	-16.4%
Total Dispositions	60,327	59,310	-1.7%	60,518	2.0%	60,129	-0.6%	55,126	-8.3%
Post-Judgment Writs	36,771	37,323	1.5%	37,364	0.1%	37,815	1.2%	42,799	13.2%
PROCEEDINGS									
Jury Trial	31	34	9.7%	31	-8.8%	39	25.8%	31	-20.5%
Non-Jury Trial	3,996	4,019	0.6%	3,378	-15.9%	3,046	-9.8%	3,110	2.1%
Other Hearing	13,417	13,401	-0.1%	13,745	2.6%	12,553	-8.7%	11,698	-6.8%
Total Proceedings	17,444	17,454	0.1%	17,154	-1.7%	15,638	-8.8%	14,839	-5.1%
TRIAL SETTINGS									
Jury Trial Settings	260	267	2.7%	216	-19.1%	188	-13.0%	153	-18.6%
Settings to Jury Trials[a]	8.3	7.8	-6.4%	6.9	-11.3%	4.8	-30.8%	4.9	2.4%
Non-Jury Trial Settings	12,811	13,205	3.1%	11,450	-13.3%	10,152	-11.3%	9,669	-4.8%
Settings to Non-Jury Trials[a]	3.2	3.2	2.5%	3.3	3.2%	3.3	-1.7%	3.1	-6.7%
Appeals	198	172	-13.1%	130	-24.4%	112	-13.8%	148	32.1%
Revenue	1,459,591	1,591,869	9.1%	1,956,191	22.9%	1,930,143	-1.3%	2,306,588	19.5%

[a] Many settings occur for cases which never proceed to trial. Rescheduling of cases which do go to trial are also included.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims Activity, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS	29,910	28,230	-5.6%	28,828	2.1%	29,975	4.0%	29,372	-2.0%
DISPOSITIONS									
Default Judgment	7,452	7,285	-2.2%	6,872	-5.7%	6,924	0.8%	6,666	-3.7%
Other Pretrial Judgment	6,346	6,361	0.2%	6,807	7.0%	6,467	-5.0%	6,142	-5.0%
Trial Judgment	8,803	8,452	-4.0%	7,822	-7.5%	8,076	3.2%	7,936	-1.7%
Total Dispositions	22,601	22,098	-2.2%	21,501	-2.7%	21,467	-0.2%	20,744	-3.4%
Transferred to Civil for Satisfaction of Judgment	4,498	4,071	-9.5%	4,168	2.4%	4,130	-0.9%	4,268	3.3%
PROCEEDINGS									
Trial/Contested Hearing	11,753	11,615	-1.2%	10,520	-9.4%	10,268	-2.4%	10,446	1.7%
Other Hearing	5,223	5,663	8.4%	6,456	14.0%	7,928	22.8%	8,497	7.2%
Total Proceedings	16,976	17,278	1.8%	16,976	-1.7%	18,196	7.2%	18,943	4.1%
Appeals	141	336	138.3%	167	-50.3%	172	3.0%	220	27.9%
Revenue	301,763	280,577	-7.0%	300,304	7.0%	288,560	-3.9%	298,234	3.4%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Domestic Violence Activity, 1986 - 1990*

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS	2,918	2,889	-1.0%	2,798	-3.1%	2,485	-11.2%	2,392	-3.7%
PROCEEDINGS									
Ex Parte Hearings	2,342	2,393	2.2%	2,464	3.0%	2,184	-11.4%	2,250	3.0%
Full Order Hearings	1,041	1,053	1.2%	1,011	-4.0%	746	-26.2%	815	9.2%
Total Hearings	3,383	3,446	1.9%	3,475	0.8%	2,930	-15.7%	3,065	4.6%
DISPOSITIONS									
Full Orders Granted	924	984	6.5%	1,133	15.1%	933	-17.7%	968	3.8%
Denied/Dismissed	621	665	7.1%	547	-17.7%	334	-38.9%	350	4.8%
Transferred To Superior Court	1,073	1,030	-4.0%	939	-8.8%	1,004	6.9%	1,024	2.0%
Total Dispositions	2,618	2,679	2.3%	2,619	-2.2%	2,271	-13.3%	2,342	3.1%
Revenue	33,329	25,124	-24.6%	25,404	1.1%	18,622	-26.7%	19,763	6.1%

* Includes petitions for orders of temporary protection. Does **not** include related criminal charges. Since revision of the Domestic Violence Protection Act in 1985, protection order workload has significantly shifted to superior courts.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Felony Activity, 1986 - 1990

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
FILINGS									
Complaints	3,732	4,541	21.7%	5,355	17.9%	5,750	7.4%	5,399	-6.1%
In-Custody Defendants	11,323	11,358	0.3%	12,779	12.5%	13,609	6.5%	24,287	78.5%
DISPOSITIONS									
Dismissed	5,975	5,962	-0.2%	7,210	20.9%	8,832	22.5%	8,523	-3.5%
Bound Over to Superior Court	2,084	1,647	-21.0%	2,230	35.4%	2,428	8.9%	2,186	-10.0%
Reduced to Misdemeanor	872	1,280	46.8%	1,627	27.1%	1,422	-12.6%	1,532	7.7%
Total Dispositions	8,931	8,889	-0.5%	11,067	24.5%	12,682	14.6%	12,241	-3.5%
PROCEEDINGS									
Preliminary Hearing	1,053	1,176	11.7%	1,408	19.7%	1,503	6.7%	1,365	-9.2%
Formal Charge Hearing	1,737	2,240	29.0%	2,968	32.5%	2,793	-5.9%	3,365	20.5%
Preliminary Appearance	10,664	10,458	-1.9%	14,995	43.4%	13,783	-8.1%	12,308	-10.7%
Other Participatory Hearing	5,166	5,263	1.9%	3,011	-42.8%	5,176	71.9%	3,094	-40.2%
Total Proceedings	18,620	19,137	2.8%	22,382	17.0%	23,255	3.9%	20,132	-13.4%

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Infractions: Traffic	Infractions: Non-Traffic	Misdemeanors: DWI/Phys. Control	Misdemeanors: Other Traffic	Misdemeanors: Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Adams County												
.Othello D	1,846	0	77	194	125	11	182	42	0	2,477	0	2,477
...Othello M	481	6	55	237	443	13	0	0	0	1,235	8	1,243
.Othello D Total	2,327	6	132	431	568	24	182	42	0	3,712	8	3,720
.Ritzville D	5,192	3	103	799	515	3	38	37	4	6,694	0	6,694
...Ritzville M	163	0	5	55	48	0	0	0	0	271	0	271
.Ritzville D Total	5,355	3	108	854	563	3	38	37	4	6,965	0	6,965
Adams County Total	7,682	9	240	1,285	1,131	27	220	79	4	10,677	8	10,685
Asotin County												
.Asotin D	963	78	34	155	285	6	136	103	0	1,760	27	1,787
...Asotin M	13	3	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	31	2	33
...Clarkston M	531	44	57	207	176	0	0	0	0	1,015	84	1,099
.Asotin D Total	1,507	125	93	367	469	6	136	103	0	2,806	113	2,919
Asotin County Total	1,507	125	93	367	469	6	136	103	0	2,806	113	2,919
Benton County												
.Benton D	6,704	101	424	1,076	876	0	2,087	484	568	12,320	58	12,378
...Benton City M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
...Kennewick M	3,354	20	199	868	1,541	0	0	0	0	5,982	66	6,048
...Richland M	3,680	8	175	658	626	0	0	0	0	5,147	125	5,272
...West Richland M	404	3	24	62	80	0	0	0	0	573	0	573
.Benton D Total	14,144	132	822	2,664	3,123	0	2,087	484	568	24,024	249	24,273
.Prosser M	347	0	62	171	385	0	0	0	0	965	56	1,021
Benton County Total	14,491	132	884	2,835	3,508	0	2,087	484	568	24,989	305	25,294
Chelan County												
.Chelan D	9,934	17	560	1,328	1,286	0	942	234	77	14,378	106	14,484
...Wenatchee M	936	36	131	557	1,314	0	0	0	0	2,974	24	2,998
.Chelan D Total	10,870	53	691	1,885	2,600	0	942	234	77	17,352	130	17,482
.Cashmere M	173	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	73	253
.Chelan M	694	3	98	345	814	22	0	0	0	1,976	689	2,665
.Leavenworth M	64	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	71	402	473
.Wenatchee TVB	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,100	4,610	5,710
Chelan County Total	12,901	64	789	2,231	3,419	22	942	234	77	20,679	5,904	26,583
Clallam County												
.Clallam 1 D	5,352	0	662	1,174	1,322	11	384	332	15	9,252	0	9,252
...Pt. Angeles M	2,013	0	0	1	325	0	0	0	0	2,339	0	2,339
...Sequim M	483	0	41	105	239	0	0	0	0	868	0	868
.Clallam 1 D Total	7,848	0	703	1,280	1,886	11	384	332	15	12,459	0	12,459
.Clallam 2 D	1,496	0	204	506	996	21	89	40	0	3,352	0	3,352
Clallam County Total	9,344	0	907	1,786	2,882	32	473	372	15	15,811	0	15,811
Clark County												
.Clark D	22,122	6	1,322	5,083	4,704	0	2,454	1,830	0	37,521	383	37,904
...Camas (w/D.) M	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
...La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
...Ridgefield (w/D.) M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
...Vancouver M	3,270	0	131	2,091	2,111	0	0	0	0	7,603	319	7,922
...Yacolt M	13	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	0	17
.Clark D Total	25,406	6	1,457	7,177	6,820	0	2,454	1,830	0	45,150	702	45,852
.Battle Ground M	340	0	37	150	185	0	0	0	0	712	0	712
.Camas M	700	9	108	344	256	0	0	0	0	1,417	90	1,507
.La Center M	106	0	13	50	43	0	0	0	0	212	0	212
.Ridgefield M	176	0	15	34	57	0	0	0	0	282	0	282
.Washougal M	604	20	70	241	200	0	0	0	0	1,135	1	1,136
.Camas TVB	1,401	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,410	1,654	3,064
.Ridgefield (w/D.) TVB	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	0	78
.Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42,339	42,339
Clark County Total	28,811	44	1,700	7,996	7,561	0	2,454	1,830	0	50,396	44,786	95,182
Columbia County												
.Columbia D	568	0	12	77	135	0	44	18	0	854	0	854
.Dayton M	160	0	17	48	97	0	0	0	0	322	0	322
Columbia County Total	728	0	29	125	232	0	44	18	0	1,176	0	1,176
Cowlitz County												
.Cowlitz D	11,811	0	425	1,369	1,398	9	1,224	683	0	16,919	41	16,960
...Kelso M	1,327	0	423	643	923	10	0	0	0	3,326	94	3,420
.Cowlitz D Total	13,138	0	848	2,012	2,321	19	1,224	683	0	20,245	135	20,380
.Castle Rock M	73	34	21	50	73	0	0	0	0	251	0	251
.Kalama M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traf	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Adams County										
.Othello D	4	130	54	104,783	60,863	11,880	11,370	27,867	5,807	222,570
...Othello M	0	192	42	18,818	36,655	19,133	9,835	12,237	60	96,738
.Othello D Total	4	322	96	123,601	97,518	31,013	21,205	40,104	5,867	319,308
.Ritzville D	10	28	201	280,149	87,941	36,539	19,311	73,089	1,368	498,397
...Ritzville M	0	0	9	7,493	8,397	4,002	2,891	3,291	0	26,074
.Ritzville D Total	10	28	210	287,642	96,338	40,541	22,202	76,380	1,368	524,471
Adams County Total	14	350	306	411,243	193,856	71,554	43,407	116,484	7,235	843,779
Asotin County										
.Asotin D	2	24	60	53,693	15,710	14,233	0	14,896	4,903	103,435
...Asotin M	0	0	0	593	532	21	0	142	0	1,288
...Clarkston M	5	4	39	29,159	30,994	5,691	100	8,681	0	74,625
.Asotin D Total	7	28	99	83,445	47,236	19,945	100	23,719	4,903	179,348
Asotin County Total	7	28	99	83,445	47,236	19,945	100	23,719	4,903	179,348
Benton County										
.Benton D	25	432	376	397,587	129,742	52,430	19,835	102,563	63,881	766,038
...Benton City M	0	1	1	1,848	4,896	1,198	736	1,090	0	9,768
...Kennewick M	37	339	307	194,748	80,969	71,158	30,183	59,841	0	436,899
...Richland M	5	244	296	173,765	61,837	28,528	11,434	45,592	0	321,156
...West Richland M	5	25	42	22,056	8,486	1,480	853	5,496	0	38,371
.Benton D Total	72	1,041	1,022	790,004	285,930	154,794	63,041	214,582	63,881	1,572,232
.Prosser M	3	270	30	20,721	44,799	14,710	0	9,601	0	89,831
Benton County Total	75	1,311	1,052	810,725	330,729	169,504	63,041	224,183	63,881	1,662,063
Chelan County										
.Chelan D	13	77	631	548,994	419,827	115,458	1,034	150,887	30,999	1,267,199
...Wenatchee M	10	40	153	43,488	157,848	89,489	581	33,580	0	324,986
.Chelan D Total	23	117	784	592,482	577,675	204,947	1,615	184,467	30,999	1,592,185
.Cashmere M	0	0	15	11,380	0	0	0	0	0	11,380
.Chelan M	4	67	54	18,904	30,643	34,838	5,491	35,071	314	125,261
.Leavenworth M	0	0	8	3,567	20	35	0	0	0	3,622
.Wenatchee TVB	0	0	0	64,766	0	0	0	17,079	0	81,845
Chelan County Total	27	184	861	691,099	608,338	239,820	7,106	236,617	31,313	1,814,293
Clallam County										
.Clallam 1 D	29	3	385	267,876	315,266	85,607	8,347	84,388	13,525	775,009
...Pt. Angeles M	2	6	161	85,948	7,419	16,534	1,897	27,439	0	139,237
...Sequim M	0	6	38	20,324	24,231	11,298	1,935	14,342	0	72,130
.Clallam 1 D Total	31	15	584	374,148	346,916	113,439	12,179	126,169	13,525	986,376
.Clallam 2 D	2	2	41	70,173	70,716	68,150	0	21,173	2,805	233,017
Clallam County Total	33	17	625	444,321	417,632	181,589	12,179	147,342	16,330	1,219,393
Clark County										
.Clark D	69	128	1,046	1,370,069	1,026,663	433,364	5,603	455,089	85,344	3,376,132
...Camas (w/D.) M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...La Center (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	56	0	350
...Ridgefield (w/D.) M	0	0	0	92	154	787	16	152	0	1,201
...Vancouver M	7	29	266	159,374	249,201	145,835	1,536	90,087	0	646,033
...Yacolt M	0	0	0	813	818	9	0	284	0	1,924
.Clark D Total	76	158	1,312	1,530,348	1,276,836	580,289	7,155	545,668	85,344	4,025,640
.Battle Ground M	0	0	22	121,964	25,887	9,434	0	6,596	0	163,881
.Camas M	3	3	39	35,334	82,661	25,845	0	22,266	0	166,106
.La Center M	0	0	2	5,596	12,078	1,911	0	2,445	0	22,030
.Ridgefield M	0	0	12	6,432	5,947	1,672	0	1,803	0	15,854
.Washougal M	1	0	34	37,032	62,108	26,212	0	21,483	0	146,835
.Camas TVB	0	0	0	17,024	0	0	0	2,675	0	19,699
.Ridgefield (w/D.) TVB	0	0	0	5,245	903	245	0	1,033	0	7,426
.Vancouver TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark County Total	80	161	1,421	1,758,975	1,466,420	645,608	7,155	603,969	85,344	4,567,471
Columbia County										
.Columbia D	0	0	15	27,440	5,649	10,903	0	6,793	1,411	52,196
.Dayton M	0	0	5	5,837	4,120	1,374	0	1,244	0	12,575
Columbia County Total	0	0	20	33,277	9,769	12,277	0	8,037	1,411	64,771
Cowlitz County										
.Cowlitz D	11	337	539	653,910	312,210	124,877	13,538	183,680	36,008	1,324,223
...Kelso M	5	300	65	66,643	217,975	72,395	11,415	43,198	60	411,686
.Cowlitz D Total	16	637	604	720,553	530,185	197,272	24,953	226,878	36,068	1,735,909
.Castle Rock M	1	4	4	5,609	6,925	2,830	3,365	6,212	0	24,941
.Kalama M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Infractions: Traffic	Infractions: Non-Traffic	Misdemeanors: DWI/Phys. Control	Misdemeanors: Other Traffic	Misdemeanors: Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
.Longview M	2,676	0	271	1,102	1,414	2	0	0	0	5,465	721	6,186
.Woodland M	282	4	28	147	127	0	0	0	0	588	44	632
Cowlitz County Total	16,169	38	1,168	3,311	3,935	21	1,224	683	0	26,549	900	27,449
Douglas County												
.Douglas D												
..Douglas	4,221	4	126	482	441	46	323	75	0	5,718	13	5,731
...E Wenatchee M	2,207	3	94	263	315	0	0	0	0	2,882	69	2,951
...Waterville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Site Total	6,428	7	220	745	756	46	323	75	0	8,600	82	8,682
..Bridgeport	583	0	45	129	131	12	0	0	0	900	1	901
.Douglas D Total	7,011	7	265	874	887	58	323	75	0	9,500	83	9,583
.Bridgeport M	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
.Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Rock Island M	286	6	5	24	9	0	0	0	0	330	0	330
Douglas County Total	7,297	13	270	898	907	58	323	75	0	9,841	83	9,924
Ferry County												
.Ferry 1 D	298	1	45	74	222	0	36	22	0	698	0	698
...Republic M	35	4	5	18	61	0	8	5	0	136	10	146
.Ferry 1 D Total	333	5	50	92	283	0	44	27	0	834	10	844
Ferry County Total	333	5	50	92	283	0	44	27	0	834	10	844
Franklin County												
.Franklin D	9,381	11	68	1,176	495	4	1,107	216	57	12,515	192	12,707
.Connell M	63	4	12	41	30	3	0	0	0	153	0	153
.Kahlotus M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pasco M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Franklin County Total	9,444	15	80	1,217	525	7	1,107	216	57	12,668	192	12,860
Garfield County												
.Garfield D	748	0	12	53	121	1	6	8	0	949	6	955
...Pomeroy M	91	2	4	22	3	0	0	0	0	122	10	132
.Garfield D Total	839	2	16	75	124	1	6	8	0	1,071	16	1,087
Garfield County Total	839	2	16	75	124	1	6	8	0	1,071	16	1,087
Grant County												
.Grant D	11,871	0	723	1,983	2,652	0	895	262	14	18,400	0	18,400
...Ephrata M	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	19	90
...Moses Lake M	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	9	87
...Royal City M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Grant D Total	11,871	149	723	1,983	2,652	0	895	262	14	18,549	28	18,577
.Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grand Coulee M	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	52
.Warden M	63	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	65
Grant County Total	11,986	151	723	1,983	2,652	0	895	262	14	18,666	28	18,694
Grays Harbor Cty												
.Grays Harbor D												
..Grays Harbor 1	3,460	3	135	413	664	0	298	176	142	5,291	0	5,291
..Grays Harbor 2	3,442	0	115	535	718	0	850	296	11	5,967	0	5,967
.Grays Harbor D Total	6,902	3	250	948	1,382	0	1,148	472	153	11,258	0	11,258
.Aberdeen M	2,634	96	166	823	2,066	9	0	0	0	5,794	1,947	7,741
.Cosmopolis M	450	0	6	71	31	0	0	0	0	558	6	564
.Elma M	330	14	41	123	125	0	0	0	0	633	2	635
.Hoquiam M	570	0	45	285	551	0	0	0	0	1,451	130	1,581
.McCleary M	311	22	19	59	46	0	0	0	0	457	1	458
.Montesano M	549	7	89	165	189	0	0	0	0	999	152	1,151
.Oakville M	471	0	12	97	54	0	0	0	0	634	0	634
.Ocean Shores M	155	0	36	141	214	3	0	0	0	549	0	549
.Westport M	229	3	49	176	168	0	0	0	0	625	461	1,086
Grays Harbor Cty Total	12,601	145	713	2,888	4,826	12	1,148	472	153	22,958	2,699	25,657
Island County												
.Island D	6,265	0	351	718	1,438	0	567	309	21	9,669	18	9,687
...Oak Harbor M	2,259	0	139	233	66	0	0	0	0	2,697	7	2,704
.Island D Total	8,524	0	490	951	1,504	0	567	309	21	12,366	25	12,391
.Coupeville M	283	0	7	34	2	0	0	0	0	326	25	351
.Langley M	184	2	11	23	4	0	0	0	0	224	13	237
Island County Total	8,991	2	508	1,008	1,510	0	567	309	21	12,916	63	12,979

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Contested Proceedings — Trials — Jury	Trials — Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Infracts	Misdemn — Traffic	Misdemn — Non-Traf	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
.Longview M	13	504	118	172,910	194,921	178,626	12,879	88,584	60	647,980
.Woodland M	1	63	11	14,891	40,156	20,264	628	13,985	0	89,924
Cowlitz County Total	31	1,208	737	913,963	772,187	398,992	41,825	335,659	36,128	2,498,754
Douglas County										
.Douglas D										
..Douglas	2	80	188	157,999	61,060	22,731	2,455	47,896	9,023	301,164
...E Wenatchee M	6	22	119	79,242	28,769	14,400	1,403	28,525	0	152,339
...Waterville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
..Site Total	8	102	307	237,241	89,829	37,131	3,858	76,421	9,023	453,503
..Bridgeport	0	19	22	25,254	21,782	6,714	2,050	8,643	40	64,483
.Douglas D Total	8	121	329	262,495	111,611	43,845	5,908	85,064	9,063	517,986
.Bridgeport M	0	1	0	0	0	337	0	63	0	400
.Mansfield M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Rock Island M	0	31	8	14,925	6,010	400	0	0	0	21,335
Douglas County Total	8	153	337	277,420	117,621	44,582	5,908	85,127	9,063	539,721
Ferry County										
.Ferry 1 D	7	12	5	18,103	13,862	20,625	1,682	9,811	1,312	65,395
...Republic M	1	1	0	1,901	1,565	770	71	825	0	5,132
.Ferry 1 D Total	8	13	5	20,004	15,427	21,395	1,753	10,636	1,312	70,527
Ferry County Total	8	13	5	20,004	15,427	21,395	1,753	10,636	1,312	70,527
Franklin County										
.Franklin D	9	47	481	534,435	82,296	26,125	2,267	116,214	23,566	784,903
.Connell M	2	2	8	4,326	7,734	1,996	0	2,111	20	16,187
.Kahlotus M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Pasco M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Franklin County Total	11	49	489	538,761	90,030	28,121	2,267	118,325	23,586	801,090
Garfield County										
.Garfield D	1	13	40	41,188	11,433	11,760	120	11,156	244	75,901
...Pomeroy M	0	8	5	6,893	5,999	108	0	2,136	0	15,136
.Garfield D Total	1	21	45	48,081	17,432	11,868	120	13,292	244	91,037
Garfield County Total	1	21	45	48,081	17,432	11,868	120	13,292	244	91,037
Grant County										
.Grant D	66	94	1,118	556,531	346,890	166,470	11,233	172,565	27,749	1,281,438
...Ephrata M	0	0	4	1,197	150	0	0	240	0	1,587
...Moses Lake M	0	0	3	2,520	784	0	0	0	0	3,304
...Royal City M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Grant D Total	66	94	1,125	560,248	347,824	166,470	11,233	172,805	27,749	1,286,329
.Coulee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Grand Coulee M	0	0	3	1,634	0	0	0	375	0	2,009
.Warden M	0	0	0	3,158	0	0	0	590	0	3,748
Grant County Total	66	94	1,128	565,040	347,824	166,470	11,233	173,770	27,749	1,292,086
Grays Harbor Cty										
.Grays Harbor D										
..Grays Harbor 1	25	34	238	249,469	104,354	40,669	11,006	65,937	8,749	480,184
..Grays Harbor 2	17	75	176	181,486	74,819	48,986	0	48,437	23,562	377,290
.Grays Harbor D Total	42	109	414	430,955	179,173	89,655	11,006	114,374	32,311	857,474
.Aberdeen M	9	56	373	143,402	84,422	53,623	12,904	50,547	1,885	346,783
.Cosmopolis M	0	9	15	24,056	4,007	617	7,960	5,494	0	42,134
.Elma M	8	2	35	16,946	22,350	12,682	2,371	7,733	0	62,082
.Hoquiam M	2	33	30	47,917	29,128	16,391	64,457	17,949	0	175,942
.McCleary M	1	0	26	19,359	7,503	3,459	13,775	5,460	0	49,556
.Montesano M	1	5	54	31,551	17,026	8,433	32,910	11,083	0	101,003
.Oakville M	0	9	26	28,824	6,516	459	12,159	7,800	0	55,758
.Ocean Shores M	0	16	11	10,005	45,703	20,740	2,365	11,343	8	90,164
.Westport M	1	16	12	14,030	27,749	8,941	6,210	6,946	0	63,876
Grays Harbor Cty Total	64	255	996	767,045	423,677	215,000	166,117	238,729	34,204	1,844,772
Island County										
.Island D	14	0	685	279,707	135,474	81,924	7,608	82,743	15,582	603,038
...Oak Harbor M	7	0	215	106,781	52,599	5,598	1,432	25,898	0	192,308
.Island D Total	21	0	900	386,488	188,073	87,522	9,040	108,641	15,582	795,346
.Coupeville M	0	12	48	17,718	3,918	45	0	4,157	0	25,838
.Langley M	3	16	16	12,402	11,935	309	1,200	4,600	0	30,446
Island County Total	24	28	964	416,608	203,926	87,876	10,240	117,398	15,582	851,630

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Infractions: Traffic	Infractions: Non-Traffic	Misdemeanors: DWI/Phys. Control	Misdemeanors: Other Traffic	Misdemeanors: Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Jefferson County												
.Jefferson D	3,617	22	237	591	735	0	156	109	28	5,495	4	5,499
Jefferson County Total	3,617	22	237	591	735	0	156	109	28	5,495	4	5,499
King County												
.Aukeen D	10,975	243	680	2,007	1,782	423	1,616	1,255	46	19,027	451	19,478
...Algona M	1,104	0	131	211	68	0	0	0	0	1,514	1	1,515
...Auburn M	4,513	40	196	1,095	1,263	0	0	0	0	7,107	134	7,241
...Kent M	7,126	14	393	1,628	1,643	0	0	0	0	10,804	154	10,958
.Aukeen D Total	23,718	297	1,400	4,941	4,756	423	1,616	1,255	46	38,452	740	39,192
.Bellevue D	6,485	12	155	663	467	110	1,984	1,034	0	10,910	81	10,991
...Bellevue M	17,386	0	426	1,783	1,458	0	0	0	0	21,053	240	21,293
...Clyde Hill M	694	0	22	96	23	0	0	0	0	835	11	846
...Hunts Point M	272	0	6	39	6	0	0	0	0	323	2	325
...Medina M	878	9	20	109	77	0	0	0	0	1,093	107	1,200
...Mercer Island M	307	1	12	38	17	0	0	0	0	375	53	428
...Yarrow Point M	218	0	0	19	8	0	0	0	0	245	6	251
.Bellevue D Total	26,240	22	641	2,747	2,056	110	1,984	1,034	0	34,834	500	35,334
.Federal Way D	15,480	66	627	2,546	3,505	233	1,785	640	0	24,882	378	25,260
...Federal Way M	5,399	27	0	15	60	0	0	0	0	5,501	180	5,681
.Federal Way D Total	20,879	93	627	2,561	3,565	233	1,785	640	0	30,383	558	30,941
.Issaquah D	15,478	11	227	1,473	941	65	578	279	0	19,052	274	19,326
...Issaquah M	1,341	10	52	210	282	0	0	0	0	1,895	213	2,108
...North Bend M	254	0	8	79	82	0	0	0	0	423	29	452
...Snoqualmie M	323	2	9	82	50	0	0	0	0	466	16	482
.Issaquah D Total	17,396	23	296	1,844	1,355	65	578	279	0	21,836	532	22,368
.Mercer Island D	1,098	0	27	91	10	2	182	86	0	1,496	8	1,504
...Mercer Island M	1,540	78	44	201	146	0	0	0	0	2,009	561	2,570
.Mercer Island D Total	2,638	78	71	292	156	2	182	86	0	3,505	569	4,074
.Northeast D	13,449	43	431	1,774	1,356	286	3,596	1,298	0	22,233	738	22,971
...Bothell M	1,636	3	134	639	195	0	0	0	0	2,607	9	2,616
...Carnation M	252	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	259
...Kirkland M	5,073	3	190	963	1,226	0	0	0	0	7,455	551	8,006
...Redmond M	5,028	4	168	1,001	816	0	0	0	0	7,017	61	7,078
...Skykomish M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Northeast D Total	25,438	53	923	4,384	3,593	286	3,596	1,298	0	39,571	1,359	40,930
.Renton D	12,331	54	623	2,622	1,949	55	2,236	757	0	20,627	320	20,947
.Seattle D	13,533	19	698	4,225	4,450	1	10,437	3,341	1,484	38,188	246	38,434
.Shoreline D	6,335	33	359	1,463	1,565	69	1,075	318	0	11,217	564	11,781
.Southwest D												
..Southwest	10,071	52	575	3,211	2,980	212	4,619	810	5	22,535	9,985	32,520
...Normandy Park M	306	12	20	81	62	0	0	0	0	481	37	518
...SeaTac M	2,003	2	40	528	411	0	0	0	0	2,984	8	2,992
..Site Total	12,380	66	635	3,820	3,453	212	4,619	810	5	26,000	10,030	36,030
..Vashon Island	1,001	1	23	170	116	11	29	35	0	1,386	267	1,653
.Southwest D Total	13,381	67	658	3,990	3,569	223	4,648	845	5	27,386	10,297	37,683
.Black Diamond M	1,166	0	39	135	53	7	0	0	0	1,400	0	1,400
.Des Moines M	960	97	171	423	613	0	0	0	0	2,264	309	2,573
.Duvall M	289	0	12	74	24	0	0	0	0	399	13	412
.Enumclaw M	747	0	190	248	344	3	0	0	0	1,532	763	2,295
.Lake Forest Pk M	1,211	0	26	178	57	0	0	0	0	1,472	157	1,629
.Pacific M	755	0	98	217	116	0	0	0	0	1,186	0	1,186
.Renton M	4,440	0	250	1,654	1,840	73	0	0	0	8,257	7,811	16,068
.Seattle M	100,159	0	2,537	22,898	35,364	0	0	0	0	160,958	471,727	632,685
.Tukwila M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Auburn TVB		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,267	5,267
.Bellevue TVB	5,75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,757	2,386	8,143
.Bothell TVB	701	0	3	47	0	0	0	0	0	751	78	829
.Carnation TVB	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	0	188
.Issaquah TVB	46	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	98	638
.Kent TVB	3,801	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	3,811	1,354	5,165
.Kirkland TVB	5,616	0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	5,731	7,353	13,084
.North Bend TVB	74	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	84	0	84
.Redmond TVB	2,336	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2,343	676	3,019
.SeaTac TVB	1,444	0	7	33	22	0	0	0	0	1,506	106	1,612
.Snoqualmie TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
King County Total	291,997	914	9,629	54,994	65,569	1,550	28,137	9,853	1,535	464,178	513,783	977,961

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traf	Receipts: Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Jefferson County										
.Jefferson D	16	69	272	167,530	88,836	32,012	2,450	54,300	4,980	350,108
Jefferson County Total	16	69	272	167,530	88,836	32,012	2,450	54,300	4,980	350,108
King County										
.Aukeen D	12	328	535	565,453	207,948	62,458	32,651	133,807	112,509	1,114,826
...Algona M	0	8	75	51,423	16,553	3,923	12,535	10,478	0	94,912
...Auburn M	10	94	274	213,537	117,255	29,116	69,324	54,857	0	484,089
...Kent M	5	218	863	294,865	181,674	59,782	118,852	79,497	0	734,670
.Aukeen D Total	27	648	1,747	1,125,278	523,430	155,279	233,362	278,639	112,509	2,428,497
.Bellevue D	5	89	608	235,495	63,420	23,100	461	52,712	55,857	431,045
...Bellevue M	59	179	3,928	647,060	243,911	112,659	3,563	139,508	0	1,146,701
...Clyde Hill M	2	9	127	40,001	17,089	2,640	21	8,314	0	68,065
...Hunts Point M	1	3	53	10,395	7,028	1,196	1	2,509	0	21,129
...Medina M	0	6	139	38,921	14,173	5,164	23	8,422	0	66,703
...Mercer Island M	0	0	0	4,427	272	0	6	881	0	5,586
...Yarrow Point M	0	0	29	11,696	3,227	663	3	2,409	0	17,998
.Bellevue D Total	67	286	4,884	987,995	349,120	145,422	4,078	214,755	55,857	1,757,227
.Federal Way D	63	256	1,695	1,033,182	232,991	109,477	18,828	242,982	49,645	1,687,105
...Federal Way M	1	0	570	177,952	460	1,790	32	33,749	0	213,983
.Federal Way D Total	64	256	2,265	1,211,134	233,451	111,267	18,860	276,731	49,645	1,901,088
.Issaquah D	11	126	763	842,033	111,624	51,161	700	169,917	20,234	1,195,669
...Issaquah M	4	14	104	63,530	27,144	19,879	313	15,831	0	126,697
...North Bend M	0	8	10	12,738	5,683	5,673	195	3,629	0	27,918
...Snoqualmie M	0	8	25	17,876	10,229	2,958	158	4,614	0	35,835
.Issaquah D Total	15	156	902	936,177	154,680	79,671	1,366	193,991	20,234	1,386,119
.Mercer Island D	0	29	180	85,570	9,409	963	126	15,394	41,455	152,917
...Mercer Island M	3	39	239	117,675	22,860	10,237	115	22,423	0	173,310
.Mercer Island D Total	3	68	419	203,245	32,269	11,200	241	37,817	41,455	326,227
.Northeast D	31	326	1,860	756,664	243,711	97,423	30,070	184,764	98,617	1,411,249
...Bothell M	10	37	294	109,476	62,814	16,519	366	29,189	0	218,364
...Carnation M	0	0	66	18,453	486	0	47	3,438	0	22,424
...Kirkland M	5	138	1,180	187,723	146,289	89,810	1,530	64,908	0	490,260
...Redmond M	13	87	1,174	238,653	117,562	62,191	1,479	66,236	0	486,121
...Skykomish M	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	7	0	87
.Northeast D Total	59	588	4,574	1,311,049	570,862	265,943	33,492	348,542	98,617	2,628,505
.Renton D	61	983	1,338	755,054	214,942	43,916	4,583	223,935	65,988	1,308,418
.Seattle D	125	1,978	325	481,878	113,922	151,451	23,621	136,802	271,618	1,179,292
.Shoreline D	155	272	645	334,573	162,065	84,926	141	88,850	27,780	698,335
.Southwest D										
..Southwest	71	395	1,504	526,615	223,996	83,783	2,014	138,917	112,362	1,087,687
...Normandy Park M	0	17	79	21,349	14,150	6,001	465	6,326	0	48,291
...SeaTac M	1	19	331	39,186	5,724	13,535	2	10,914	0	69,361
..Site Total	72	431	1,914	587,150	243,870	103,319	2,481	156,157	112,362	1,205,339
..Vashon Island	0	116	134	33,378	4,622	2,899	0	6,383	1,191	48,473
.Southwest D Total	72	547	2,048	620,528	248,492	106,218	2,481	162,540	113,553	1,253,812
.Black Diamond M	0	25	133	77,879	24,579	5,869	0	18,126	91	126,564
.Des Moines M	2	291	195	70,410	100,402	25,185	7,625	23,723	225	227,570
.Duvall M	1	34	45	18,793	4,464	1,776	1,110	5,906	0	32,049
.Enumclaw M	53	212	74	33,601	40,572	8,779	51,631	13,993	110	148,686
.Lake Forest Pk M	4	16	182	82,151	22,637	2,266	5,639	19,949	0	132,642
.Pacific M	2	6	107	34,940	26,402	7,210	1,982	8,867	0	79,401
.Renton M	15	187	496	338,015	275,622	206,913	10,928	122,030	620	954,128
.Seattle M	603	374	891	3,952,193	915,672	302,060	243,062	869,393	0	6,282,380
.Tukwila M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Auburn TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
.Bellevue TVB	0	0	0	328,779	0	0	0	61,495	0	390,274
.Bothell TVB	0	0	0	41,483	0	0	0	7,449	0	48,932
.Carnation TVB	0	0	7	6,612	0	111	0	2,723	0	9,446
.Issaquah TVB	0	0	0	23,109	0	0	0	4,319	0	27,428
.Kent TVB	0	0	0	210,227	1,526	3,669	0	36,080	0	251,502
.Kirkland TVB	0	0	0	335,439	901	7,850	0	62,828	0	407,018
.North Bend TVB	0	0	0	4,211	0	1	0	773	0	4,985
.Redmond TVB	0	0	0	147,035	943	0	0	27,208	0	175,186
.SeaTac TVB	0	4	12	58,106	1,762	337	0	11,290	0	71,495
.Snoqualmie TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
King County Total	1,328	6,931	21,289	13,729,894	4,018,715	1,727,339	644,202	3,258,754	858,302	24,237,206

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Infractions: Traffic	Infractions: Non-Traffic	Misdemeanors: DWI/Phys. Control	Misdemeanors: Other Traffic	Misdemeanors: Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Kitsap County												
.Kitsap D												
..Kitsap South	13,201	206	648	1,609	1,271	101	2,034	555	44	19,669	102	19,771
..Kitsap North	5,975	68	274	610	653	19	394	285	0	8,278	372	8,650
.Kitsap D Total	19,176	274	922	2,219	1,924	120	2,428	840	44	27,947	474	28,421
.Bremerton M	8,962	195	136	1,044	1,945	8	0	0	0	12,290	22,543	34,833
.Port Orchard M	986	0	86	261	530	0	0	0	0	1,863	1,017	2,880
.Poulsbo M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winslow M	2,340	384	41	140	72	6	0	0	0	2,983	3,031	6,014
Kitsap County Total	31,464	853	1,185	3,664	4,471	134	2,428	840	44	45,083	27,065	72,148
Kittitas County												
.Upper Kittitas D	3,900	160	132	456	255	10	99	27	0	5,039	617	5,656
.Lower Kittitas D	7,140	126	254	631	1,406	2	442	76	0	10,077	314	10,391
.Cle Elum M	289	0	21	130	91	0	0	0	0	531	1	532
.Kittitas M	51	9	3	28	56	0	0	0	0	147	0	147
.Roslyn M	157	6	7	41	19	0	0	0	0	230	0	230
Kittitas County Total	11,537	301	417	1,286	1,827	12	541	103	0	16,024	932	16,956
Klickitat County												
.E. Klickitat D	4,512	0	70	342	323	2	80	80	0	5,409	0	5,409
.W. Klickitat D	1,363	0	68	257	370	5	75	82	0	2,220	7	2,227
...Bingen M	248	19	36	69	97	0	0	0	0	469	1	470
...White Salmon M	222	2	29	35	44	0	0	0	0	332	3	335
.W. Klickitat D Total	1,833	21	133	361	511	5	75	82	0	3,021	11	3,032
.Goldendale M	47	0	14	56	63	0	0	0	0	180	17	197
Klickitat County Total	6,392	21	217	759	897	7	155	162	0	8,610	28	8,638
Lewis County												
.Lewis D	9,679	3	691	1,710	1,380	0	638	348	9	14,458	32	14,490
...Morton M	85	0	35	73	152	0	0	0	0	345	0	345
...Mossyrock M	24	0	21	30	67	0	0	0	0	142	0	142
...Napavine M	43	0	16	22	12	0	0	0	0	93	0	93
...Pe Ell M	21	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	37	0	37
...Toledo M	18	1	2	9	9	0	0	0	0	39	0	39
...Vader M	27	0	1	7	12	0	0	0	0	47	0	47
.Lewis D Total	9,897	4	766	1,857	1,642	0	638	348	9	15,161	32	15,193
.Centralia M	1,282	2	136	391	522	0	0	0	0	2,333	113	2,446
.Chehalis M	391	26	59	158	289	0	0	0	0	923	1,807	2,730
.Winlock M	17	0	1	12	24	0	0	0	0	54	15	69
.Morton TVB	257	4	37	72	154	0	0	0	0	524	90	614
.Mossyrock TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Napavine TVB	55	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	57
.Pe Ell TVB	28	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	31	0	31
.Toledo TVB	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	14	43
.Vader TVB	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	57
Lewis County Total	12,013	39	999	2,491	2,632	0	638	348	9	19,169	2,071	21,240
Lincoln County												
.Lincoln D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Almira M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Davenport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Harrington M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Odessa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Reardan M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Sprague M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Wilbur M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lincoln County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mason County												
.Mason D	2,584	0	318	541	849	45	416	178	0	4,931	36	4,967
.Shelton M	766	1	95	231	397	9	0	0	0	1,499	526	2,025
Mason County Total	3,350	1	413	772	1,246	54	416	178	0	6,430	562	6,992
Okanogan County												
.Okanogan D	5,407	10	649	1,392	1,739	127	352	143	0	9,819	29	9,848
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	122	13	12	20	26	0	0	0	0	193	7	200
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Okanogan M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Oroville M	71	3	43	76	136	0	0	0	0	329	0	329
.Pateros M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traf	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Kitsap County										
.Kitsap D										
..Kitsap South	28	72	1,521	616,438	169,759	45,380	500	141,116	41,755	1,014,948
..Kitsap North	18	64	522	278,533	54,854	14,363	1,525	61,093	11,188	421,556
.Kitsap D Total	46	136	2,043	894,971	224,613	59,743	2,025	202,209	52,943	1,436,504
.Bremerton M	18	19	752	415,831	149,983	139,042	0	98,946	45	803,847
.Port Orchard M	2	4	97	74,415	59,733	43,992	6,990	28,632	0	213,762
.Poulsbo M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winslow M	38	152	334	88,946	55,848	12,174	2,057	13,836	120	172,981
Kitsap County Total	104	311	3,226	1,474,163	490,177	254,951	11,072	343,623	53,108	2,627,094
Kittitas County										
.Upper Kittitas D	7	149	245	267,178	98,055	23,623	3,570	68,739	3,073	464,238
.Lower Kittitas D	17	381	401	98,958	43,673	27,120	3,017	98,179	4,176	275,123
.Cle Elum M	0	58	29	14,771	23,785	5,862	1,080	7,219	0	52,717
.Kittitas M	0	27	6	3,100	3,886	1,955	0	1,544	0	10,485
.Roslyn M	0	18	33	12,471	14,197	981	140	4,246	0	32,035
Kittitas County Total	24	633	714	396,478	183,596	59,541	7,807	179,927	7,249	834,598
Klickitat County										
.E. Klickitat D	0	1	150	228,509	49,421	20,968	2,166	54,416	3,055	358,535
.W. Klickitat D	0	22	68	55,746	28,826	12,588	7,108	16,586	2,349	123,203
...Bingen M	0	0	8	9,726	7,436	3,522	1,860	3,515	0	26,059
...White Salmon M	0	9	11	10,113	7,992	1,155	2,278	3,602	0	25,140
.W. Klickitat D Total	0	31	87	75,585	44,254	17,265	11,246	23,703	2,349	174,402
.Goldendale M	0	2	4	2,654	6,280	1,385	1,034	1,443	0	12,796
Klickitat County Total	0	34	241	306,748	99,955	39,618	14,446	79,562	5,404	545,733
Lewis County										
.Lewis D	20	43	713	452,554	265,689	111,984	12,248	124,261	28,288	995,024
...Morton M	0	1	14	3,436	16,975	6,344	1,450	2,490	0	30,695
...Mossyrock M	0	1	10	780	4,635	2,301	446	681	0	8,843
...Napavine M	0	0	16	1,831	4,880	1,128	357	853	0	9,049
...Pe Ell M	0	0	3	545	210	392	0	149	0	1,296
...Toledo M	1	0	5	705	1,204	896	195	344	0	3,344
...Vader M	0	0	2	660	717	446	12	319	0	2,154
.Lewis D Total	21	45	763	460,511	294,310	123,491	14,708	129,097	28,288	1,050,405
.Centralia M	5	36	145	64,325	98,585	32,190	30,011	26,703	0	251,814
.Chehalis M	0	23	49	26,721	34,527	32,349	10,772	15,094	0	119,463
.Winlock M	0	6	1	1,159	4,412	1,931	415	1,071	0	8,988
.Morton TVB	0	0	0	9,589	0	0	0	1,786	0	11,375
.Mossyrock TVB	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Napavine TVB	0	0	0	2,408	0	0	0	453	0	2,861
.Pe Ell TVB	0	0	0	1,481	0	0	0	0	0	1,481
.Toledo TVB	0	0	0	1,403	0	87	0	813	0	2,303
.Vader TVB	0	0	0	1,552	0	0	0	995	0	2,547
Lewis County Total	26	110	958	569,149	431,834	190,048	55,906	176,012	28,288	1,451,237
Lincoln County										
.Lincoln D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Almira M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Davenport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Harrington M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Odessa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Reardan M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Sprague M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Wilbur M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Lincoln County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Mason County										
.Mason D	0	75	128	123,585	109,987	85,626	6,468	49,669	12,093	387,428
.Shelton M	1	15	46	44,482	44,470	31,038	2,246	20,233	51	142,520
Mason County Total	1	90	174	168,067	154,457	116,664	8,714	69,902	12,144	529,948
Okanogan County										
.Okanogan D	34	25	149	214,663	215,321	85,214	114,120	74,375	10,999	714,692
.Brewster M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Coulee Dam M	0	0	8	6,094	0	0	0	148	0	6,242
.Elmer City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Okanogan M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Omak M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Oroville M	0	11	3	1,941	5,964	4,236	0	2,324	0	14,465
.Pateros M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors									
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
.Tonasket M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Twisp M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winthrop M	236	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	139	382
Okanogan Cty Total	5,836	33	704	1,488	1,901	127	352	143	0	10,584	175	10,759
Pacific County												
.S. Pacific D	2,191	3	118	377	484	15	36	179	0	3,403	2	3,405
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Long Beach M	128	0	31	97	76	2	0	0	0	334	1	335
.Raymond M	1,065	0	140	156	349	0	0	0	0	1,710	0	1,710
.South Bend M	718	0	58	119	137	0	0	0	0	1,032	0	1,032
Pacific County Total	4,102	3	347	749	1,046	17	36	179	0	6,479	3	6,482
Pend Oreille Cty												
.Pend Oreille D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Cusick M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ione M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Metaline M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Metaline Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	350
Pend Oreille Cty Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	350
Pierce County												
.Pierce 1 D	44,529	11	2,073	6,865	4,051	0	6,723	2,857	30	67,139	203	67,342
.Pierce 2 D	4,476	344	232	401	366	0	69	152	0	6,040	31	6,071
.Pierce 3 D	1,869	6	85	468	455	1	13	47	0	2,944	0	2,944
.Pierce 4 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Bonney Lake M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Buckley M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Carbonado M	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
.Dupont M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Eatonville M	140	0	33	59	82	0	0	0	0	314	0	314
.Fife M	1,432	2	148	602	763	0	0	0	0	2,947	113	3,060
.Fircrest M	994	0	23	185	31	0	0	0	0	1,233	6	1,239
.Gig Harbor M	1,211	9	78	156	117	0	0	0	0	1,571	798	2,369
.Milton M	1,547	5	108	285	366	0	0	0	0	2,311	17	2,328
.Orting M	109	1	8	93	58	0	0	0	0	269	1	270
.Puyallup M	5,518	0	171	1,395	1,101	0	0	0	0	8,185	1,064	9,249
.Roy M	223	47	1	18	19	0	0	0	0	308	0	308
.Ruston M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.South Prairie M	42	0	7	11	4	0	0	0	0	64	0	64
.Steilacoom M	1,008	143	14	187	134	0	0	0	0	1,486	731	2,217
.Sumner M	632	0	55	254	228	0	0	0	0	1,169	358	1,527
.Tacoma M	32,742	150	931	13,310	8,869	0	0	0	0	56,002	56,524	112,526
.Wilkeson M	130	6	5	23	15	0	0	0	0	179	9	188
Pierce County Total	96,604	724	3,972	24,312	16,661	1	6,805	3,056	30	152,165	59,855	212,020
San Juan County												
.San Juan D	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	N	P	P	P
.Friday Harbor M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
San Juan County Total	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Skagit County												
.Skagit D	11,620	0	547	1,576	1,736	39	1,562	546	226	17,852	0	17,852
.Anacortes M	1,510	0	218	378	468	0	0	0	0	2,574	181	2,755
.Burlington M	1,308	9	79	311	444	0	0	0	0	2,151	0	2,151
.Concrete M	388	0	4	66	37	0	0	0	0	495	0	495
.La Conner M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mount Vernon M	1,551	73	294	985	1,183	0	0	0	0	4,086	1,507	5,593
.Sedro Woolley M	475	0	89	299	637	0	0	0	0	1,500	0	1,500
Skagit County Total	16,852	82	1,231	3,615	4,505	39	1,562	546	226	28,658	1,688	30,346
Skamania County												
.Skamania D	2,074	0	120	501	677	1	60	111	0	3,544	0	3,544
.N. Bonneville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania Cty Total	2,074	0	120	501	677	1	60	111	0	3,544	0	3,544

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Contested Proceedings — Trials — Jury	Trials — Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn — Infracts	Misdemn — Traffic	Misdemn — Non-Traf	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
.Tonasket M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Twisp M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Winthrop M	0	0	13	9,411	0	0	0	0	0	9,411
Okanogan County Total	34	36	173	232,109	221,285	89,450	114,120	76,847	10,999	744,810
Pacific County										
.S. Pacific D	17	226	152	93,323	29,735	22,038	0	24,773	2,152	172,021
...Ilwaco M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.N. Pacific D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Long Beach M	0	22	2	8,179	6,301	1,971	1,113	3,043	0	20,607
.Raymond M	11	260	63	46,291	28,616	9,314	17,113	12,128	0	113,462
.South Bend M	1	52	41	30,262	18,871	3,687	19,696	8,798	0	81,314
Pacific County Total	29	560	258	178,055	83,523	37,010	37,922	48,742	2,152	387,404
Pend Oreille Cty										
.Pend Oreille D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Cusick M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Ione M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Metaline M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Metaline Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Newport TVB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille Cty Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce County										
.Pierce 1 D	91	398	5,212	2,476,167	801,411	257,919	697	436,296	201,004	4,173,494
.Pierce 2 D	16	22	540	283,313	73,736	23,585	412	87,467	3,823	472,336
.Pierce 3 D	1	2	0	111,770	77,919	51,980	1,087	38,214	823	281,793
.Pierce 4 D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Bonney Lake M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Buckley M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Carbonado M	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	22	0	142
.Dupont M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Eatonville M	0	16	26	11,829	10,335	4,335	126	4,819	0	31,444
.Fife M	5	94	142	102,027	79,769	58,245	9,558	38,010	0	287,609
.Fircrest M	3	18	93	84,094	25,232	3,268	0	18,939	0	131,533
.Gig Harbor M	8	7	64	65,678	18,092	18,333	1,490	17,630	0	121,223
.Milton M	13	0	190	65,535	54,748	18,142	15,451	19,205	0	173,081
.Orting M	1	27	4	7,614	21,450	5,147	250	5,583	0	40,044
.Puyallup M	16	179	694	258,264	142,419	91,521	15,820	85,276	0	593,300
.Roy M	1	31	26	16,984	4,322	1,810	1,621	0	0	24,737
.Ruston M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.South Prairie M	0	4	2	1,295	947	0	375	270	0	2,887
.Steilacoom M	2	587	168	95,226	21,091	7,955	0	44,360	0	168,632
.Sumner M	1	236	39	29,606	31,638	19,480	1,480	12,315	0	94,519
.Tacoma M	215	2,070	4,297	1,116,963	531,547	358,307	69	304,574	0	2,311,460
.Wilkeson M	0	26	16	9,122	6,529	1,377	0	2,612	0	19,640
Pierce County Total	373	3,717	11,513	4,735,607	1,901,185	921,404	48,436	1,115,592	205,650	8,927,874
San Juan County										
.San Juan D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Friday Harbor M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
San Juan County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skagit County										
.Skagit D	35	145	1,102	688,950	217,714	149,999	27,811	184,967	43,348	1,312,789
.Anacortes M	3	2	49	67,952	58,672	25,882	0	23,383	0	175,889
.Burlington M	2	3	74	66,821	38,793	19,054	850	21,862	0	147,380
.Concrete M	0	1	32	28,992	4,674	4,569	40	7,103	0	45,378
.La Conner M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mount Vernon M	11	2	148	94,892	129,628	63,871	290	47,576	0	336,257
.Sedro Woolley M	3	17	57	21,145	36,807	37,704	2,701	16,931	0	115,288
Skagit County Total	54	170	1,462	968,752	486,288	301,079	31,692	301,822	43,348	2,132,981
Skamania County										
.Skamania D	3	77	288	84,921	36,339	33,167	9,718	24,793	2,735	191,673
.N. Bonneville M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Stevenson M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Skamania County Total	3	77	288	84,921	36,339	33,167	9,718	24,793	2,735	191,673

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Infractions: Traffic	Infractions: Non-Traffic	Misdemeanors: DWI/Phys. Control	Misdemeanors: Other Traffic	Misdemeanors: Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
Snohomish County												
.Cascade D	9,183	1	610	1,341	1,520	87	1,129	303	0	14,174	67	14,241
...Arlington M	348	0	50	182	207	0	0	0	0	787	1	788
...Darrington M	27	0	5	17	20	0	0	0	0	69	0	69
...Granite Falls M	154	0	12	79	92	0	0	0	0	337	0	337
...Stanwood M	207	0	2	11	20	0	0	0	0	240	1	241
.Cascade D Total	9,919	1	679	1,630	1,859	87	1,129	303	0	15,607	69	15,676
.Everett D	12,936	5	596	1,573	1,240	0	3,463	774	916	21,503	19	21,522
...Everett (w/D.) M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Mukilteo M	477	1	30	102	92	0	0	0	0	702	86	788
.Everett D Total	13,413	6	626	1,675	1,332	0	3,463	774	916	22,205	105	22,310
.Evergreen D	7,130	0	815	894	1,471	46	1,362	317	0	12,035	0	12,035
...Gold Bar M	164	0	4	16	23	0	0	0	0	207	0	207
...Index M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lake Stevens M	507	0	29	114	188	0	0	0	0	838	0	838
...Monroe M	420	0	22	97	306	0	0	0	0	845	0	845
...Snohomish M	817	0	103	213	333	0	0	0	0	1,466	0	1,466
...Sultan M	293	0	16	102	122	0	0	0	0	533	0	533
.Evergreen D Total	9,331	0	989	1,436	2,443	46	1,362	317	0	15,924	0	15,924
.South Snohomish D	10,057	8	823	2,158	1,832	9	4,189	1,051	0	20,127	90	20,217
...Brier M	1,063	0	57	568	177	0	0	0	0	1,865	1	1,866
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
...Lynnwood (w/D.) M	147	0	7	23	144	0	0	0	0	321	10	331
...Mill Creek M	613	1	0	11	17	0	0	0	0	642	35	677
...Mt Lake Terrace M	1,841	1	65	538	562	0	0	0	0	3,007	11	3,018
...Woodway M	47	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	53	0	53
.S. Snohomish D Total	13,768	10	952	3,302	2,735	9	4,189	1,051	0	26,016	147	26,163
.Edmonds M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Everett M	6,091	0	456	2,690	4,394	0	0	0	0	13,631	0	13,631
.Lynnwood M	4,481	0	215	976	1,594	6	0	0	0	7,272	712	7,984
.Marysville M	1,807	0	86	640	573	0	0	0	0	3,106	69	3,175
.Arlington TVB	186	0	18	37	0	0	0	0	0	241	0	241
.Brier TVB	1,222	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	1,236	4	1,240
.Darrington TVB	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
.Gold Bar TVB	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	153
.Granite Falls TVB	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	71
.Lake Stevens TVB	87	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	96	1	97
.Mill Creek TVB	926	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	936	704	1,640
.Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mukilteo TVB	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	23	179
.Snohomish TVB	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	758	0	758
.Stanwood TVB	136	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	0	141
.Sultan TVB	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	231	0	231
Snohomish Cty Total	62,744	26	4,026	12,406	14,938	148	10,143	2,445	916	107,792	1,834	109,626
Spokane County												
.Spokane D	27,468	938	1,399	5,403	8,815	0	5,649	2,548	1,675	53,895	1,506	55,401
.Airway Hts M	185	2	6	43	55	0	0	0	0	291	0	291
.Cheney M	536	0	58	311	247	0	0	0	0	1,152	2,679	3,831
.Deerpark M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Medical Lk M	403	5	14	59	62	0	0	0	0	543	13	556
.Spokane M	38,723	349	2,674	5,657	4,899	0	0	0	0	52,302	81,295	133,597
Spokane County Total	67,315	1,294	4,151	11,473	14,078	0	5,649	2,548	1,675	108,183	85,493	193,676
Stevens County												
.Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thurston County												
.Thurston D	12,931	5	676	1,531	2,255	12	1,931	877	0	20,218	629	20,847
...Bucoda M	21	0	1	11	14	0	0	0	0	47	0	47
...Lacey M	584	0	222	531	905	0	0	0	0	2,242	5	2,247
...Olympia Trials M	1	0	11	9	48	0	0	0	0	69	0	69
...Tumwater Trials M	0	0	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
...Yelm Trials M	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
.Thurston D Total	13,538	5	912	2,085	3,235	12	1,931	877	0	22,595	634	23,229

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Contested Proceedings — Trials — Jury	Trials — Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Infracts	Misdemn — Traffic	Misdemn — Non-Traf	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
Snohomish County										
.Cascade D	52	106	894	562,534	211,704	100,221	3,577	150,766	35,709	1,064,511
...Arlington M	6	9	21	27,503	25,150	22,678	462	13,113	0	88,906
...Darrington M	2	1	0	2,375	3,164	2,747	120	1,331	0	9,737
...Granite Falls M	0	2	15	12,375	12,193	5,122	351	4,891	0	34,932
...Stanwood M	0	1	11	11,513	6,311	3,178	159	3,583	0	24,744
.Cascade D Total	60	119	941	616,300	258,522	133,946	4,669	173,684	35,709	1,222,830
.Everett D	50	140	1,438	750,162	277,529	140,813	20,972	185,919	94,070	1,469,465
...Everett (w/D.) M	0	0	0	14,564	3,041	1,577	860	1,630	0	21,672
...Mukilteo M	0	9	138	33,072	10,477	3,370	1,565	8,044	0	56,528
.Everett D Total	50	149	1,576	797,798	291,047	145,760	23,397	195,593	94,070	1,547,665
.Evergreen D	88	185	927	377,599	216,873	63,392	16,722	96,951	42,589	814,126
...Gold Bar M	4	2	39	14,843	4,070	2,675	1,480	3,976	0	27,044
...Index M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...Lake Stevens M	0	0	98	30,432	7,743	3,406	1,848	7,643	0	51,072
...Monroe M	1	5	58	17,443	9,695	6,662	3,160	5,775	0	42,735
...Snohomish M	0	24	170	34,733	26,294	16,326	5,124	12,660	0	95,137
...Sultan M	2	11	75	31,767	25,372	9,986	4,641	10,989	0	82,755
.Evergreen D Total	95	227	1,367	506,817	290,047	102,447	32,975	137,994	42,589	1,112,869
.S. Snohomish D	137	137	977	572,687	290,512	81,763	21,232	159,969	130,163	1,256,326
...Brier M	4	9	236	58,220	27,238	5,664	13,856	16,028	0	121,006
...Edmonds (w/D.) M	0	0	0	4,622	1,449	118	866	11	0	7,066
...Lynnwood (w/D.) M	4	56	127	98,828	73,072	41,934	38,019	36,967	0	288,820
...Mill Creek M	0	2	87	28,023	403	73	952	5,220	0	34,671
...Mt Lake Terrace M	0	4	249	96,429	40,710	16,853	36,662	27,539	0	218,193
...Woodway M	0	0	4	4,961	804	18	386	1,069	0	7,238
.S. Snohomish D Total	145	208	1,680	863,770	434,188	146,423	111,973	246,803	130,163	1,933,320
.Edmonds M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Everett M	0	0	N	260,155	189,850	149,004	20,185	109,879	0	729,073
.Lynnwood M	6	90	430	146,806	55,881	66,526	24,096	47,764	0	341,073
.Marysville M	5	20	181	102,396	78,379	53,223	9,314	42,343	0	285,655
.Arlington TVB	0	0	0	5,221	0	0	0	0	0	5,221
.Brier TVB	0	0	0	54,238	48	0	0	9,572	0	63,858
.Darrington TVB	0	0	0	460	0	0	0	0	0	460
.Gold Bar TVB	0	0	0	3,407	3,407	0	0	591	0	7,405
.Granite Falls TVB	0	0	0	4,378	0	0	0	0	0	4,378
.Lake Stevens TVB	0	0	0	12,077	0	0	0	2,161	0	14,238
.Mill Creek TVB	0	0	0	34,440	0	0	0	7,102	0	41,542
.Mt Lake Terrace TVB	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Mukilteo TVB	0	0	0	15,103	0	0	0	11,088	0	26,191
.Snohomish TVB	0	0	0	33,278	0	0	0	0	0	33,278
.Stanwood TVB	0	0	0	7,411	0	0	0	0	0	7,411
.Sultan TVB	0	0	0	11,181	0	0	0	0	0	11,181
Snohomish Cty Total	361	813	6,175	3,475,236	1,601,369	797,329	226,609	984,574	302,531	7,387,648
Spokane County										
.Spokane D	88	204	4,014	1,349,707	520,195	193,069	34,352	335,131	173,769	2,606,223
.Airway Hts M	0	88	19	7,022	5,876	11,492	1,980	5,104	0	31,474
.Cheney M	3	6	48	22,689	23,472	8,156	2,525	7,530	0	64,372
.Deerpark M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Medical Lk M	0	96	83	14,756	6,014	3,647	273	5,803	0	30,493
.Spokane M	49	1,713	4,942	1,465,359	537,826	103,813	330	340,551	0	2,447,879
Spokane County Total	140	2,107	9,106	2,859,533	1,093,383	320,177	39,460	694,119	173,769	5,180,441
Stevens County										
.Stevens D	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Chewelah M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Colville M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Kettle Falls M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Northport M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
...Springdale M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Stevens County Total	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Thurston County										
.Thurston D	22	95	935	653,951	254,641	129,454	6,628	157,973	60,434	1,263,081
...Bucoda M	0	1	0	1,409	212	717	0	346	0	2,684
...Lacey M	2	7	141	43,956	94,226	65,796	2,336	27,704	0	234,018
...Olympia Trials M	3	0	0	179	9,761	1,769	242	1,048	0	12,999
...Tumwater Trials M	1	0	0	0	1,044	887	0	164	0	2,095
...Yelm Trials M	0	0	0	0	302	0	0	56	0	358
.Thurston D Total	28	103	1,076	699,495	360,186	198,623	9,206	187,291	60,434	1,515,235

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Infractions: Traffic	Infractions: Non-Traffic	Misdemeanors: DWI/Phys. Control	Misdemeanors: Other Traffic	Misdemeanors: Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Sub-Total	Parking	Total
.Olympia M	6,975	0	335	1,175	2,118	0	0	0	0	10,603	26,808	37,411
.Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tenino M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tumwater M	1,229	12	98	284	393	0	0	0	0	2,016	45	2,061
.Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Lacey TVB	990	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	991	46	1,037
Thurston Cty Total	22,732	18	1,345	3,544	5,746	12	1,931	877	0	36,205	27,533	63,738
Wahkiakum County												
.Wahkiakum D	664	1	55	185	193	0	23	14	0	1,135	0	1,135
.Cathlamet M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Wahkiakum Cty Total	664	1	55	185	193	0	23	14	0	1,135	0	1,135
Walla Walla Cty												
.College Place D	560	0	2	30	198	0	11	25	0	826	0	826
.Walla Walla D	3,223	13	151	534	464	0	1,350	229	0	5,964	0	5,964
.College Place M	845	1	25	174	77	0	0	0	0	1,122	165	1,287
.Waitsburg M	114	19	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	143	3	146
.Walla Walla M	2,841	0	112	620	1,131	19	0	0	0	4,723	5,715	10,438
Walla Walla Cty Total	7,583	33	290	1,360	1,878	19	1,361	254	0	12,778	5,883	18,661
Whatcom County												
.Whatcom D	12,443	184	1,346	3,033	4,251	42	1,525	1,323	0	24,147	381	24,528
.Bellingham M	3,531	863	0	418	1,754	0	0	0	0	6,566	48,320	54,886
.Blaine M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Everson-Nooksack M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Ferndale M	741	40	180	201	315	0	0	0	0	1,477	9	1,486
.Lynden M	771	0	46	148	119	0	0	0	0	1,084	904	1,988
.Sumas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whatcom Cty Total	17,486	1,087	1,572	3,800	6,439	42	1,525	1,323	0	33,274	49,614	82,888
Whitman County												
.Whitman D												
..Colfax	4,867	1	176	649	623	8	71	63	27	6,485	0	6,485
..Pullman	2,092	0	123	316	704	26	74	141	0	3,476	0	3,476
.Whitman D Total	6,959	1	299	965	1,327	34	145	204	27	9,961	0	9,961
.Albion M	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
.Colfax M	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	13	233
.Colton M	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
.Garfield M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Palouse M	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	26
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	7,223	12	299	965	1,327	34	145	204	27	10,236	13	10,249
Yakima County												
.Yakima D												
..Yakima	8,315	65	954	2,523	2,772	0	5,812	702	0	21,143	121	21,264
...Union Gap M	146	0	40	334	319	0	0	0	0	839	1	840
...Yakima M	2,518	0	340	3,925	2,108	0	0	0	0	8,891	90	8,981
..Site Total	10,979	65	1,334	6,782	5,199	0	5,812	702	0	30,873	212	31,085
..Sunnyside	2,552	14	271	821	290	0	442	145	0	4,535	5	4,540
..Toppenish	2,177	3	413	877	923	0	9	60	0	4,462	6	4,468
.Yakima D Total	15,708	82	2,018	8,480	6,412	0	6,263	907	0	39,870	223	40,093
.Grandview M	432	0	83	247	284	0	0	0	0	1,046	3	1,049
.Granger M	189	0	59	293	127	9	0	0	0	677	0	677
.Moxee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Selah M	459	1	95	177	269	0	0	0	0	1,001	34	1,035
.Sunnyside M	444	0	89	455	799	0	0	0	0	1,787	52	1,839
.Toppenish M	831	0	73	375	286	0	0	0	0	1,565	55	1,620
.Wapato M	555	3	279	627	613	0	0	0	0	2,077	49	2,126
.Zillah M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Mabton TVB	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	4	34
.Union Gap TVB	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	12	521
.Yakima TVB	7,943	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	7,947	0	7,947
Yakima County Total	27,100	86	2,696	10,658	8,790	9	6,263	907	0	56,509	432	56,941
Washington State District Courts												
.State/County	453,228	2,955	24,794	77,764	81,946	2,188	79,988	29,367	5,399	757,629	18,730	776,359
.Municipal	88,000	508	4,518	21,993	22,293	23	8	5	0	137,348	3,464	140,812
Municipal Courts	263,789	2,728	12,693	67,721	84,974	181	0	0	0	432,086	743,062	1,175,148
Traf Viol Bureaus	36,792	104	70	232	307	0	0	0	0	37,505	67,169	104,674
State Total	841,809	6,295	42,075	167,710	189,520	2,392	79,996	29,372	5,399	1,364,568	832,425	2,196,993

Cases Filed, Contested Proceedings, and Receipts, 1990

County/Court	Contested Proceedings: Trials Jury	Trials Non-Jury	Contested Infracts	Misdemn Infracts	Misdemn Traffic	Misdemn Non-Traf	Receipts Court Costs	30% PSEA (May 1986)	Civ, Sm Claims & Dom Viol	Total
.Olympia M	1	39	307	180,753	134,951	84,914	36,408	86,336	0	523,362
.Rainier M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tenino M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Tumwater M	0	17	75	60,290	87,722	51,094	3,785	30,384	0	233,275
.Yelm M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Lacey TVB	0	0	0	33,396	0	1,190	0	11,798	0	46,384
Thurston County Total	29	159	1,458	973,934	582,859	335,821	49,399	315,809	60,434	2,318,256
Wahkiakum County										
.Wahkiakum D	4	19	35	35,360	34,633	17,830	13,114	15,351	761	117,049
.Cathlamet M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Wahkiakum County Total	4	19	35	35,360	34,633	17,830	13,114	15,351	761	117,049
Walla Walla Cty										
.College Place D	0	87	51	21,843	2,635	11,618	540	6,754	296	43,686
.Walla Walla D	1	299	101	148,732	54,334	24,262	0	0	241,652	468,980
.College Place M	0	85	101	40,702	13,025	3,343	950	9,602	0	67,622
.Waitsburg M	0	2	15	6,005	58	424	0	1,216	0	7,703
.Walla Walla M	18	391	210	92,310	61,523	29,812	0	30,539	119	214,303
Walla Walla Cty Total	19	864	478	309,592	131,575	69,459	1,490	48,111	242,067	802,294
Whatcom County										
.Whatcom D	56	156	966	577,761	372,545	191,249	26,977	176,294	48,878	1,393,704
.Bellingham M	3	169	158	227,899	25,091	197,482	0	82,623	0	533,095
.Blaine M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Everson-Nooksack M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Ferndale M	1	0	18	43,894	113,682	37,769	0	10,511	0	205,856
.Lynden M	3	179	63	42,066	14,086	6,132	3,224	11,914	0	77,422
.Sumas M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whatcom County Total	63	504	1,205	891,620	525,404	432,632	30,201	281,342	48,878	2,210,077
Whitman County										
.Whitman D										
..Colfax	7	9	223	212,759	60,385	27,100	42	54,930	2,544	357,760
..Pullman	0	5	302	131,382	37,056	52,675	0	39,898	3,599	264,610
.Whitman D Total	7	14	525	344,141	97,441	79,775	42	94,828	6,143	622,370
.Albion M	0	0	1	569	0	0	0	652	0	1,221
.Colfax M	0	0	17	19,648	0	0	0	3,221	0	22,869
.Colton M	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	93	0	290
.Garfield M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Palouse M	0	0	13	1,798	0	0	0	327	0	2,125
.Tekoa M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Whitman County Total	7	14	556	366,353	97,441	79,775	42	99,121	6,143	648,875
Yakima County										
.Yakima D										
..Yakima	33	629	576	439,334	409,887	168,202	27,609	151,321	182,959	1,379,312
...Union Gap M	1	24	33	7,601	30,037	23,741	4,188	6,808	0	72,375
...Yakima M	9	99	561	94,463	326,375	118,134	29,341	49,752	0	618,065
..Site Total	43	752	1,170	541,398	766,299	310,077	61,138	207,881	182,959	2,069,752
..Sunnyside	6	132	131	128,520	129,942	17,557	918	37,823	13,162	327,922
..Toppenish	7	231	115	112,395	136,301	36,492	2,115	38,343	1,017	326,663
.Yakima D Total	56	1,115	1,416	782,313	1,032,542	364,126	64,171	284,047	197,138	2,724,337
.Grandview M	1	59	26	14,536	38,368	12,655	9,342	8,365	0	83,266
.Granger M	2	91	3	9,323	18,464	3,019	7,296	5,359	220	43,681
.Moxee City M	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
.Selah M	32	96	28	21,293	29,474	10,019	6,486	9,343	0	76,615
.Sunnyside M	16	54	27	28,179	93,796	107,069	40,026	32,290	0	301,360
.Toppenish M	0	31	41	38,052	74,449	6,172	0	16,504	0	135,177
.Wapato M	0	0	34	26,798	55,599	22,798	0	35,320	0	140,515
.Zillah M	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
.Mabton TVB	0	0	0	919	101	0	0	192	0	1,212
.Union Gap TVB	0	0	0	26,831	0	0	0	4,658	0	31,489
.Yakima TVB	0	0	0	411,562	881	0	0	69,427	0	481,870
Yakima County Total	107	1,446	1,575	1,359,806	1,343,674	525,858	127,321	465,505	197,358	4,019,522
Washington State										
District Courts										
.State/County	1,694	10,638	39,036	23,785,605	10,255,654	4,34 .265	598,349	6,224,957	2,620,577	47,829,407
.Municipal	244	2,379	13,457	4,037,819	2,778,053	1,302,079	438,564	1,229,571	120	9,786,206
Municipal Courts	1,233	9,515	17,729	11,327,119	5,624,453	3,035,931	809,659	3,276,979	3,888	24,078,029
Traf Viol Bureaus	0	4	19	1,912,371	10,472	13,490	0	355,588	0	2,291,921
State Total	3,171	22,536	70,241	41,062,914	18,668,632	8,695,765	1,846,572	11,087,095	2,624,585	83,985,563

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Staff FTEs, 80 Largest Courts Ranked by Filings, 1990*

Court	Judges Full Time	Judges Part Time	Judges FTEs	Commissioners FTEs	Judicial Officers FTEs	Superior Court Comm. FTEs	Adminis-trative FTEs	Work Week Hours
01 Seattle M	10	0.0	10.0	6.9	16.9	0.0	202.9	40.0
02 Pierce 1 D	4	0.0	4.0	2.3	6.3	0.0	44.9	35.0
03 Tacoma M	2	0.0	2.0	1.7	3.7	0.0	37.0	40.0
04 Spokane D	5	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	76.9	37.5
05 Spokane M	3	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	29.7	40.0
06 Clark D	5	0.0	5.0	1.0	6.0	0.0	40.0	40.0
07 Yakima D	4	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	37.5	37.5
08 Northeast D	3	0.0	3.0	0.6	3.6	0.0	27.1	35.0
09 Aukeen D	3	0.0	3.0	0.7	3.7	0.0	30.4	35.0
10 Seattle D	5	0.0	5.0	0.3	5.3	0.0	31.0	35.0
11 Bellevue D	2	0.0	2.0	0.7	2.7	0.0	23.0	35.0
12 Federal Way D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	16.8	35.0
13 Kitsap D	3	0.6	3.6	0.3	3.9	0.0	24.1	30.0
14 Southwest D	3	0.0	3.0	0.1	3.1	0.0	23.9	35.0
15 South Snohomish D	3	0.0	3.0	0.9	3.9	0.0	26.6	40.0
16 Whatcom D	2	0.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	12.6	40.0
17 Benton D	2	0.0	2.0	1.1	3.1	0.0	18.1	40.0
18 Thurston D	2	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.0	17.6	40.0
19 Everett D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	20.4	37.5
20 Issaquah D	1	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	11.6	35.0
21 Renton D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	15.0	35.0
22 Cowlitz D	2	0.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.1	13.9	37.5
23 Grant D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	17.2	40.0
24 Skagit D	2	0.0	2.0	0.2	2.2	0.0	11.0	35.0
25 Chelan D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	13.1	40.0
26 Evergreen D	1	0.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	0.0	15.1	40.0
27 Cascade D	1	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	16.6	40.0
28 Lewis D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.2	9.6	40.0
29 Everett M	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.7	40.0
30 Franklin D	0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	7.1	37.5
31 Clallam 1 D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	9.5	40.0
32 Island D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.8	40.0
33 Bremerton M	1	0.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	10.3	40.0
34 Grays Harbor D	2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	10.1	40.0
35 Shoreline D	2	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	12.3	35.0
36 Olympia M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	8.4	30.0
37 Lower Kittitas D	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	5.1	35.0
38 Whitman D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	9.0	40.0
39 Okanogan D	0	1.8	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.5	8.0	40.0
40 Douglas D	0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	7.1	40.0
41 Renton M	1	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	12.8	40.0
42 Puyallup M	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.1	40.0
43 Lynnwood M	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.6	37.5
44 Ritzville D	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	35.0
45 Bellingham M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.9	40.0
46 Pierce 2 D	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	4.4	40.0
47 Walla Walla D	1	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.6	35.0
48 Aberdeen M	0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.3	40.0
49 Jefferson D	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	5.7	35.0
50 Longview M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.1	35.0
51 E. Klickitat D	0	0.9	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.0	2.0	40.0
52 Upper Kittitas D	0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	6.4	40.0
53 Mason D	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.8	40.0
54 Walla Walla M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.7	40.0
55 Mount Vernon M	0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.1	35.0
56 Othello D	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	35.0
57 Skamania D	0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	40.0
58 Mercer Island D	1	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	4.0	35.0
59 S. Pacific D	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.9	40.0
60 Clallam 2 D	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.6	35.0
61 Marysville M	0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.6	40.0
62 W. Klickitat D	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.0	35.0
63 Winslow M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.6	40.0
64 Fife M	0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	5.3	40.0
65 Pierce 3 D	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.1	40.0
66 Asotin D	0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.0	35.0
67 Anacortes M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	40.0
68 Centralia M	0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.3	40.0
69 Milton M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	40.0
70 Des Moines M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.9	37.5
71 Burlington M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.3	40.0
72 Wapato M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	40.0
73 Tumwater M	1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	40.0
74 Chelan M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	40.0
75 Port Orchard M	0	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	3.4	40.0
76 Sunnyside M	0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.4	40.0
77 Raymond M	0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	40.0
78 Gig Harbor M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.7	40.0
79 Toppenish M	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.4	40.0
80 Enumclaw M	1	0.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.3	40.0
Total: 80 Largest	91	19.7	110.7	21.7	132.5	1.2	1,024.9	.

* Full time equivalents (FTEs) are based on a 35-hour workweek to facilitate comparison among courts.

District Court Weighted Caseload Study

FTE Estimates Per Court Based on 1990 Filings

Court	District Court Caseload FTEs	Pre-Filing Hearing FTEs	District Court Travel FTEs	Total District Court FTEs	Municipal Department Caseload FTEs	Municipal Department Travel FTEs	Superior Court Comm. FTEs	Total FTEs	District Court Current FTEs	FTE Difference
Othello	0.41	0.02	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.30	0.13
Ritzville	0.55	0.01	0.21	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.10	0.67
Asotin	0.33	0.11	0.04	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.30	0.18
Benton	2.66	0.44	0.13	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	2.00	1.23
Chelan	1.94	0.04	0.00	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.98	2.00	-0.02
Clallam # 1	1.48	0.04	0.00	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.52	1.00	0.52
Clallam # 2	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.20	0.34
Clark	5.37	0.00	0.04	5.41	0.38	0.00	0.00	5.79	5.00	0.79
Columbia	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.15	-0.07
Cowlitz	2.14	0.00	0.00	2.14	0.91	0.02	0.00	3.07	2.00	1.07
Douglas	0.82	0.04	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.60	0.27
Ferry # 1	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.27	0.50	-0.23
Franklin	0.87	0.06	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.30	0.63
Garfield	0.08	0.05	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.42	-0.28
Grant	2.01	0.34	0.11	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.50	2.00	0.50
Grays Harbor # 1	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	1.00	-0.49
Grays Harbor # 2	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	1.00	-0.38
Island	1.23	0.03	0.00	1.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.26	1.00	0.26
Jefferson	0.59	0.04	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63	0.90	-0.27
Southwest	3.35	0.12	0.03	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.00	0.50
Aukeen	4.17	0.32	0.00	4.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.49	3.00	1.49
Bellevue	2.89	0.22	0.01	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.12	3.00	0.12
Federal Way	2.77	0.01	0.02	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.81	2.00	0.81
Issaquah	1.52	0.04	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	1.00	0.56
Northeast	3.80	0.01	0.00	3.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.82	3.00	0.82
Renton	2.17	0.01	0.02	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	2.00	0.20
Seattle	4.89	0.84	0.07	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.80	5.00	0.80
Shoreline	1.30	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	2.00	-0.70
Kitsap	2.51	0.00	0.04	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	3.00	-0.45
Upper Kittitas	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.50	-0.13
Lower Kittitas	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.98	0.60	0.38
Klickitat East	0.34	0.02	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.57	0.70	-0.13
Klickitat West	0.36	0.01	0.00	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.40	-0.04
Lewis	1.66	0.11	0.03	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.01	2.00	0.01
Lincoln	N/R	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.60	-0.59
Mason	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.68	1.00	-0.32
Okanogan	1.35	0.04	0.02	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.84	2.25	1.80	0.45
Pacific South	0.36	0.21	0.04	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.91	0.45	0.46
Pacific North	N/R	0.04	0.34	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.20	0.18
Pend Oreille	N/R	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.60	-0.55
Pierce # 1	6.23	0.00	0.01	6.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.25	4.00	2.25
Pierce # 2	0.47	0.00	0.01	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.56	-0.08
Pierce # 3	0.32	0.17	0.17	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.60	0.06
Pierce # 4	N/R	0.13	0.17	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.25	0.05
San Juan	N/R	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.93	-0.86
Skagit	1.74	0.15	0.03	1.92	1.10	0.04	0.00	3.06	2.00	1.06
Skamania	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.55	0.50	0.05
Cascade	1.70	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	1.00	0.70
Everett	2.13	0.42	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	2.00	0.56
Evergreen	2.00	0.11	0.00	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.11	1.00	1.11
Snohomish South	3.06	0.00	0.00	3.06	0.00	0.00	0.02	3.08	3.00	0.08
Spokane*	6.30	0.21	0.04	6.56	5.63	0.11	0.00	12.29	8.00	4.29
Stevens	N/R	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.50	-0.39
Thurston	2.56	0.00	0.02	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.60	2.00	0.60
Wahkiakum	0.14	0.02	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.23	0.50	-0.27
Walla Walla	0.71	0.00	0.02	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.76	1.00	-0.24
Whatcom	3.24	0.21	0.00	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.45	2.00	1.45
Whitman	0.96	0.03	0.08	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.06	1.14	1.00	0.14
Yakima	6.03	0.00	0.06	6.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.09	4.00	2.09
Statewide	95.83	4.92	1.78	102.54	8.02	0.17	2.12	112.84	91.46	21.38

N/R indicates that caseload or staffing data are not available for 1990.
* Three of Spokane's eight judges serve in the court's municipal department.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Cases Filed, 80 Largest Courts, 1990

Court	Infractions		Misdemeanors							
	Traffic	Non-Traffic	DWI/Phys. Control	Other Traffic	Non-Traffic	Domestic Violence	Civil	Small Claims	Felony Complaints	Total
01 Seattle M	100,159	0	2,537	22,898	35,364	0	0	0	0	160,958
02 Pierce 1 D	44,529	11	2,073	6,865	4,051	0	6,723	2,857	30	67,139
03 Tacoma M	32,742	150	931	13,310	8,869	0	0	0	0	56,002
04 Spokane D	27,468	938	1,399	5,403	8,815	0	5,649	2,548	1,675	53,895
05 Spokane M	38,723	349	2,674	5,657	4,899	0	0	0	0	52,302
06 Clark D	25,406	6	1,457	7,177	6,820	0	2,454	1,830	0	45,150
07 Yakima D	15,708	82	2,018	8,480	6,412	0	6,263	907	0	39,870
08 Northeast D	25,438	53	923	4,384	3,593	286	3,596	1,298	0	39,571
09 Aukeen D	23,718	297	1,400	4,941	4,756	423	1,616	1,255	46	38,452
10 Seattle D	13,533	19	698	4,225	4,450	1	10,437	3,341	1,484	38,188
11 Bellevue D	26,240	22	641	2,747	2,056	110	1,984	1,034	0	34,834
12 Federal Way D	20,879	93	627	2,561	3,565	233	1,785	640	0	30,383
13 Kitsap D	19,176	274	922	2,219	1,924	120	2,428	840	44	27,947
14 Southwest D	13,381	67	658	3,990	3,569	223	4,648	845	5	27,386
15 South Snohomish D	13,768	10	952	3,302	2,735	9	4,189	1,051	0	26,016
16 Whatcom D	12,443	184	1,346	3,033	4,251	42	1,525	1,323	0	24,147
17 Benton D	14,144	132	822	2,664	3,123	0	2,087	484	568	24,024
18 Thurston D	13,538	5	912	2,085	3,235	12	1,931	877	0	22,595
19 Everett D	13,413	6	626	1,675	1,332	0	3,463	774	916	22,205
20 Issaquah D	17,396	23	296	1,844	1,355	65	578	279	0	21,836
21 Renton D	12,331	54	623	2,622	1,949	55	2,236	757	0	20,627
22 Cowlitz D	13,138	0	848	2,012	2,321	19	1,224	683	0	20,245
23 Grant D	11,871	149	723	1,983	2,652	0	895	262	14	18,549
24 Skagit D	11,620	0	547	1,576	1,736	39	1,562	546	226	17,852
25 Chelan D	10,870	53	691	1,885	2,600	0	942	234	77	17,352
26 Evergreen D	9,331	0	989	1,436	2,443	46	1,362	317	0	15,924
27 Cascade D	9,919	1	679	1,630	1,859	87	1,129	303	0	15,607
28 Lewis D	9,897	4	766	1,857	1,642	0	638	348	9	15,161
29 Everett M	6,091	0	456	2,690	4,394	0	0	0	0	13,631
30 Franklin D	9,381	11	68	1,176	495	4	1,107	216	57	12,515
31 Clallam 1 D	7,848	0	703	1,280	1,886	11	384	332	15	12,459
32 Island D	8,524	0	490	951	1,504	0	567	309	21	12,366
33 Bremerton M	8,962	195	136	1,044	1,945	8	0	0	0	12,290
34 Grays Harbor D	6,902	3	250	948	1,382	0	1,148	472	153	11,258
35 Shoreline D	6,335	33	359	1,463	1,565	69	1,075	318	0	11,217
36 Olympia M	6,975	0	335	1,175	2,118	0	0	0	0	10,603
37 Lower Kittitas D	7,140	126	254	631	1,406	2	442	76	0	10,077
38 Whitman D	6,959	1	299	965	1,327	34	145	204	27	9,961
39 Okanogan D	5,407	10	649	1,392	1,739	127	352	143	0	9,819
40 Douglas D	7,011	7	265	874	887	58	323	75	0	9,500
41 Renton M	4,440	0	250	1,654	1,840	73	0	0	0	8,257
42 Puyallup M	5,518	0	171	1,395	1,101	0	0	0	0	8,185
43 Lynnwood M	4,481	0	215	976	1,594	6	0	0	0	7,272
44 Ritzville D	5,355	3	108	854	563	3	38	37	4	6,965
45 Bellingham M	3,531	863	0	418	1,754	0	0	0	0	6,566
46 Pierce 2 D	4,476	344	232	401	366	0	69	152	0	6,040
47 Walla Walla D	3,223	13	151	534	464	0	1,350	229	0	5,964
48 Aberdeen M	2,634	96	166	823	2,066	9	0	0	0	5,794
49 Jefferson D	3,617	22	237	591	735	0	156	109	28	5,495
50 Longview M	2,676	0	271	1,102	1,414	2	0	0	0	5,465
51 E. Klickitat D	4,512	0	70	342	323	2	80	80	0	5,409
52 Upper Kittitas D	3,900	160	132	456	255	10	99	27	0	5,039
53 Mason D	2,584	0	318	541	849	45	416	178	0	4,931
54 Walla Walla M	2,841	0	112	620	1,131	19	0	0	0	4,723
55 Mount Vernon M	1,551	73	294	985	1,183	0	0	0	0	4,086
56 Othello D	2,327	6	132	431	568	24	182	42	0	3,712
57 Skamania D	2,074	0	120	501	677	1	60	111	0	3,544
58 Mercer Island D	2,638	78	71	292	156	2	182	86	0	3,505
59 S. Pacific D	2,191	3	118	377	484	15	36	179	0	3,403
60 Clallam 2 D	1,496	0	204	506	996	21	89	40	0	3,352
61 Marysville M	1,807	0	86	640	573	0	0	0	0	3,106
62 W. Klickitat D	1,833	21	133	361	511	5	75	82	0	3,021
63 Winslow M	2,340	384	41	140	72	6	0	0	0	2,983
64 Fife M	1,432	2	148	602	763	0	0	0	0	2,947
65 Pierce 3 D	1,869	6	85	468	455	1	13	47	0	2,944
66 Asotin D	1,507	125	93	367	469	6	136	103	0	2,806
67 Anacortes M	1,510	0	218	378	468	0	0	0	0	2,574
68 Centralia M	1,282	2	136	391	522	0	0	0	0	2,333
69 Milton M	1,547	5	108	285	366	0	0	0	0	2,311
70 Des Moines M	960	97	171	423	613	0	0	0	0	2,264
71 Burlington M	1,308	9	79	311	444	0	0	0	0	2,151
72 Wapato M	555	3	279	627	613	0	0	0	0	2,077
73 Tumwater M	1,229	12	98	284	393	0	0	0	0	2,016
74 Chelan M	694	3	98	345	814	22	0	0	0	1,976
75 Port Orchard M	986	0	86	261	530	0	0	0	0	1,863
76 Sunnyside M	444	0	89	455	799	0	0	0	0	1,787
77 Raymond M	1,065	0	140	156	349	0	0	0	0	1,710
78 Gig Harbor M	1,211	9	78	156	117	0	0	0	0	1,571
79 Toppenish M	831	0	73	375	286	0	0	0	0	1,565
80 Enumclaw M	747	0	190	248	344	3	0	0	0	1,532
Total: 80 Largest	779,536	5,707	39,843	160,122	181,044	2,358	79,868	29,280	5,399	1,283,157
Total: Remaining	62,273	588	2,232	7,588	8,476	34	128	92	0	81,411
Total: State	841,809	6,295	42,075	167,710	189,520	2,392	79,996	29,372	5,399	1,364,568

Traffic Infraction Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1990

Court	Filings	Charges	Violations Disposed: Committed	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Committed	Dismissed	Total Disposed	Proceedings: Contested Hearings	Mitigation Hearings	Show Cause	Other Hearings
01 Seattle M	100,159	100,159	N	N	N	N	N	N	891	41,187	770	N
02 Pierce 1 D	44,529	51,032	22,030	14,891	10,784	742	3,904	52,351	5,212	5,652	0	1,305
04 Tacoma M	32,742	37,103	7,426	11,192	7,706	1,430	3,596	31,350	4,282	5,305	311	2,425
05 Spokane D	27,468	31,826	7,679	11,046	10,256	450	1,270	30,701	4,014	11,115	0	4,207
03 Spokane M	38,723	48,632	15,006	14,190	12,089	700	5,646	47,631	4,942	15,680	0	12,688
08 Clark D	25,406	28,863	6,555	5,831	12,475	939	211	26,011	855	3,118	15	82
13 Yakima D	15,708	17,485	3,073	5,319	7,441	213	900	16,946	1,374	2,978	50	750
07 Northeast D	25,438	29,210	12,202	8,152	5,584	373	2,495	28,806	4,574	10,220	391	2,372
09 Aukeen D	23,718	28,390	5,659	14,261	7,633	394	1,343	29,290	1,747	7,267	337	1,287
17 Seattle D	13,533	14,865	2,194	4,177	4,451	84	2,041	12,947	325	4,031	298	1,130
06 Bellevue D	26,240	31,188	9,748	5,788	4,475	183	3,069	23,263	4,884	10,327	0	5,142
10 Federal Way D	20,879	23,636	5,372	6,488	9,135	309	711	22,015	2,265	3,710	0	362
11 Kitsap D	19,176	21,512	2,671	3,358	15,752	792	882	23,455	2,025	2,534	66	198
19 Southwest D	13,381	15,486	3,881	5,998	4,435	136	1,461	15,911	2,048	4,456	24	65
15 South Snohomish D	13,768	15,189	4,211	2,119	4,966	180	810	12,286	1,680	3,425	0	0
21 Whatcom D	12,443	13,231	3,746	3,435	5,088	214	412	12,895	956	3,515	0	236
14 Benton D	14,144	16,032	3,709	2,164	6,942	105	595	13,515	1,016	3,213	89	129
16 Thurston D	13,538	14,727	2,456	4,169	7,972	126	411	15,134	1,063	1,582	177	1,246
18 Everett D	13,413	14,713	3,375	3,997	6,908	2	1,318	15,600	1,576	2,305	162	324
12 Issaquah D	17,396	19,699	3,646	4,605	8,021	277	2,565	19,114	902	5,058	74	1,332
22 Renton D	12,331	14,015	3,117	3,988	4,595	89	220	12,009	1,325	3,237	0	0
20 Cowlitz D	13,138	14,399	4,193	2,402	10,440	172	335	17,542	604	1,281	0	0
23 Grant D	11,871	14,450	2,793	2,406	6,695	89	368	12,351	1,118	5,366	47	19
24 Skagit D	11,620	12,301	2,077	3,430	6,586	176	270	12,539	1,102	1,377	198	27
25 Chelan D	10,870	12,511	3,116	2,856	5,726	193	833	12,724	783	2,079	0	251
29 Evergreen D	9,331	10,732	3,111	2,613	4,363	679	210	10,976	1,367	1,945	81	203
26 Cascade D	9,919	11,061	2,143	3,778	4,891	0	674	11,486	941	1,593	0	833
27 Lewis D	9,897	10,904	2,374	2,003	5,436	54	456	10,323	755	1,624	2	38
39 Everett M	6,091	7,199	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
28 Franklin D	9,381	10,598	1,883	1,229	5,227	103	252	8,694	481	923	2	85
32 Clallam 1 D	7,848	8,563	1,976	1,946	3,939	48	232	8,141	584	1,672	80	18
31 Island D	8,524	9,171	1,659	1,281	4,422	0	434	7,796	900	1,856	0	0
30 Bremerton M	8,962	9,868	1,637	2,704	3,698	212	1,264	9,515	720	1,173	62	119
37 Grays Harbor D	6,902	7,649	1,458	1,365	4,147	86	129	7,185	414	1,111	18	92
38 Shoreline D	6,335	7,401	2,119	2,247	2,248	23	486	7,123	645	1,865	49	573
35 Olympia M	6,975	7,248	892	756	2,294	30	1,579	5,551	307	1,152	0	0
33 Lower Kittitas D	7,140	7,684	772	687	4,834	16	131	6,440	398	521	0	0
36 Whitman D	6,959	7,502	1,897	567	3,728	15	230	6,437	525	1,674	1	0
41 Okanogan D	5,407	5,608	374	913	3,981	33	77	5,378	149	366	5	58
34 Douglas D	7,011	7,111	2,655	276	3,205	3	628	6,767	329	2,524	11	225
46 Renton M	4,440	4,835	1,137	1,510	1,752	1	646	5,046	496	1,085	23	47
40 Puyallup M	5,518	6,905	1,274	1,489	1,995	173	190	5,121	694	1,531	0	281
44 Lynnwood M	4,481	5,205	715	1,012	2,668	15	48	4,458	430	1,223	6	130
42 Ritzville D	5,355	5,612	418	1,661	3,846	5	21	5,951	210	270	18	0
49 Bellingham M	3,531	3,648	1,297	975	2,142	1	49	4,464	138	1,231	0	0
45 Pierce 2 D	4,476	4,937	549	493	2,367	0	111	3,520	540	1,021	0	0
50 Walla Walla D	3,223	3,672	64	550	3,155	26	113	3,908	101	400	4	260
54 Aberdeen M	2,634	2,873	598	793	2,444	49	116	4,000	358	726	3	9
48 Jefferson D	3,617	3,882	807	657	2,313	19	177	3,973	272	615	11	12
52 Longview M	2,676	2,676	428	581	0	4	12	1,025	118	536	21	0
43 E. Klickitat D	4,512	5,036	694	928	3,125	22	26	4,795	150	565	2	0
47 Upper Kittitas D	3,900	4,137	610	1,340	2,662	38	74	4,724	245	388	1	298
55 Mason D	2,584	2,802	402	316	2,445	11	261	3,435	128	656	0	309
51 Walla Walla M	2,841	3,221	1,966	842	473	56	88	3,425	210	1,818	0	47
63 Mount Vernon M	1,551	1,733	409	561	858	46	17	1,891	134	333	0	86
57 Othello D	2,327	2,529	347	361	1,242	9	28	1,987	96	177	7	5
59 Skamania D	2,074	2,739	627	260	1,121	4	84	2,096	288	758	130	23
53 Mercer Island D	2,638	2,888	1,078	959	1,048	7	299	3,391	404	1,038	1	342
58 S. Pacific D	2,191	2,261	1,885	241	1,605	38	50	3,819	152	235	0	36
67 Clallam 2 D	1,496	1,681	365	716	802	0	53	1,936	41	98	0	0
62 Marysville M	1,807	2,211	1,070	254	493	5	115	1,937	181	661	0	132
61 W. Klickitat D	1,833	2,127	494	288	847	31	112	1,772	84	297	2	57
56 Winslow M	2,340	2,340	35	54	901	0	1	991	264	1,156	0	0
68 Fife M	1,432	1,688	371	548	304	2	490	1,715	142	226	9	10
60 Pierce 3 D	1,869	2,126	0	1,146	0	0	0	1,146	0	0	0	0
66 Asotin D	1,507	1,700	518	246	872	5	72	1,713	89	447	0	191
65 Anacortes M	1,510	1,742	677	193	874	3	163	1,910	49	305	1	0
70 Centralia M	1,282	1,680	553	296	544	33	52	1,478	145	464	2	27
64 Milton M	1,547	1,680	214	321	350	1	538	1,424	190	308	0	468
75 Des Moines M	960	1,049	58	239	406	7	9	719	172	367	2	34
69 Burlington M	1,308	1,384	228	274	866	16	30	1,414	73	154	0	1
79 Wapato M	555	595	162	0	406	27	0	595	34	155	0	0
71 Tumwater M	1,229	1,341	189	147	677	6	84	1,103	75	138	0	29
78 Chelan M	694	799	76	135	249	6	13	479	54	258	3	60
74 Port Orchard M	986	1,099	236	357	494	1	14	1,102	97	169	0	85
80 Sunnyside M	444	482	95	142	552	1	32	822	27	91	2	7
73 Raymond M	1,065	1,098	183	73	411	6	47	720	63	175	0	2
72 Gig Harbor M	1,211	1,334	193	118	646	7	144	1,108	61	200	2	32
76 Toppenish M	831	964	253	82	394	2	88	819	41	223	1	42
77 Enumclaw M	747	839	157	122	358	0	86	723	74	147	5	39
Total: 80 Largest	779,536	870,503	186,317	189,907	291,275	10,353	47,001	724,853	67,198	200,662	3,576	40,922
Total: Remaining	62,273	73,865	8,940	8,938	42,550	271	1,512	62,211	2,189	8,744	509	962
Total: State	841,809	944,368	195,257	198,845	333,825	10,624	48,513	787,064	69,387	209,406	4,085	41,884

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

DWI/Physical Control Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1990

Court	Citations Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed: Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss[1]	Total Disp[2]	Reduce/ Amend	Proceedings: Jury	Non-Jury	Stip to Rec	Arraign-ment	Other Hrng	Defer Pros	Cases Appealed
02 Seattle M	2,537	2,537	N	N	N	N	N	N	216	25	802	928	N	508	51
03 Pierce 1 D	2,073	2,783	757	121	16	821	1,715	141	43	30	0	1,784	3,211	309	3
11 Tacoma M	931	1,038	356	7	5	N	368	N	30	77	328	746	2,342	151	2
07 Spokane D	1,399	2,118	322	0	17	270	609	607	58	.	0	737	3,429	170	N
01 Spokane M	2,674	3,420	762	0	6	254	1,022	1,322	35	65	0	1,485	5,273	64	4
05 Clark D	1,457	1,889	772	1	13	251	1,037	252	17	27	24	1,323	826	328	7
04 Yakima D	2,018	2,811	1,203	6	11	238	1,458	212	35	191	11	1,831	5,374	461	4
12 Northeast D	923	1,103	336	0	8	131	475	287	25	23	327	672	4,824	252	7
06 Aukeen D	1,400	1,861	348	7	5	213	573	354	21	69	415	880	7,982	129	8
20 Seattle D	698	833	161	1	9	142	313	158	48	138	65	256	1,963	68	2
25 Bellevue D	641	757	192	1	24	45	262	158	39	39	205	410	3,056	158	4
26 Federal Way D	627	771	190	0	4	142	336	181	8	11	92	470	2,332	140	5
13 Kitsap D	922	1,224	214	0	6	140	360	136	25	12	27	721	3,339	188	31
23 Southwest D	658	855	136	1	11	230	378	248	26	33	213	843	2,930	97	12
10 South Snohomish D	952	1,279	388	13	5	111	517	307	85	15	479	688	5,095	139	8
08 Whatcom D	1,346	1,721	500	0	9	108	617	340	31	18	59	831	2,633	172	0
16 Benton D	822	1,042	398	4	1	271	674	131	13	154	743	780	1,406	146	1
14 Thurston D	912	1,164	341	0	8	212	561	130	9	9	17	622	5,298	243	181
27 Everett D	626	809	299	0	13	127	439	183	26	19	276	479	2,020	176	19
36 Issaquah D	296	384	59	0	4	79	142	114	9	7	52	206	1,298	81	7
28 Renton D	623	809	125	0	27	72	224	143	24	93	173	378	3,420	159	8
15 Cowlitz D	848	874	484	0	11	112	607	0	7	92	0	1,433	0	386	2
18 Grant D	723	865	270	0	4	47	321	103	31	8	59	633	3,031	91	1
29 Skagit D	547	701	175	0	8	79	262	170	22	2	24	829	2,143	122	33
21 Chelan D	691	938	485	13	2	95	595	92	11	4	0	504	1,212	127	4
09 Evergreen D	989	1,260	472	1	24	56	553	270	54	32	791	817	2,822	238	25
22 Cascade D	679	886	308	0	6	145	461	137	24	10	257	554	2,609	162	9
17 Lewis D	766	980	275	0	5	108	388	110	9	6	16	579	1,531	180	1
31 Everett M	456	576	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
78 Franklin D	68	68	31	0	0	15	46	0	3	4	0	215	318	75	0
19 Clallam 1 D	703	872	517	3	10	51	581	53	26	0	0	600	146	195	0
30 Island D	490	565	243	0	0	76	319	3	18	0	0	0	0	59	1
56. Bremerton M	136	195	52	0	0	30	82	15	1	0	0	65	641	22	0
42. Grays Harbor D	250	302	124	0	9	48	181	73	19	9	0	196	776	52	0
32 Shoreline D	359	477	173	0	20	75	268	88	58	5	130	241	1,490	87	12
33 Olympia M	335	382	167	0	1	125	293	111	0	10	0	360	772	93	1
41 Lower Kittitas D	254	306	47	6	0	1	54	27	7	17	79	138	18	42	0
35 Whitman D	299	344	104	0	2	5	111	93	5	2	0	152	320	54	3
24 Okanogan D	649	649	452	0	3	43	498	114	25	1	0	685	1,531	189	0
40 Douglas D	265	265	134	0	1	31	166	9	3	17	21	253	412	43	1
42. Renton M	250	323	122	1	3	62	188	40	1	13	122	191	853	69	5
50. Puyallup M	171	171	184	0	8	31	223	49	11	13	79	247	543	65	3
47 Lynnwood M	215	226	55	0	1	4	60	35	3	5	68	170	408	25	0
64. Ritzville D	108	108	58	1	0	8	67	30	2	0	0	98	107	28	0
80 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Pierce 2 D	232	234	25	0	1	18	44	24	5	1	6	198	1,013	46	1
53 Walla Walla D	151	153	0	0	2	6	8	0	0	28	0	67	55	46	0
52 Aberdeen M	166	172	110	3	11	40	164	72	4	8	59	266	77	58	0
44 Jefferson D	237	241	94	1	0	19	114	10	8	15	1	109	341	27	2
39 Longview M	271	271	129	1	7	0	137	28	4	125	0	185	0	82	3
77 E. Klickitat D	70	73	52	0	39	8	99	0	0	0	0	95	0	4	0
59. Upper Kittitas D	132	132	55	1	0	10	66	24	1	14	0	90	185	18	0
34 Mason D	318	318	36	1	0	5	42	18	0	0	0	280	211	0	0
63 Walla Walla M	112	113	63	0	1	5	69	19	0	31	0	44	140	46	0
37 Mount Vernon M	294	294	73	3	0	56	132	49	0	0	13	113	1,172	25	12
59. Othello D	132	183	89	2	0	18	109	9	2	69	3	125	76	1	0
61 Skamania D	120	172	43	0	0	12	55	31	0	2	2	112	8	14	0
76 Mercer Island D	71	84	12	0	2	15	29	6	2	6	37	38	390	24	0
62 S. Pacific D	118	122	47	0	1	3	51	6	8	20	3	104	16	26	0
48 Clallam 2 D	204	216	149	0	0	13	162	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0
70. Marysville M	86	114	30	0	1	14	45	32	2	0	43	64	229	28	0
58 W. Klickitat D	133	173	53	0	2	16	71	38	0	7	0	58	122	25	0
79 Winslow M	41	41	31	1	0	1	33	1	16	17	0	39	0	4	2
54 Fife M	148	148	30	0	1	24	55	0	2	7	83	100	257	13	3
72 Pierce 3 D	85	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1
68 Asotin D	93	107	65	0	0	12	77	2	3	3	0	87	180	8	1
46 Anacortes M	218	311	67	8	0	15	90	52	2	0	0	144	532	23	0
56. Centralia M	136	142	74	0	0	44	118	0	0	0	19	116	143	38	0
64. Milton M	108	112	19	3	0	9	31	23	6	0	0	77	330	38	0
50. Des Moines M	171	347	10	1	0	33	44	6	0	40	0	112	476	13	0
73 Burlington M	79	106	25	0	0	21	46	23	1	1	3	47	204	12	2
38 Wapato M	279	401	388	0	0	13	401	0	0	0	0	376	0	0	0
66. Tumwater M	98	124	34	0	0	9	43	15	0	4	0	86	142	3	0
66. Chelan M	98	131	41	0	5	1	47	0	3	8	1	69	68	2	0
70. Port Orchard M	86	110	48	0	2	20	70	8	0	2	0	73	406	36	0
69 Sunnyside M	89	97	51	0	0	10	61	0	2	3	0	65	47	16	4
55 Raymond M	140	140	41	0	0	3	44	20	8	101	0	127	13	72	0
74 Gig Harbor M	78	103	9	0	0	8	17	36	0	0	0	48	192	15	1
75 Toppenish M	73	102	48	2	15	15	80	1	0	1	0	77	593	6	0
49 Enumclaw M	190	246	35	0	0	4	39	0	35	49	10	160	355	60	0
Total: 80 Largest	39,843	49,461	14,867	214	412	5,604	21,097	7,579	1,277	1,867	6,237	29,781	97,974	7,389	497
Total: Remaining	2,232	2,926	933	17	87	317	1,354	390	45	328	76	1,616	3,746	517	14
Total: State	42,075	52,387	15,800	231	499	5,921	22,451	7,969	1,322	2,195	6,313	31,397	101,720	7,906	511

[1] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
[2] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

Other Traffic Misdemeanor, 80 Largest Courts, 1990

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed: Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss[1]	Total Disp[2]	Proceedings: Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraign-ments	Other Hearings	Defer Pros	Cases Appealed
01 Seattle M	22,898	22,898	N	N	N	N	N	68	140	713	8,507	N	0	65
05 Pierce 1 D	6,865	8,133	1,398	2,464	27	3,042	6,931	15	20	0	6,240	10,994	79	10
02 Tacoma M	13,310	14,137	5,975	371	60	3,188	9,594	79	1,053	1,516	7,430	6,833	42	7
07 Spokane D	5,403	6,907	1,269	1,856	11	2,495	5,631	2	N	0	2,553	9,677	3	N
06 Spokane M	5,657	7,811	5,579	288	1	1,744	7,612	4	834	0	5,724	10,167	25	2
04 Clark D	7,177	7,935	6,007	785	10	578	7,380	16	53	44	8,014	2,377	26	8
03 Yakima D	8,480	9,217	6,134	258	15	847	7,254	5	271	148	8,634	12,738	59	2
09 Northeast D	4,384	4,897	3,611	339	27	695	4,672	3	131	1,117	3,763	9,700	37	8
08 Aukeen D	4,941	5,723	2,567	594	23	1,001	4,185	0	192	1,335	4,700	9,090	22	5
10 Seattle D	4,225	4,463	1,659	96	16	674	2,445	24	543	121	1,430	5,944	12	3
14 Bellevue D	2,747	3,027	1,284	283	16	366	1,949	8	95	258	2,067	5,839	13	0
18 Federal Way D	2,561	2,860	1,713	276	24	473	2,486	11	63	411	1,772	5,088	22	2
19 Kitsap D	2,219	2,642	1,161	445	15	301	1,922	9	58	133	2,311	4,021	11	4
11 Southwest D	3,990	4,606	1,786	235	40	870	2,931	5	189	456	5,301	5,301	14	9
12 South Snohomish D	3,302	3,889	2,938	413	18	806	4,175	9	37	1,163	2,841	9,639	13	6
13 Whatcom D	3,033	3,454	2,535	58	14	942	3,549	10	50	14	2,120	2,412	10	0
16 Benton D	2,664	2,984	1,704	131	7	544	2,386	16	208	1,359	2,503	685	9	6
20 Thurston D	2,085	2,556	1,113	453	4	487	2,057	3	13	3	2,434	5,978	27	7
26 Everett D	1,675	1,975	1,888	133	14	449	2,484	9	31	694	1,583	3,382	10	2
25 Issaquah D	1,844	2,107	1,053	274	20	347	1,694	2	67	265	1,428	3,272	9	2
17 Renton D	2,622	3,020	1,501	125	29	324	1,979	17	236	476	2,127	4,977	0	8
21 Cowlitz D	2,012	2,422	1,665	610	18	258	2,551	1	188	0	1,761	0	0	1
22 Grant D	1,983	2,996	1,448	126	5	286	1,865	24	21	3	2,026	2,648	0	0
29 Skagit D	1,576	1,779	808	849	3	404	2,064	2	6	26	2,399	2,365	4	0
23 Chelan D	1,885	2,160	1,795	157	7	243	2,202	4	43	0	1,487	1,210	16	13
31 Evergreen D	1,436	1,648	1,953	46	23	227	2,249	11	51	879	1,573	3,141	22	7
28 Cascade D	1,630	1,901	1,870	136	12	575	2,593	11	33	412	1,586	4,912	25	3
24 Lewis D	1,857	2,107	1,275	159	0	363	1,797	2	9	0	1,408	1,515	16	0
15 Everett M	2,690	3,084	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
35 Franklin D	1,176	1,467	388	26	9	139	562	2	6	0	803	652	0	0
34 Clallam 1 D	1,280	1,429	998	81	4	91	1,174	0	2	0	757	65	0	0
42 Island D	951	1,012	629	136	0	191	956	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Bremerton M	1,044	1,169	706	3	3	261	973	0	7	1	813	2,227	0	0
43 Grays Harbor D	948	1,057	835	77	13	82	1,007	7	25	3	868	1,168	4	3
30 Shoreline D	1,463	1,734	1,139	76	15	350	1,580	27	51	222	1,139	3,205	11	9
36 Olympia M	1,175	1,311	843	67	1	339	1,250	1	13	0	1,081	684	0	1
48 Lower Kittitas D	631	720	218	130	10	13	371	2	81	91	306	20	5	2
41 Whitman D	965	1,020	466	86	9	31	592	0	6	0	413	321	0	1
33 Okanogan D	1,392	1,452	778	49	4	74	905	3	0	0	1,109	1,254	42	0
44 Douglas D	874	913	488	20	2	81	591	0	44	22	993	398	1	0
27 Renton M	1,654	1,979	1,393	120	13	428	1,954	4	47	404	1,479	3,081	33	5
32 Puyallup M	1,395	1,675	1,149	63	63	129	1,404	1	60	288	1,381	1,934	2	0
40 Lynnwood M	976	1,218	593	44	3	101	741	0	28	559	916	1,512	13	0
45 Ritzville D	854	949	676	8	0	38	722	4	8	0	732	723	10	1
62 Bellingham M	418	432	251	168	0	9	428	1	15	0	224	0	1	0
63 Pierce 2 D	401	550	80	51	0	37	168	2	5	6	429	1,129	0	1
54 Walla Walla D	534	653	10	4	11	74	99	0	88	0	411	105	16	0
46 Aberdeen M	823	959	594	162	71	259	1,086	1	21	221	1,015	105	0	0
52 Jefferson D	591	668	270	32	2	85	389	2	25	2	177	566	1	2
37 Longview M	1,102	1,102	826	21	18	44	909	4	129	0	419	0	0	0
71 E. Klickitat D	342	410	276	24	71	30	401	0	0	0	367	5	0	0
58 Upper Kittitas D	456	490	386	42	2	30	460	5	76	0	455	200	3	0
53 Mason D	541	571	142	71	2	22	237	0	7	2	569	285	0	0
50 Walla Walla M	620	648	630	23	25	38	716	0	112	0	278	369	0	0
39 Mount Vernon M	985	1,163	447	235	0	252	934	5	0	0	628	3,611	9	3
60 Othello D	431	459	334	24	0	18	376	0	75	6	312	65	2	0
56 Skamania D	501	730	216	59	1	43	319	1	28	4	319	51	0	0
73 Mercer Island D	292	318	216	9	2	103	330	0	40	59	294	869	1	2
66 S. Pacific D	377	383	161	0	2	23	186	3	92	14	388	107	0	0
55 Clallam 2 D	506	653	352	23	0	57	432	0	0	0	0	620	0	0
47 Marysville M	640	725	564	26	1	99	690	0	6	157	581	998	1	0
69 W. Klickitat D	361	407	211	37	3	104	355	0	12	0	173	167	0	0
80 Winslow M	140	140	90	4	7	0	101	16	93	0	128	0	0	0
51 Fife M	602	728	255	36	1	162	454	1	43	259	451	211	0	0
57 Pierce 3 D	468	581	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
68 Asotin D	367	422	260	7	1	110	378	1	10	0	511	604	3	0
65 Anacortes M	378	439	130	167	0	195	492	1	1	0	311	749	1	0
64 Centralia M	391	474	367	3	1	36	407	2	12	3	363	389	1	0
74 Milton M	285	298	28	10	0	116	154	3	0	0	240	374	2	0
61 Des Moines M	423	456	104	32	1	40	177	0	123	0	299	681	2	0
72 Burlington M	311	339	141	103	0	95	339	0	1	1	213	490	8	0
49 Wapato M	627	647	504	127	1	15	647	0	0	0	485	0	0	0
75 Tumwater M	284	320	187	27	0	26	240	0	1	0	293	177	0	0
70 Cheian M	345	393	148	9	20	2	179	0	20	1	132	110	0	0
76 Port Orchard M	261	286	165	13	1	53	232	1	2	0	205	653	0	0
59 Sunnyside M	455	512	364	13	0	29	406	0	6	0	368	158	11	0
78. Raymond M	156	157	107	0	2	12	121	2	56	0	124	5	14	0
78. Gig Harbor M	156	186	34	1	0	31	66	2	7	0	161	128	1	2
67 Toppenish M	375	410	231	4	46	43	324	0	8	2	312	951	0	0
77 Enumclaw M	248	272	144	20	1	39	204	4	63	14	196	122	84	0
Total: 80 Largest	160,122	180,824	84,213	14,533	901	27,208	126,855	479	6,190	13,887	120,343	177,202	808	215
Total: Remaining	7,588	9,111	4,597	605	158	1,079	6,439	19	1,091	192	6,273	6,574	74	3
Total: State	167,710	189,935	88,810	15,138	1,059	28,287	133,294	498	7,281	14,079	126,616	183,776	882	218

[1] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
[2] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor, 80 Largest Courts, 1990

Court	Cases Filed	Violat. Charged	Violations Disposed: Guilty	Bail Forfeit	Not Guilty	Dismiss[1]	Total Disp[2]	Proceedings: Jury	Non-Jury	Stip. to Rec	Arraign-ments	Other Hrng	Defer Pros	Cases Appealed
01 Seattle M	35,364	35,364	N	N	N	N	N	319	209	1,393	13,149	N	1,910	152
11 Pierce 1 D	4,051	5,013	1,184	336	28	2,302	3,850	32	30	0	4,025	6,430	41	9
02 Tacoma M	8,869	10,171	4,620	57	68	3,541	8,286	106	940	1,428	7,408	7,983	18	18
03 Spokane D	8,815	11,072	1,353	1,211	37	5,628	8,229	26	N	0	4,100	13,371	2	N
06 Spokane M	4,899	6,207	2,713	23	7	2,534	5,277	10	814	0	3,480	7,353	6	1
04 Clark D	6,820	7,557	5,038	257	33	1,490	6,818	42	72	93	8,746	2,809	29	21
05 Yakima D	6,412	6,921	3,478	530	85	1,410	5,503	15	512	6	6,270	10,805	82	2
12 Northeast D	3,593	3,985	2,180	156	80	1,079	3,495	29	236	776	3,149	8,398	37	15
07 Aukeen D	4,756	5,281	1,373	242	61	1,624	3,300	6	263	942	4,631	8,438	12	10
08 Seattle D	4,450	4,552	2,061	154	44	1,261	3,520	46	945	61	1,199	8,356	7	0
24 Bellevue D	2,056	2,231	902	21	32	542	1,497	20	97	328	1,600	6,553	26	9
14 Federal Way D	3,565	3,932	1,435	96	92	1,593	3,216	45	158	337	2,513	8,240	19	6
27 Kitsap D	1,924	2,322	765	191	15	505	1,476	11	27	105	1,681	3,332	7	4
13 Southwest D	3,569	3,976	970	6	63	1,944	2,983	41	256	444	4,580	6,604	11	15
17 South Snohomish D	2,735	2,989	1,575	224	35	948	2,782	49	56	854	1,990	8,712	17	12
10 Whatcom D	4,251	4,756	1,941	230	37	1,108	3,316	14	61	13	3,065	3,066	21	0
16 Benton D	3,123	3,560	1,695	102	59	1,438	3,294	43	605	1,868	3,286	1,600	22	5
15 Thurston D	3,235	3,578	1,394	486	17	1,251	3,148	15	23	4	2,201	7,759	31	22
42 Everett D	1,332	1,476	1,028	172	19	680	1,899	15	42	265	1,026	2,256	14	6
41 Issaquah D	1,355	1,516	788	166	32	405	1,391	4	51	253	1,065	2,443	6	2
25 Renton D	1,949	2,144	819	1	76	491	1,387	20	292	309	1,395	5,716	0	4
21 Cowlitz D	2,321	2,592	1,397	563	85	630	2,675	8	311	0	2,004	0	0	4
18 Grant D	2,652	3,677	1,141	342	21	475	1,979	11	19	1	1,588	2,587	0	0
33 Skagit D	1,736	1,967	550	662	6	587	1,805	10	7	5	2,690	2,526	1	1
19 Chelan D	2,600	3,031	1,993	350	19	666	3,028	8	48	0	1,886	2,131	19	3
20 Evergreen D	2,443	2,698	1,863	134	48	463	2,508	29	77	1,193	2,016	3,564	30	7
29 Cascade D	1,859	2,092	1,250	214	13	791	2,268	25	45	443	1,581	4,284	16	6
34 Lewis D	1,642	1,873	792	196	10	446	1,444	9	16	0	1,185	1,509	20	1
09 Everett M	4,394	4,831	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
63 Franklin D	495	526	346	74	6	214	640	4	7	0	295	208	0	0
28 Clallam 1 D	1,886	2,125	968	165	12	217	1,362	5	12	0	1,138	169	4	0
37 Island D	1,504	1,608	586	263	0	313	1,162	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Bremerton M	1,945	2,284	714	3	11	983	1,711	17	12	1	1,441	4,744	5	4
40 Grays Harbor D	1,382	1,496	598	390	44	179	1,211	16	49	0	784	1,348	2	4
36 Shoreline D	1,565	1,753	906	3	122	580	1,611	70	59	271	1,125	3,230	10	23
22 Olympia M	2,118	2,315	805	152	4	1,015	1,976	0	16	0	2,032	1,161	0	0
39 Lower Kittitas D	1,406	1,539	435	222	21	87	765	4	221	98	613	20	15	0
43 Whitman D	1,327	1,423	699	166	3	74	942	2	4	0	647	535	0	0
32 Okanogan D	1,739	1,871	730	156	5	83	974	6	3	0	1,193	1,393	97	0
48 Douglas D	887	913	442	54	12	160	668	5	54	19	961	631	0	0
30 Renton M	1,840	2,064	1,338	125	56	485	2,004	10	127	497	1,570	4,858	23	6
46 Puyallup M	1,101	1,283	933	51	85	237	1,306	4	106	225	1,262	1,385	0	0
35 Lynnwood M	1,594	1,819	1,047	21	0	160	1,228	3	57	1,017	1,554	2,389	7	4
59 Ritzville D	563	657	799	14	4	140	957	4	19	1	958	596	6	1
31 Bellingham M	1,754	1,811	1,251	340	6	33	1,630	2	154	0	1,086	0	18	0
71. Pierce 2 D	366	425	20	94	1	62	177	8	2	14	343	838	1	3
67 Walla Walla D	464	552	3	5	11	119	138	0	87	0	277	97	7	0
23 Aberdeen M	2,066	2,271	911	220	91	819	2,041	4	27	313	1,767	143	0	0
53 Jefferson D	735	797	287	89	3	131	510	6	27	2	274	550	3	0
38 Longview M	1,414	1,414	737	23	24	56	840	5	250	0	434	0	0	0
75 E. Klickitat D	323	373	242	46	151	69	508	0	0	0	443	2	0	0
77 Upper Kittitas D	255	268	119	76	0	34	229	1	52	0	161	126	0	1
49 Mason D	849	968	254	430	2	131	817	0	9	18	765	330	0	0
45 Walla Walla M	1,131	1,299	458	21	29	129	637	18	248	0	475	444	0	0
44 Mount Vernon M	1,183	1,301	336	140	5	424	905	6	2	0	409	3,023	8	0
58 Othello D	568	633	383	28	4	79	494	0	176	21	448	87	4	0
54 Skamania D	677	967	192	193	9	76	470	2	47	0	420	59	0	0
78 Mercer Island D	156	181	60	1	0	133	194	1	7	37	164	735	2	2
64 S. Pacific D	484	493	129	52	5	53	239	6	113	9	471	36	2	4
47 Clallam 2 D	996	1,142	487	164	5	135	791	2	1	0	0	1,037	0	0
57 Marysville M	573	644	390	20	2	139	551	3	14	227	474	1,014	3	0
62 W. Klickitat D	511	637	144	42	6	179	371	0	9	0	172	279	0	0
80 Winslow M	72	72	56	2	4	0	62	6	42	0	69	0	0	0
52 Fife M	763	925	296	26	3	323	648	2	44	302	515	433	0	1
68 Pierce 3 D	455	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
65 Asotin D	469	530	227	44	5	197	473	3	10	0	509	647	7	0
66 Anacortes M	468	535	122	177	0	206	505	0	1	0	279	604	5	0
61 Centralia M	522	622	283	7	9	130	429	3	24	9	471	363	5	0
71. Milton M	366	377	69	10	0	209	288	4	0	0	282	518	1	0
55. Des Moines M	613	697	53	2	0	144	199	2	128	0	231	628	5	0
69 Burlington M	444	473	154	24	1	252	431	1	1	0	222	380	1	0
55. Wapato M	613	667	497	115	8	47	667	0	0	0	526	0	0	0
70 Tumwater M	393	429	116	32	2	132	282	0	12	0	339	280	0	0
50 Chelan M	814	891	278	124	21	17	440	1	39	2	360	205	0	0
60 Port Orchard M	530	625	218	9	2	147	376	1	0	0	458	928	4	1
51 Sunnyside M	799	894	581	43	5	75	704	14	45	0	602	277	20	1
73 Raymond M	349	358	201	3	8	33	245	1	103	0	260	16	15	2
79 Gig Harbor M	117	156	31	0	1	58	90	6	0	0	85	145	1	2
76 Toppenish M	286	321	147	2	74	86	309	0	22	0	261	378	0	0
74 Enumclaw M	344	413	61	2	10	143	216	14	100	11	312	268	145	1
Total: 80 Largest	181,044	200,730	67,437	11,587	2,014	45,759	126,797	1,282	8,754	14,215	123,446	184,362	2,830	399
Total: Remaining	8,476	9,939	4,071	830	266	1,870	7,037	38	1,196	123	6,079	6,873	106	4
Total: State	189,520	210,669	71,508	12,417	2,280	47,629	133,834	1,320	9,950	14,338	129,525	191,235	2,936	403

[1] Dismissals include cases in which the defendant has successfully completed the terms of deferred prosecution.
[2] Dispositions do not reflect outstanding warrants.

Civil Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1990

Court	Filings	Dispositions: Default Judgment	Other Pre-Trial Judgment	Jdgmt After Trial	Total Disposed	Proceedings: Jury Trial	Non-Jury Trial	Other Hearing	Post Judgment Writs	Appeals
65 Seattle M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02 Pierce 1 D	6,723	3,733	720	238	4,691	1	318	584	3,250	3
65 Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Spokane D	5,649	3,251	290	311	3,852	2	204	941	3,146	3
65 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09 Clark D	2,454	1,295	124	27	1,446	1	6	190	1,144	0
03 Yakima D	6,263	4,032	1,281	136	5,449	1	141	380	3,372	1
07 Northeast D	3,596	1,800	435	132	2,367	2	198	716	1,399	8
16 Aukeen D	1,616	1,186	94	51	1,331	0	124	301	2,903	3
01 Seattle D	10,437	5,162	1,455	318	6,935	7	352	989	4,961	6
13 Bellevue D	1,984	840	193	82	1,115	0	55	312	526	4
15 Federal Way D	1,785	923	68	112	1,103	0	24	1,844	749	3
10 Kitsap D	2,428	859	222	68	1,149	1	39	617	1,201	1
05 Southwest D	4,648	2,375	95	186	2,656	0	69	667	1,865	1
06 South Snohomish D	4,189	2,402	1,070	92	3,564	2	100	321	2,191	3
18 Whatcom D	1,525	779	186	12	977	1	27	130	522	2
12 Benton D	2,087	1,361	539	74	1,974	0	74	331	2,111	2
14 Thurston D	1,931	982	63	29	1,074	1	58	395	1,098	0
08 Everett D	3,463	2,050	1,056	86	3,192	0	57	698	1,940	1
29 Issaquah D	578	340	25	73	438	0	31	122	195	0
11 Renton D	2,236	1,164	377	255	1,796	0	362	190	1,033	1
21 Cowlitz D	1,224	659	4	47	710	0	46	68	613	1
27 Grant D	895	309	124	0	433	0	46	58	1,461	2
17 Skagit D	1,562	856	393	81	1,330	1	130	521	1,000	5
26 Chelan D	942	547	23	15	585	0	22	166	599	1
19 Evergreen D	1,362	823	279	52	1,154	1	67	154	826	2
23 Cascade D	1,129	679	356	29	1,064	0	31	61	671	4
28 Lewis D	638	296	13	16	325	1	14	61	337	0
65 Everett M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Franklin D	1,107	465	23	42	530	0	30	141	899	57
33 Clallam 1 D	384	2	0	2	4	0	1	18	22	0
30 Island D	567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Grays Harbor D	1,148	576	201	40	817	0	26	96	662	0
25 Shoreline D	1,075	619	36	133	788	0	157	207	458	0
65 Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Lower Kittitas D	442	369	129	55	553	4	62	171	347	0
39 Whitman D	145	108	0	2	110	0	2	0	78	0
34 Okanogan D	352	220	2	21	243	0	21	36	214	0
35 Douglas D	323	88	5	3	96	0	6	58	168	0
65 Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Lynnwood M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47 Ritzville D	38	16	5	1	22	0	1	4	17	0
65 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Pierce 2 D	69	20	8	1	29	1	14	7	24	2
20 Walla Walla D	1,350	0	0	97	97	1	96	1	0	0
65 Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Jefferson D	156	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	16	0
65 Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 E. Klickitat D	80	59	14	1	74	0	1	0	57	0
41 Upper Kittitas D	99	62	37	3	102	0	7	30	75	1
32 Mason D	416	168	77	6	251	0	59	11	151	1
65 Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Othello D	182	160	0	3	163	2	2	4	142	0
46 Skamania D	60	61	0	0	61	0	0	1	45	1
36. Mercer Island D	182	72	84	10	166	0	15	57	47	0
48 S. Pacific D	36	27	0	1	28	0	1	1	27	0
42 Clallam 2 D	89	11	0	1	12	0	1	0	12	0
65 Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44 W. Klickitat D	75	58	11	10	79	0	3	7	49	0
65 Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49 Pierce 3 D	13	3	5	2	10	1	2	3	2	0
40 Asotin D	136	78	7	3	88	0	5	20	74	27
65 Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Milton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Des Moines M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Wapato M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Raymond M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Gig Harbor M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Toppenish M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Enumclaw M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	79,868	41,945	10,129	2,959	55,033	31	3,109	11,692	42,699	146
Total: Remaining	128	58	28	7	93	0	1	6	100	2
Total: State	79,996	42,003	10,157	2,966	55,126	31	3,110	11,698	42,799	148

The Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

Small Claims Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1990

Court	Filings	Dispositions: Default Judgment	Dispositions: Other Pretrial Judgment	Dispositions: Judgment After Trial	Dispositions: Total Disposed	Transfer to Civil	Proceedings: Contested Hearings	Proceedings: Other Hearings	Appeals to Superior Ct
65 Seattle M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02 Pierce 1 D	2,857	733	1,348	394	2,475	324	550	2,251	14
65 Tacoma M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03 Spokane D	2,548	612	667	1,004	2,283	214	833	144	27
65 Spokane M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Clark D	1,830	553	57	495	1,105	65	692	0	0
10 Yakima D	907	213	126	364	703	94	448	42	6
06 Northeast D	1,298	278	311	287	876	307	459	715	18
07 Aukeen D	1,255	235	95	233	563	349	380	125	6
01 Seattle D	3,341	533	783	974	2,290	541	1,492	388	15
09 Bellevue D	1,034	160	250	355	765	120	437	518	23
17 Federal Way D	640	91	31	145	267	159	159	415	1
13 Kitsap D	840	213	84	292	589	217	295	62	7
12 Southwest D	845	152	124	189	465	188	322	605	2
08 South Snohomish D	1,051	311	558	160	1,029	163	161	502	8
05 Whatcom D	1,323	403	106	320	829	252	493	15	0
19 Benton D	484	70	59	214	343	90	260	65	5
11 Thurston D	877	228	187	209	624	82	314	418	5
14 Everett D	774	188	326	251	765	158	320	553	11
27 Issaquah D	279	63	10	93	166	48	126	46	3
15 Renton D	757	144	150	316	610	156	423	105	3
16 Cowlitz D	683	220	0	91	311	134	179	29	16
28 Grant D	262	44	56	0	100	27	155	2	0
18 Skagit D	546	241	169	101	511	66	139	504	6
29 Chelan D	234	31	11	129	171	46	133	54	6
24 Evergreen D	317	61	119	65	245	24	87	149	3
26 Cascade D	303	65	136	94	295	47	88	10	0
21 Lewis D	348	106	6	86	198	65	112	164	6
65 Everett M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 Franklin D	216	32	10	146	188	46	182	6	4
22 Clallam 1 D	332	43	34	96	173	22	87	0	2
25 Island D	309	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Bremerton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Grays Harbor D	472	129	74	86	289	94	106	226	2
23 Shoreline D	318	35	42	96	173	44	186	117	3
65 Olympia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43 Lower Kittitas D	76	17	16	54	87	14	67	12	2
32 Whitman D	204	36	63	62	161	17	62	64	2
36 Okanogan D	143	29	0	49	78	0	49	16	0
44 Douglas D	75	33	6	16	55	2	69	4	0
65 Renton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Puyallup M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Lynnwood M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48 Ritzville D	37	11	8	10	29	2	11	14	0
65 Bellingham M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Pierce 2 D	152	21	1	0	22	14	77	1	1
30 Walla Walla D	229	0	0	98	98	0	98	0	0
65 Aberdeen M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38 Jefferson D	109	14	2	9	25	0	3	6	0
65 Longview M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42 E. Klickitat D	80	26	7	19	52	6	12	0	3
49 Upper Kittitas D	27	1	4	14	19	3	19	2	1
34 Mason D	178	40	17	80	137	33	87	50	3
65 Walla Walla M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Mount Vernon M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Othello D	42	12	3	23	38	0	20	16	0
37 Skamania D	111	99	0	13	112	9	9	0	4
40 Mercer Island D	86	13	42	22	77	15	38	20	0
33 S. Pacific D	179	16	4	39	59	0	45	3	1
47 Clallam 2 D	40	16	0	3	19	0	2	0	0
65 Marysville M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41 W. Klickitat D	82	39	16	14	69	3	13	12	0
65 Winslow M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Fife M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45 Pierce 3 D	47	8	2	24	34	2	27	2	1
39 Asotin D	103	26	10	57	93	2	57	37	0
65 Anacortes M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Centralia M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Milton M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Des Moines M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Wapato M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Tumwater M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Chelan M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Port Orchard M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Sunnyside M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Raymond M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Gig Harbor M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Toppenish M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 Enumclaw M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total: 80 Largest	29,280	6,644	6,130	7,891	20,665	4,264	10,383	8,489	220
Total: Remaining	92	22	12	45	79	4	63	8	0
Total: State	29,372	6,666	6,142	7,936	20,744	4,268	10,446	8,497	220

Parking Activity, 80 Largest Courts, 1990

Court	Filings	Charges	Violations Disposed: Committed	FTR/FTA	Paid	Not Committed	Dismissed	Total Disposed	Proceedings: Contest Hearing	Mitig Hearing	Show Cause	Other Hrgs	Receipts
01 Seattle M	471,727	471,638	N	N	N	N	N	N	110	14,336	217	N	7,990,793
39 Pierce 1 D	203	203	90	0	8	5	14	117	12	10	0	2	10,375
03 Tacoma M	56,524	57,124	16,378	0	31,983	173	2,641	51,175	1,124	2,046	144	92	529,426
13 Spokane D	1,506	1,528	617	0	791	12	36	1,456	0	0	0	0	14,088
02 Spokane M	81,295	81,295	694	35,745	43,230	86	527	80,282	294	573	0	1,364	493,675
22 Clark D	702	703	126	0	257	80	14	477	91	61	0	0	6,397
38 Yakima D	223	224	54	3	99	4	17	177	7	8	0	1	2,681
14 Northeast D	1,359	1,391	385	0	553	26	133	1,097	222	310	16	74	13,632
19 Aukeen D	740	776	64	0	301	10	57	432	0	0	0	0	4,160
37 Seattle D	246	246	428	0	114	1	14	557	0	2	0	0	2,637
30 Bellevue D	500	521	124	0	122	7	76	329	40	78	0	24	3,989
28 Federal Way D	558	566	41	0	297	4	16	358	8	28	0	1	4,270
31 Kitsap D	474	488	25	0	265	21	47	358	30	42	0	0	5,841
07 Southwest D	10,297	10,299	1,487	8	6,028	2	122	7,647	188	150	1	11	62,494
42 South Snohomish D	147	149	2	0	78	0	2	82	0	4	0	0	1,968
32 Whatcom D	381	392	17	0	164	2	9	192	0	7	0	237	3,871
36 Benton D	249	250	19	36	90	1	18	164	21	9	4	1	2,360
24 Thurston D	634	635	7	1	348	2	16	374	2	1	0	0	2,539
48 Everett D	105	107	35	0	16	0	43	94	12	10	0	0	906
29 Issaquah D	532	540	167	1	208	1	43	420	10	48	2	9	4,208
33 Renton D	320	327	0	0	192	0	2	194	19	10	0	0	2,443
43 Cowlitz D	135	138	10	0	69	0	412	491	0	0	0	0	689
60 Grant D	28	28	4	3	4	0	1	12	1	7	0	0	360
73. Skagit D	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	57
44 Chelan D	130	132	15	0	84	2	21	122	0	0	0	0	1,093
73. Evergreen D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
50. Cascade D	69	71	10	18	41	0	11	80	0	0	0	0	1,146
57 Lewis D	32	33	1	0	22	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	580
73. Everett M	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
40 Franklin D	192	192	0	0	15	0	1	16	4	2	0	0	1,185
73. Clallam 1 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61 Island D	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399
06 Bremerton M	22,543	22,543	226	0	11,809	230	852	13,117	253	186	1	1	120,763
73. Grays Harbor D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Shoreline D	564	599	74	2	327	0	19	422	6	46	2	4	4,210
05 Olympia M	26,808	26,808	69	0	10,023	0	1,233	11,325	109	2,124	0	0	100,306
34 Lower Kittitas D	314	314	47	32	98	9	64	250	52	36	0	0	.
73. Whitman D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59 Okanogan D	29	29	0	0	15	0	1	16	0	1	0	0	224
49 Douglas D	83	83	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	2,520
08 Renton M	7,811	7,811	276	0	7,302	0	150	7,728	114	293	1	17	92,875
15 Puyallup M	1,064	1,067	23	6	812	13	8	862	20	31	0	0	8,617
21 Lynnwood M	712	730	14	2	406	4	1	427	28	54	0	3	8,992
73. Ritzville D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04 Bellingham M	48,320	48,320	521	0	41,065	10	4,441	46,037	855	0	0	0	291,463
58 Pierce 2 D	31	31	7	6	16	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	629
73. Walla Walla D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11 Aberdeen M	1,947	1,947	13	0	1,440	1	11	1,465	7	22	0	1	11,941
65 Jefferson D	4	4	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	3	0	0	25
20 Longview M	721	721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280
73. E. Klickitat D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Upper Kittitas D	617	627	8	151	422	0	6	587	4	5	0	7	4,899
56 Mason D	36	36	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	566
09 Walla Walla M	5,715	5,715	0	0	4,525	0	0	4,525	0	1	0	0	16,705
12 Mount Vernon M	1,507	1,507	20	5	1,026	2	7	1,060	10	13	0	3	11,207
64 Othello D	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	322
73. Skamania D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Mercer Island D	569	575	10	2	453	0	33	498	3	13	0	29	8,473
66 S. Pacific D	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
73. Clallam 2 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50. Marysville M	69	70	0	0	53	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	620
63 W. Klickitat D	11	11	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	199
10 Winslow M	3,031	3,031	0	0	2,905	0	5	2,910	28	95	0	0	25,934
46 Fife M	113	113	9	0	25	1	28	63	11	27	0	1	1,882
73. Pierce 3 D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46 Asotin D	113	116	18	27	73	0	6	124	6	16	0	4	2,954
41 Anacortes M	181	181	0	0	122	1	8	131	0	1	0	0	1,615
46 Centralia M	113	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549
62 Milton M	17	17	0	0	14	0	1	15	1	0	0	0	300
35 Des Moines M	309	310	0	14	193	0	8	215	9	7	0	0	2,684
73. Burlington M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54 Wapato M	49	49	0	3	46	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	460
55 Tumwater M	45	45	0	0	37	0	10	47	0	0	0	0	608
23 Chelan M	689	689	4	0	682	0	3	689	1	7	0	0	3,572
16 Port Orchard M	1,017	1,271	11	1	564	0	13	589	16	9	0	4	3,605
53 Sunnyside M	52	52	0	0	38	0	1	39	0	1	0	0	770
73. Raymond M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17 Gig Harbor M	798	802	27	0	444	0	10	481	9	21	0	0	9,715
52 Toppenish M	55	56	12	1	31	0	2	46	0	0	0	0	948
18 Enumclaw M	763	763	57	0	489	0	39	585	6	18	124	10	8,981
Total: 80 Largest	756,163	757,192	22,247	36,068	170,857	710	11,261	241,143	3,743	20,776	512	1,900	9,918,680
Total: Remaining	76,262	76,791	343	135	58,042	21	1,230	59,771	112	335	181	11	538,654
Total: State	832,425	833,983	22,590	36,203	228,899	731	12,491	300,914	3,855	21,111	693	1,911	10,457,334

Glossary

This glossary is included to assist in understanding the statistical tables.

Staffing

Full Time Equivalency (FTE) - The total number of standard work hours each week divided by 35 hours per week. For example, a person who is scheduled to work 35 hours per week equals 1.0 FTE. Two people, each working a 35-hour week, and one person working a 17.5 hour week are equivalent to 2.5 FTEs.

Workweek The number of hours that are officially recognized as constituting one workweek for each court.

District Court Caseload FTEs - Judicial FTE needs estimated from the weighted caseload system; based solely on district court case filings.

Pre-Filing Hearing FTEs - Judicial FTE needs estimated from an annual survey; based solely on the time judicial officers in a court spend on hearings prior to case filings (e.g., coroner inquests, bail hearings, preliminary appearance, probable case hearings).

District Court Travel FTEs - Judicial FTE needs estimated from an annual survey; based solely on the amount of time judicial officers in a court spend traveling between district court locations or contracting municipalities on district court matters.

Municipal Department FTEs - Judicial FTE needs estimated from the weighted caseload system; based solely on municipal department filings in district courts with a municipal department.

Municipal Department Travel FTEs - Judicial FTE needs estimated from an annual survey; based solely on the amount of time judicial officers in a court spend traveling between municipal department locations on municipal department matters.

Superior Court Commissioner FTEs - Judicial FTE needs estimated from an annual survey; based solely on the amount of time judicial officers in a court spend as a commissioner for the superior court.

District Court Current FTEs - The number of full and part-time judges in a court at year-end.

FTE Difference - The difference between current district court FTEs and total FTE needs in a court; a positive value indicates the number of additional judicial FTEs needed to meet the existing court workload.

Judges Full Time - The number of resident full time judges in court at year-end. (This is not an FTE.)

Judges Part Time - The FTE for part-time judges, excluding visiting or pro tempore judges.

Judge FTEs - The FTEs for both full time and part-time judges, excluding visiting or pro tempore judges' hours.

Commissioners/Magistrates - The FTEs for full time and part-time commissioners/ magistrates, excluding visiting or pro tempore hours.

Judicial Officer FTEs - The FTEs for full time judges, part-time judges, full time commissioners/magistrates and part-time commissioners/magistrates, excluding visiting or pro tempore hours.

Administrative FTEs - The FTEs for all full time and part-time administrative staff including the administrator, administrative assistants, bailiffs, confidential secretaries, judicial assistants, clerks, secretaries, etc.

Infractions - Case Types

Infractions are identified and defined under RCW 46.63.020 and include violations of traffic statutes, laws, or ordinances that are not punishable by a jail sentence. There are three types of infractions:

Traffic Infractions - Cases that pertain to (1) the operation or condition of a vehicle whether it is moving, standing, or stopping, and (2) pedestrian offenses.

Non-Traffic Infractions - Cases including violations of RCW 18.27.340 and 18.106.020, contracting and plumbing license violations, and offenses decriminalized under municipal code, such as dog leash violations in some municipalities.

Parking Infraction - Cases pertaining only to violations of parking statutes and ordinances.

Infractions - Filings

Notices of Infraction Filed - Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each notice of infraction can contain up to two charges. Previously closed matters that have been reopened (for example, FTA's) should not be counted. Violations charged are shown separately.

Number Of Violations Charged - All violations for those infractions filed during the month as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket under the section entitled, "and did then and there commit each of the following offenses/infractions." There will be at least one, and no more than two, violations per notice of infraction.

Infractions - Proceedings

Proceedings include all hearings held in open court. A proceeding is conducted in "open court" if it is held in a courtroom with the judge, at least one of the parties to the action is present, and court is "in session." Hearings outside the courtroom, such as those in chambers, should only be considered to be open court if they are "on the record" (electronically recorded where statute requires).

Mitigation Hearing - A hearing at which the offender agrees to having committed the offense but wishes to explain the circumstances to the court, pursuant to provisions of RCW 46.63.100. Witnesses may not be required to attend but may attend voluntarily.

Contested Hearing - A hearing at which the defendant contests the infraction pursuant to the provisions of RCW 46.63.090. Witnesses, including the citing officer, may be required to attend.

Show Cause Hearing - A hearing resulting from a failure by the defendant to appear for a requested mitigation or contested hearing. If the show cause hearing is followed immediately by a mitigation or contested hearing, the second hearing is also reported in the appropriate category.

Other Hearing On The Record - Any hearing, other than those above, that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is not counted in this category. Two criteria are used to determine this type of hearing. First, at the onset of the hearing, the judge states the name and number of the case and the names of the attorneys for the parties who are represented. Second, records of proceeding must be kept according to the appropriate method (i.e., electronically recorded where statute requires or recorded on the docket).

Infractions - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged has one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Paid - An instance when the offender has paid the penalty in full for the infraction offense without an appearance in court by himself or his representative. The Abstract of Judgment will be marked as "P."

Committed--Failure To Respond/ Failure To Appear - An instance when the defendant failed to respond to a notice of infraction (FTR) or failed to appear for a scheduled hearing (FTA). This is a final disposition regardless of any subsequent payments.

Committed - A decision by the court that a defendant committed the infraction that was charged.

Not Committed - A decision by the court that a defendant has not committed the infraction that was charged.

Dismissed - An infraction charged against the defendant and rejected by the court.

Infractions - Appeals

All infraction cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeals are counted by case rather than by charge.

Infractions - Revenue

All monies received during the year for penalties and assessments in connection with infractions, regardless of when the original infractions were filed or processed. This does not include the 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986.

Misdemeanors - Case types

Misdemeanors are violations of traffic and criminal statutes, laws, or ordinances that are punishable by a jail sentence and not by imprisonment. This includes all traffic violations that may be classed as criminal offenses and are listed as exceptions under RCW 46.63.020.

DWI/Physical Control - Cases that cite RCW 46.61.502, driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, or RCW 46.61.504, actual physical control of a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug.

Other Traffic Misdemeanor - All citations/complaints other than those counted under DWI/Physical Control that pertain to the operation or use of a vehicle.

Non-Traffic Misdemeanor - Criminal cases, excluding DWI/Physical Control, Other Traffic, and Felony complaints, punishable by up to one year in jail and/or a fine of up to $5,000.

Misdemeanors - Filings

Citations/Complaints Filed - Individual Uniform Court Docket forms received by the reporting court during the year. Each Uniform Court Docket form can contain up to two charges. These also include Misdemeanor Complaints filed by the prosecutor.

Number of Violations Charged - All charges for those misdemeanors filed during the year as recorded on the Uniform Court Docket. There will be at least one, and no more than two, charges per citation. For DWI/Physical Control Citations, any secondary charge on the same complaint form is considered a drunk driving violation.

Misdemeanors - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling and rescheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set - Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury), at which the defendant contests the charges.

Jury Trials Set - The setting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Misdemeanors - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Arraignment - A separate hearing conducted in open court that consists of reading the complaint to the defendant or stating the substance of the charge, and advising the defendant of his/her rights for the purpose of allowing the defendant to enter a plea.

Non-Jury Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) at which the defendant contests the charges made against him/her. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial. Introduction of exhibits and stipulation to the record are not sufficient criteria for counting a hearing as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial - A trial before a jury at which the defendant contests the charges. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Stipulation to the Record - A hearing before a judge at which the defendant maintains a plea of "not guilty," but stipulates to a reading of the record. Witnesses may be examined by the judge. A finding of guilt is normally entered based on the facts in record.

Other Hearing on the Record - Any hearing other than those above that meets the criteria for proceedings that must be electronically recorded where statute requires. Routine paper signing is excluded from this category.

Misdemeanors - Dispositions

A disposition is the resolution of an issue that has been brought before the court. Each violation charged will have one disposition. This includes all dispositions within the year, regardless of when the charge was originally filed.

Bail Forfeiture - Cases in which the offender has paid the penalty for the offense without an appearance in court by the offender or his/her lawyer.

Guilty - Cases in which the offender has been found guilty of the offense.

Not Guilty - Cases in which the offender has been found not guilty of the offense following an appearance before the court.

Dismissed - Cases in which the charge against the offender has been dismissed. This includes cases having successfully completed the probationary period resulting from deferred prosecution.

Misdemeanors - Reduced/ Amended to a Lesser Charge

DWI/Physical Control charges which are amended or reduced to other traffic misdemeanors. Activity subsequent to the reduction or amendment, including final disposition, is counted under other traffic misdemeanors.

Misdemeanors - Deferred Prosecution/Diversion

Prosecution Deferred - Those citations or complaints for which prosecution has been deferred, as in RCW 10.05 for a "probationary period" (for which conditions may have been set by the court). Diversion intervenes either prior to arraignment or prior to trial. **Prosecution Resumed** - Those cases for which prosecution has been resumed following failure by the defendant to meet or follow the conditions of deferred prosecution/diversion set by the court.

Successful Completion Rate - An estimate of the success rate for defendants placed on deferred prosecution/diversion. The estimate is calculated as: {(deferred prosecutions) - (resumed prosecutions)} / deferred prosecutions. Due to the time lag between deferral and completion (generally two years), this is an approximation only.

Misdemeanors--Appeals

All misdemeanor cases that have been appealed to superior court. Appeals are counted by case rather than by charge.

Misdemeanors - Court Costs Recovered

Reimbursement by a convicted defendant of certain court costs incurred by local government in the disposition of an offense. These costs may include public defense, sheriff's fees, criminal witness fees, criminal jury fees, and court interpreter fees. Reimbursements reflect the actual amount recovered.

Misdemeanors - Revenue

Monies received during the month for fines, forfeitures, and penalties in connection with misdemeanors, regardless of when the original citations/complaints were filed or processed. This does not include transactions involving trust accounts, unless money that had been deposited in a trust account is forfeited to the court. (The 30 percent assessment implemented May 1, 1986 is not included).

PSEA (Public Safety and Education Assessment)

All monies received during the year that were based on the 30 percent state assessment. This includes assessments received from both infractions and criminal citations.

Domestic Violence Protection - Petitions Filed

A petition for orders of temporary protection filed by a person seeking relief from an allegedly violent person, either related to or living with the petitioner.

Domestic Violence Protection - Proceedings

Ex Parte Hearing - A hearing concerning temporary orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify temporary orders for protection.

Full Order Hearing - A hearing concerning full orders at which either the respondent, the petitioner, or their representative is present. Includes hearings which modify full orders for protection.

Domestic Violence - Dispositions

Full Orders Granted - The petition for the full protection order is granted by the court.

Denied/Dismissed - Both temporary and full orders for protection were not granted by the court.

Transferred to Superior Court - Full order petitions must be transferred to superior court if one or more of these conditions exist: (a) if the superior court has exercised jurisdiction over a proceeding involving the parties, (b) child custody is involved, or (c) there is a request to exclude a party from a dwelling which both parties share.

Domestic Violence - Revenue

Filing fees for petitions, receipts from copying costs, and other receipts associated with domestic violence protection orders.

Civil - Filings

All complaints or petitions filed by a private or corporate party against another private or corporate party requesting the enforcement or protection of a civil right, alleging civil damages, or calling for the redress or prevention of a wrong. Damages claimed may not exceed $10,000. In addition, these filings include small claims judgments that have been transferred to the civil court.

Civil - Trial Settings

A setting is the establishment of a trial date and courtroom. Settings include all scheduling and rescheduling during the calendar year, regardless of the date for which the trial is set.

Non-Jury Trials Set - Scheduling of bench trials before the judge (without a jury).

Jury Trials Set - The setting of any trial on a jury trial calendar.

Civil - Proceedings

All hearings, bench trials, and jury trials held in open court are included in proceedings.

Non-Jury Trial - A bench trial before the judge (without a jury) to decide the facts of the original issue of the case. A witness must be sworn before a hearing may be counted as a non-jury trial.

Jury Trial - A trial before a jury. A jury trial is counted once, when it starts. A jury trial has started when the following events have taken place: (a) the jury has been impaneled, (b) voir dire has occurred, and (c) the jury has been sworn and is ready to hear evidence. Jury trials are reported regardless of whether or not the jury eventually turns in a verdict.

Other Participatory Hearing - A proceeding other than a trial in open court at which at least one of the parties to the case is present. Other participatory hearings include supplemental proceedings, 72-hour commitments for observation purposes, false alarm hearings, and vehicle impound hearings. Motions and reconsiderations argued in open court where one of the parties to the case is present are also counted.

Civil - Dispositions

Default Judgment - An instance where the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court, and the court has found for the plaintiff on a motion for a default judgment.

Other Pretrial Disposition - Instances in which the case has been disposed of by some judgment or manner other than a default judgment, without having proceeded to trial. Reasons for such dispositions include summary judgments, dismissals, agreed judgments, changes of venue, cases that were filed improperly due to the residency of the defendant, and small claims judgments transferred for collection purposes.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial - Cases that have been disposed after having proceeded to trial, even if the case was disposed without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial was commenced. Disposition may include dismissals or stipulations as well as judgments.

Civil - Appeals

All civil cases that have been appealed to the superior court.

Civil - Post-Judgment Writ

A writ issued after judgment for the purpose of capturing funds. These include writs of garnishment, execution, and replevin.

Civil - Revenue

All monies received during the year for payment of filing fees, fees for law library, writs, record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Small Claims - Filings

Civil cases limited to redress through damages not to exceed $2000, and where parties are not represented by attorneys.

Small Claims - Proceedings

Trial - A trial in open court at which both parties to the action are present and contesting the matter and a witness is heard.

Other Participatory Hearing - A proceeding in open court, other than a trial, where one of the parties is present.

Small Claims - Dispositions

Default Judgment - A judgment made when the defendant has failed to contest the action or failed to appear in court.

Other Pretrial Disposition - A case which has been disposed of by some judgment or manner, other than a default judgment without having proceeded to trial. These dispositions include summary judgment, dismissal, agreed judgment, and transfers.

Judgment/Disposition After Trial - A case which has been disposed after having proceeded to trial. This classification issued for dispositions even if the case was disposed of without successful completion of the trial. The important differentiation between this disposition category and those preceding is that a trial commenced.

Small Claims - Judgments Transferred to Civil Department

Judgments that are transferred for collection purposes. These are considered to be new filings in the civil section.

Small Claims - Appeals to Superior Court

All small claims cases that have been appealed to the superior court. Appeal is possible only if the amount claimed was $100 or more, and if the defendant did not make a cross claim against the plaintiff.

Small Claims - Revenue

All monies received during the year for payment of small claims filing fees and fees for record searches, copying, and notarizing.

Felony - Complaints

Complaints filed in a trial court that allege the commission of a criminal act punishable by a prison sentence. The jurisdiction of district courts is to provide a preliminary hearing; superior courts have jurisdiction for trying felony complaints.

Each defendant is counted only once, regardless of the number of charges on the complaint.

Felony - In-Custody Defendants

All persons arrested on probable cause or held for investigation, and appearing before the court. These include all persons arrested on felony complaints and fugitive warrants alleging a felony.

Felony - Proceedings

Preliminary Appearance - A hearing at which a defendant is informed of the nature of the charges. Bail may be determined at this hearing.

Formal Charge Hearing - A hearing at which the defendant is formally charged with a felony complaint. This hearing is sometimes called an arraignment, although the defendant cannot plead guilty to the felony charges.

Felony Preliminary Hearing - A hearing in open court for the purpose of determining if there is sufficient cause to bind the defendant over for trial in superior court for the charges alleged. Witnesses may be required to attend and evidence may be introduced.

Other Participatory Hearing - Any other hearing at which the defendant or an attorney representing either side is present. This category includes additional hearings to reduce bail, to release the defendant on personal recognizance, or to continue a previous hearing in order to receive additional information.

Felony - Dispositions

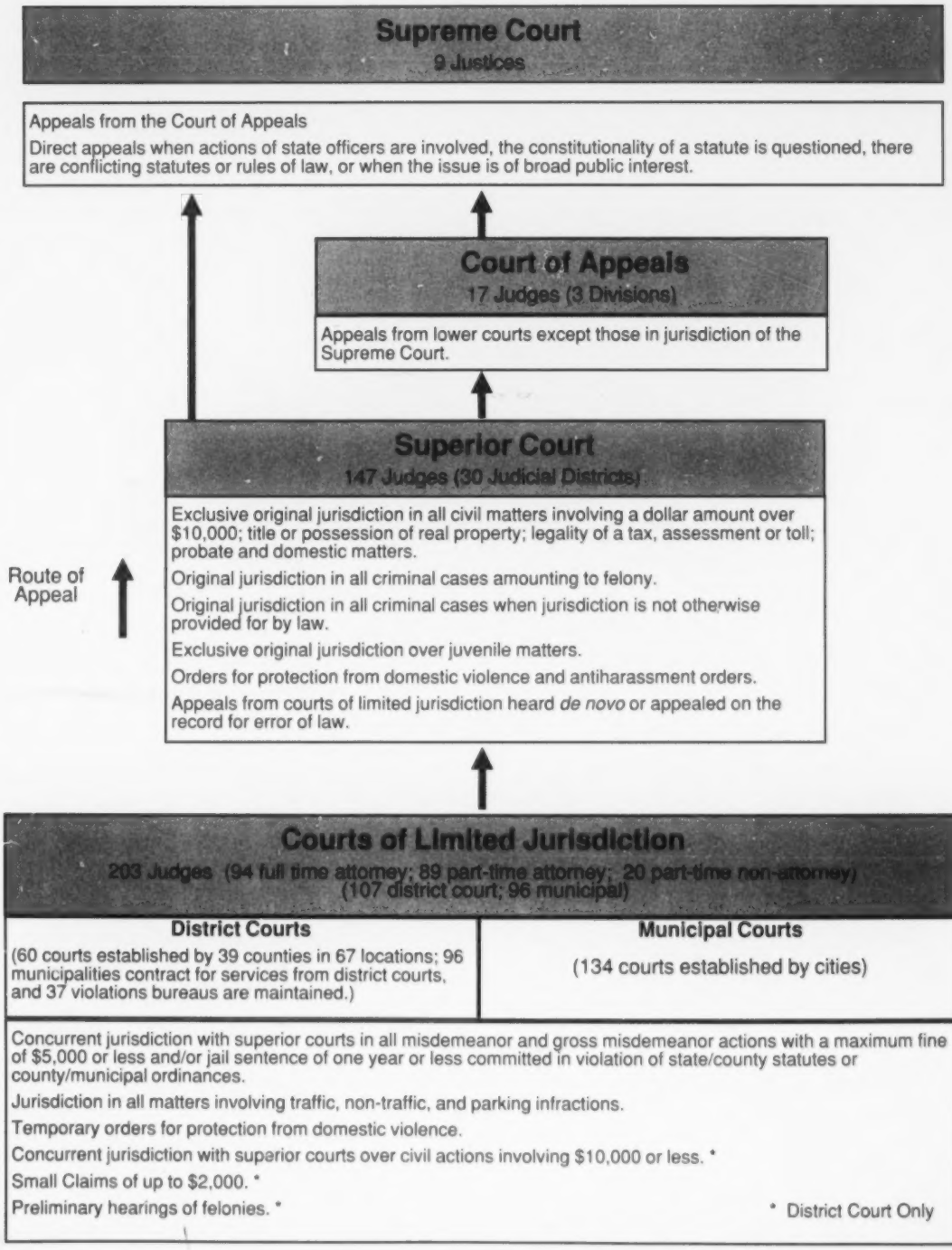
Dismissed - All charges against the defendant have been dismissed.

Bound Over to Superior Court - Sufficient cause has been found to bind the defendant over to be tried in superior court for any of the charges alleged.

Reduced to Misdemeanor - An instance in which all felony charges are dropped, but the defendant is still charged with a misdemeanor. The defendant may have entered a guilty plea to a lesser charge, a complaint may have been amended, or the case may have been refiled as a misdemeanor.

Reference

Washington Court System, 1990


Supreme Court
9 Justices
Appeals from the Court of Appeals
Direct appeals when actions of state officers are involved, the constitutionality of a statute is questioned, there are conflicting statutes or rules of law, or when the issue is of broad public interest.
Court of Appeals
17 Judges (3 Divisions)
Appeals from lower courts except those in jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
Superior Court
147 Judges (30 Judicial Districts)
Exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil matters involving a dollar amount over $10,000; title or possession of real property; legality of a tax, assessment or toll; probate and domestic matters.
Original jurisdiction in all criminal cases amounting to felony.
Original jurisdiction in all criminal cases when jurisdiction is not otherwise provided for by law.
Exclusive original jurisdiction over juvenile matters.
Orders for protection from domestic violence and antiharassment orders.
Appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction heard de novo or appealed on the record for error of law.
Route of Appeal
Courts of Limited Jurisdiction
203 Judges (94 full time attorney; 89 part-time attorney; 20 part-time non-attorney)
(107 district court; 96 municipal)
District Courts
(60 courts established by 39 counties in 67 locations; 96 municipalities contract for services from district courts, and 37 violations bureaus are maintained.)
Municipal Courts
(134 courts established by cities)
Concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts in all misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor actions with a maximum fine of $5,000 or less and/or jail sentence of one year or less committed in violation of state/county statutes or county/municipal ordinances.
Jurisdiction in all matters involving traffic, non-traffic, and parking infractions.
Temporary orders for protection from domestic violence.
Concurrent jurisdiction with superior courts over civil actions involving $10,000 or less. *
Small Claims of up to $2,000. *
Preliminary hearings of felonies. *
* District Court Only

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Associations

Association for Washington Superior Court Administrators

Superior court administrators face a myriad of problems assisting judges in court operations. Their responsibilities include: assuring smooth caseflow, orienting new staff, mediation, mandatory arbitration, trial calendaring, and other administrative functions. The Superior Court Administrators' Association holds conferences in the spring and fall to help its members handle these responsibilities.

Carol Glover
President 8/88-8/90
Island/San Juan Superior Court

Madelyn Botta Mays
President 8/90-8/92
Kitsap County Superior Court

District and Municipal Court Judges Association

The District and Municipal Court Judges Association was established by statute, as the Washington State Magistrates Association, to study and make recommendations concerning the operation of the courts served by its members.

The committees of the Association are Advisor-Judge, Benchbook, By-laws, Conference Planning, Courts and Community, Education, Judicial Assistance, Judicial Insurance, Legislative, Law-Related Education, Nominating, Rules, Uniform Forfeitable Penalties, and Survey and Study.

Honorable W. Daniel Phillips
President 6/89-6/90
Kitsap County District Court

Honorable Peter D. Jarvis
President 6/90-6/91
King County District Court

Misdemeanant Corrections Association

Misdemeanant probation workers are responsible for the supervision of misdemeanant probationers. They also supervise and train volunteers in programs operating in over 100 agencies. These trained volunteers spend thousands of hours assisting professional staff with report writing, case management, and other agency tasks. The Misdemeanant Corrections Association of Washington State, represents over 100 misdemeanant corrections staffers in nearly 30 probation departments across the state. District courts served by misdemeanant probation departments include Chelan, Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grant, Island, Jefferson, King (Airport, Bellevue-Mercer Island, Federal Way, Issaquah, Kent, Redmond, Renton, Seattle Main Office, Shoreline), Kitsap, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, Walla, Whatcom, Whitman, and Yakima. Municipal courts served by misdemeanant probation departments include Bellevue, Bremerton, and Seattle.

Storme Thompson
President 6/89-6/90
Thurston County Probation Services

Deborah M. Yonaka
President 6/90-6/91
Chelan County Probation Services

Superior Court Judges' Association

The Superior Court Judges' Association was created under RCW 2.16.010 to improve the administration of justice. The Association's instructive programs help equip superior court judges of Washington to perform their duties in the most efficient and excellent manner. The Association supports and implements the canons of judicial ethics, promotes interchange of ideas, and encourages cooperation and contacts among members of the judiciary. It promotes statutes which potentially improve justice in the superior courts and promotes better relations with the public and other branches of government.

The Association's governing body is the Board of Trustees. Its officers are a President-Judge, President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Trustees.

The committees of the Association are Auditing, Board of Trustees Executive Committee, Civil Law and Rules, Conference Arrangements, Criminal Law and Rules, Courts and Community, Judges' Benchbook, Judge/Media Handbook Steering Committee, Judicial Education, Judicial Ethics, Employment Benefits, Family and Juvenile Law, Improvement of Judicial Administration, Institutions, Nominating, Past Presidents, and Trust and Endowment.

Honorable Thomas A. Swayze
President-Judge 1989-1990
Pierce County Superior Court

Honorable James D. McCutcheon
President-Judge 1990-1991
King County Superior Court

Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators

The mission of the Washington Association of Juvenile Court Administrators is to support and educate its members, to facilitate communication among them, and to advocate and influence change in the juvenile justice system.

In response to a new mission statement adopted in 1986, the Association elected to become a proactive force in the legislative arena. The Association took a leadership role in organizing and conducting legislative "linkage" meetings. These meetings have provided a forum for associations with shared interests to meet and discuss their legislative proposals and positions.

Steve Ayres
President 9/89-9/90
Okanogan County Juvenile Court

Richard A. DeVany
President 9/90-9/91
Lewis County Juvenile Court

Washington State Association of County Clerks

The Association is a forum for the exchange of information and a base from which to coordinate county clerks' efforts to address problems of mutual concern. It holds county clerk and deputy clerk work-

shops, and spring and fall conferences. Current issues facing the county clerks include access to, and use of, personal computers, improved clerical procedures, and planning and budgeting.

The committees of this Association are Legislative, Handbooks, By-laws, Education, and Court Rules.

M. Janice Michels
President 7/89-7/90
King County

Donna Karvia
President 7/90-7/91
Lewis County

Washington State Association for Court Administration

The Washington State Association for Court Administration was formed in 1970 to enhance knowledge of court personnel in limited jurisdiction courts, improve court administration, and cooperate with other organizations dedicated to improving court procedures. The membership consists of persons employed by a court of limited jurisdiction as court clerk, court administrator, or in an administrative capacity.

The Association's standing committees are Bylaws and Policy, Nominations, Annual Meetings, Publications (docket pages), Education, Membership and Credentials, Legislation, Historian, Resolutions, and Awards.

Additionally, the Association has liaison positions with the District and Municipal Court Judges Association, State Auditor, Department of Licensing, the OAC, and County Clerks' Association. There are special committees which deal with the general procedures manual, statistical reporting, and the Board for Trial Court Education, as well as a task force for the Judicial Information Systems Committee.

Cathleen Grindle
President 9/89-9/90
Seattle District Court

Jill Koepp
President 9/90-9/91
Cascade District Court

Boards, Commissions, and Councils

Board for Judicial Administration

The Board for Judicial Administration (BJA) meets monthly to discuss policy in the state's courts. BJA recommendations are used to advise and inform the Supreme Court of issues common to all court levels and as a policy base for legislative recommendations.

The ten-member Board is comprised of the Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and his designee, the President-Judge and President-Elect of the Superior Court Judges' and District and Municipal Court Judges Associations, and two attorneys.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Board for Trial Court Education

The Board for Trial Court Education coordinates education programs for judges and support personnel at the trial court level. The 13 members of the Board include representatives of the judicial and administrative associations of the superior, district and municipal courts, the law schools, the Washington State Bar Association, and the OAC. The Board sponsors programs which have provided educational opportunities to well over 1,000 individuals.

Honorable James M. Murphy
Chair, 9/90-9/91
Spokane County Superior Court

Commission on Judicial Conduct

A 1986 constitutional amendment changed the name of the Judicial Qualifications Commission to the Commission on Judicial Conduct and expanded membership of the Commission from seven to nine, with four of the nine members being non-lawyers. The Commission holds public hearings to determine if further action is necessary in cases of probable judicial misconduct. If the Commission recommends that the Supreme Court remove a judge from the bench, the judge is suspended with salary until the Supreme Court makes the final determination on the case.

Wesley Nuxoll
Chair 6/90-6/92
Attorney at Law

Commission on State Law Reports

The Commission on State Law Reports supervises publication of the Washington Reports and the Washington Appellate Reports. By statute, the Commission is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a judge of the Court of Appeals, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Librarian, the State Printer, and a representative of the Washington State Bar Association. The official reports are distributed with the aid of computer support provided by the state's Judicial Information System (JIS).

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Court Management Council

The Court Management Council, created in 1987, serves as a statewide forum for enhancing administration of the courts. Council responsibilities include establishing, by unanimous vote, a position on legislation affecting the overall administration of the courts; providing, by majority vote, direction to the OAC on matters affecting the administration of the courts; and fostering communication among the various entities involved in court administration.

Court Management Council membership consists of the president and one executive board member from the Association of County Clerks, the Association for Court Administration, the Association of Superior Court Administrators, and the Association of Juvenile Court Administrators. The clerks of the appellate courts appoint two representatives to serve on the Council, and the Administrator for the Courts or a designee from that office also serves. Meetings are chaired and staffed by the Administrator for the Courts.

The Court Management Council's Executive Committee considers and takes action on emergency matters arising between council meetings, subject to ratification of the Council. Standing and

ad hoc committees are established with such authority as the Council deems appropriate. Membership on all committees and task forces reflects equal representation from all represented associations.

Mary Campbell McQueen
Chair
Administrator for the Courts

Limited Practice Board

In January 1983 the Washington Supreme Court adopted Admission to Practice Rule 12 (APR 12) authorizing entry of certain lay persons (those involved in the selection and preparation of documents incident to property closings) to the limited practice of law. Since then more than 1,000 individuals have been certified for this purpose.

The nine-member Limited Practice Board is appointed by the Supreme Court and oversees certification, approval of forms, disciplinary action, and continuing education requirements.

To be certified, an individual must pass an examination, pay an annual fee, and annually complete ten hours of continuing education. Examinations for certification are administered each April and October by the staff of the OAC.

The committees within the Limited Practice Board are Continuing Education, Complaint Review, Exam, Financial Responsibility, and Forms Review.

Gordon Schlicke
Chair 6/86-6/92
Attorney at Law

State/Federal Judicial Council

Washington's State/Federal Judicial Council was established to expedite the administration of justice, promote harmonious relationships between state and federal justice levels within Washington State, and provide a way for both to explore and solve problems of mutual interest and concern.

Council membership consists of representatives from the U.S. Court of Appeals, 9th Circuit; the U.S. District Court in Washington; the Washington State Supreme Court; the Washington Superior Court Judges' Association; and the Administrator for the Courts. The president of the Washington State Bar Association is an ex officio member.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Washington State Judicial Council

In response to a need for greater coordination between the Legislature, the Washington State Bar Association, and the Bench, the Legislature in 1987 reconvened the Judicial Council, which had been inactive for the previous six years. Council membership was reduced to four legislative members, four judges, four Bar members, and the Attorney General. The Council is chaired by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Council provides a forum for issues to be studied and debated prior to legislative action.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Standing Committees

Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington

Founded in 1964, the Bench-Bar-Press Committee of Washington was one of many such groups organized in the wake of national concern over media attention surrounding the Cleveland, Ohio murder trial of Dr. Sam Sheppard. The Sheppard case was in the legal process until 1966, when the U.S. Supreme Court reversed Dr. Sheppard's conviction, calling news coverage of the trial a major threat to Sheppard's right to a fair trial. "Legal rights are not like elections, to be won through the use of the meeting hall, the radio and the newspaper," the Court said.

The Bench-Bar-Press Committee is an informal and unofficial body, made up of lawyers, judges, and media representatives who gather annually to focus on the group's principal area of interest: the real and potential conflicts between the constitutional guarantees of free press and fair trial.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair, 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Courts and Community Committee

Composed of members of judicial, legal, and media professional groups, plus the community at large, this 13-member ad hoc committee was created in 1985 by then-Chief Justice James M. Dolliver to advise on ways of improving public knowledge and perception of state courts.

Chief Justice Keith M. Callow
Chair 1/89-1/91
Supreme Court

Ethics Advisory Committee

In 1982, at the request of the Superior Court Judges' Association and with the approval of the Supreme Court and the BJA, a task force was formed to review the Code of Judicial Conduct (CJC). The task force recommended to the Supreme Court that a committee be established to give ethics advisory opinions to judges. The recommendation resulted in the promulgation of GR 10 in 1983, establishing the Ethics Advisory Committee. The Committee is authorized to give advisory opinions to judges on the application of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and to suggest amendments to the Code of Judicial Conduct.

Since 1984 the Ethics Advisory Committee has issued 96 opinions which serve as a reference tool for members of the judiciary. These opinions concern conduct covered by the seven canons of the CJC. However, the areas which consistently evoke the most questions are off-the-bench activities and campaign conduct.

In 1990 the Committee issued 18 opinions. Opinions touched on activities of part-time judges, campaign conduct, serving on charitable and civic boards, and disclosure of past professional associations.

In 1990 the seven-member committee also got a new chair. Judge Philip J. Thompson was named to replace Judge Dale M. Green, who had chaired the committee since its creation in 1984.

Judge Philip J. Thompson
Chair
Court of Appeals, Division III

Judicial Information Systems Committee

The Judicial Information System Committee (JISC) sets the overall direction and policy for the Judicial Information System, determines the priority of projects, appoints project committees as needed, approves the two-year plan for development and maintenance, and is responsible for recommendations to the Supreme Court concerning policies, procedures, and rules affecting the operation of the Judicial Information System within the state judiciary.

The committee consists of four members from the appellate level, four members from the superior court level, four members from the limited jurisdiction court level, plus two at-large members, at least one of whom is a member of the Washington State Bar Association.

The following advisory committees are empowered to suggest projects and raise issues: ACORDS User Advisory Committee, DISCIS User Advisory Committee, JUVIS User Advisory Committee, and SCOMIS User Advisory Committee. Project committees monitor specific projects, resolve project-related issues, report to JISC, and manage projects according to the two-year plan.

Justice Robert F. Utter
Chair
Supreme Court

Judicial Officer Examination Committee

Supreme Court General Rule (GR) 8 and state statutes require that examinations for non-attorney judges and commissioners be given twice a year, in March and September. The Judicial Officer Examination Committee oversees exams, which cover topics such as traffic infractions, criminal law, evidence, and judicial conduct. District court judges and commissioners are also tested on civil matters.

Mary Campbell McQueen
Chair
Administrator for the Courts

Pattern Forms Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Forms Committee is to expedite the administration of justice by improving forms used in the courts. To this end, the committee tries to draft forms which are concise, legally accurate, and easy to use. The Committee's objective is to provide pattern forms for attorneys, judges, and clerks that reduce confusion and save time. Committee membership includes superior, district, and municipal court judges; representatives from the bar; and superior, district, and municipal court administrators and clerks.

Honorable David E. Foscue
Chair
Grays Harbor Superior Court

Pattern Jury Instruction Committee

The purpose of the Pattern Jury Instruction Committee is to enhance the quality of justice in our courts by improving the instructions given to juries. To this end, the committee tries to draft instructions which are as straightforward as possible. The intention is to present patterns which are simple, brief, and accurate, and unbiased statements which are free from argumentative suggestions. The committee membership includes superior court judges, district and municipal court judges, and representatives from the bar.

Honorable Patricia H. Aitken
Chair
King County Superior Court

Supreme Court Offices

Administrator for the Courts

The Office of the Administrator for the Courts (OAC) was created in 1957. The Administrator is empowered, under the direction of the Chief Justice, to examine the judiciary and make recommendations for modernization and improvement. The office provides budgeting, accounting, and personnel services to the Supreme Court. It also provides various support services to the courts in general.

The following are the units within the OAC: Administration, Client Services, Court Services, Data Administration, Judicial Education, Fiscal, Legal Services, Applications Support, New Development, Personnel, Production Services, Public Information, Software Services, Research and Information Services, Superior Court, and Support Services.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

As specified under Article IV, Section 22 of the Washington Constitution, the Clerk of the Supreme Court maintains the Court's records, files, and documents. The Clerk is responsible for managing the Court's caseflow including the docketing of all cases and papers filed, arranging for the reproduction and service of all briefs filed, preparing court calendars, and arranging for pro tem judges. All special court proceedings and ceremonies are either arranged by, or coordinated through, the Clerk's Office.

The Clerk rules on allowable costs, such as attorney fees, in each case decided by the Supreme Court, and may also rule on various other procedural motions. Indigent appeal cost bills for the Supreme Court and the three divisions of the Court of Appeals are also approved for payment by the Clerk.

The Clerk's Office is the repository for all records concerning admission and discipline of those authorized to practice law in Washington State, and of all disciplinary proceedings referred to the Court by the Commission on Judicial Conduct.

Commissioner of the Supreme Court

The Office of Commissioner was created by rule in 1975. The Commissioner serves the Supreme Court by appointment. The Court delegated certain decision-making functions to the Commissioner subject to the Court's review. The Commissioner's office also aids the court's preparation of decisions, principally through memoranda of analysis and recommendation.

Reporter of Decisions

The Reporter of Decisions is responsible for publishing the Washington Reports and the Washington Appellate Reports. These publications contain the full text of the formal written opinions of the state's Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. Advance sheets containing the most recent cases are published on alternating weeks for each set of reports.

A codification of official court rules is published each September and is

distributed free of charge to subscribers to the Washington Reports advance sheets. Bound volumes of reports, containing approximately 1,000 pages of opinions and editorial matter, are published five or six times each year. These constitute the final authoritative source of the Washington appellate court decisions. The Reporter and the Reporter's staff draft legal headnotes detailing the nature of each case and its disposition at every court level. The headnotes and statements of the case are approved by the author of the opinion.

The Reporter publishes the Washington Reports Style Manual which sets forth rules of style as adopted by the Supreme Court. All published appellate court opinions are edited for style and made to conform to the rules in the manual. The Reporter's staff also checks format and legal citations. Any discrepancies found are resolved by communicating with the author of the opinion.

State Law Librarian

The State Law Library maintains a legal research facility for the use of all three branches of state government. Law Library service is also available statewide to attorneys, local governments, other libraries, and the general public. The Library's nearly 250,000 volumes make it one of the largest legal research collections in the Northwest.

The library has automated, on-line bibliographic search capabilities on state and federal case law, administrative rules and regulations, and state and federal statutory codes, plus citations from a broad range of newspapers, technical journals, government documents, dissertations, and legal periodicals.

The library's periodical collection of 2,000-plus titles is now totally incorporated into the Washington Library Network (WLN) database which provides immediate access to the more than 284 libraries participating in WLN. Off-system libraries access the collection through microfiche catalogs.

A bimonthly publication, Selected Recent Acquisitions, is currently distributed to over 250 state and county offices, law firms, and general and law libraries throughout the state. An abbreviated acquisitions list is published in the Washington State Bar News.

Reference Material

Audio-Visual Library

The Audio-Visual Library, open to all court personnel and containing educational films of specific interest to the courts, was created in August 1985. The Board for Trial Court Education developed the A-V Library in cooperation with the Washington State Film Library.

Videotapes of judicial education programs are available to those who are unable to attend seminars or who simply wish to have more information on a seminar topic. Other films and tapes, including those produced commercially or by other court-related agencies, have been added to the library's collection. It is the goal of the library to provide low-cost, accessible educational resources to all court personnel. To obtain a catalog of all titles, or to obtain a videotape, contact Judicial Education in the OAC.

Benchbooks

Criminal Caselaw Notebook

The Criminal Caselaw Notebook is a compilation of criminal cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court and the state Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. The cases are arranged alphabetically by topic and contain a brief synopsis of the holding and the facts. Due to the often rapid changes in criminal law, updates are published quarterly, with a complete revision published once each year. 1990, 346 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure

This benchbook is a ready reference source of case law, court rules, and statutes applicable to criminal procedure, arranged in the sequence in which events occur from the beginning of a criminal case through post-conviction matters in both the superior and district courts. These volumes are also cross-referenced to the Criminal Forms Benchbook. 1985, 524 pp., 2 vol., 3rd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This benchbook focuses on court rules, case law, statutes, and procedures unique to the courts of limited jurisdiction. In addition to updates resulting from recent changes in the law, an expanded section on search and seizure was included in 1990. This volume is referenced to the Superior Court Criminal Procedure Benchbook. 1990, 400 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure

This volume provides the trial judge with a procedural reference of pertinent case law, court rules, and statutes when hearing civil matters, and is organized chronologically in the order most likely to be used in conducting a civil trial. 1985, 419 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Civil Procedure, Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This volume is a source of statutes, court rules, case law and procedures pertaining to civil and quasi-civil actions in district court. Although the majority of the volume follows the format of the Civil Rules for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction (CRLJ), traffic infraction proceedings, evidence, and special proceedings such as impoundment hearings, landlord-tenant actions, and small claims are covered in separate sections. A complete revision was published in 1990 to reflect recent changes in the law, and to include the new topics of replevin and involuntary commitment for alcoholics. 1990, 335 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Domestic Relations

This benchbook provides superior court judges and commissioners with statutes, court rules, and case law in domestic relations areas such as marriage, changes in marital status, adoption, and occur in pre-trial, trial, and post-trial settings. 1986, 340 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Procedure

This publication provides a procedural reference for juvenile court matters including dependency proceedings, alternative residential placement, involuntary civil commitment, juvenile offense proceedings, and miscellaneous proceedings. It also provides detailed procedural checklists for each topic. This benchbook is cross-referenced to the Juvenile Forms Benchbook.

The Juvenile Procedure Benchbook was updated in 1988 by the Superior Court Judges' Association Benchbook Committee with the assistance of Karl B. Tegland to reflect the many changes in court rules, statutes, and case law which have occurred since the Benchbook was originally published in 1983. 1988, 285 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Formbooks

Washington Pattern Forms - Forms for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This compilation of forms, developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee for courts of limited jurisdiction, consists of forms for criminal, civil, and garnishment proceedings. The formbook also contains forms for appeals from courts of limited jurisdiction, and other miscellaneous forms. 1989, 100 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Criminal Forms

This is a compilation of forms developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee covering procedures prior to arrest, rights of defendants, procedures prior to trial, change of judge/venue, procedures at trial, procedures following conviction, special proceedings, and the Sentencing Reform Act. The publication is organized to follow the applicable court rules. 1984, 246 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Uniform Judgment and Sentence Form

This is a uniform judgment and sentence form developed by the Washington Pattern Forms Committee for felony sentencing under the Sentencing Reform Act (SRA). The form consists of three standard pages, which contain general sentencing information and findings, and four alternative pages, which track the four types of sentences courts may impose under the SRA (i.e., confinement over one year, confinement one year or less, the first-time offender waiver of presumptive sentence, and the special sexual offender sentencing alternative). The form was updated in 1990 by the Pattern Forms Committee with assistance from the Washington Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, the Washington Public Defenders Association, the Washington State Patrol, the Department of Corrections, the Superior Court Judges Association, the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and the Washington State Association of County Clerks.

Washington State Judges' Benchbook, Juvenile Forms

This compilation of pattern forms follows the organization of Juvenile Court Rules. Forms for the following proceedings are included: shelter care proceedings, dependency proceedings, proceedings to terminate parent-child relationship, proceedings for alternative residential placement, juvenile offense proceedings, diversion agreements, right to lawyer and experts in all juvenile court proceedings, and juvenile court records. In 1990 the shelter care proceeding, dependency proceeding, termination proceeding, and alternative residential placement proceeding forms were updated. 1983, 190 pp. 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Handbooks and Manuals

A Citizen's Guide to Washington Courts

This booklet, prepared to create greater public understanding of the state's court system, describes the types of cases heard at each court level, the operation of various court levels, and the general judicial process. Also included is a glossary of commonly used legal and judicial terms. 1987, 42 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

County Clerks' Handbook

This is the most general of various manuals written for the clerk of superior court and the clerk's employees. It provides an overview of the clerk's duties, including financial matters and recordkeeping, and contains appropriate cross- references to the Docketing Manual, Judgment Manual, or Records Management Guidelines. 1988, 435 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Desk Manual on Juvenile Court Administration

The Desk Manual on Juvenile Court Administration was initially published in 1987. There are currently 350 copies in circulation. The success of the manual has resulted in its continued expansion. For this reason, the Board for Trial Court Education has approved the juvenile court administrators' request that the publication be divided into a two-volume set to make it less bulky and easier to use. In 1990 a second notebook was distributed to holders of the desk manual so the materials in the original volume could be divided between the two. 1988, 300 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Deskbook for Superior Court Administration

This deskbook is designed to provide helpful information to administrators of superior courts on topics such as fiscal management, personnel management, legal parameters, and general administration. 1984, 198 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Directory of Interpreters Used in Washington State Courts

This compilation lists by name, address, and language those foreign language interpreters who serve superior, district, and municipal courts. It also includes names and addresses of agencies offering information and referral services for the hearing impaired. 1989, 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Electronic Recording Task Force Report and Recommendations

This report is intended to assist superior, district, and municipal courts to implement electronic recording procedures and determine the financial impact of implementation. It also provides updated information about improvements in recording technology. 1986, 125 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Juror's Handbook to Washington Courts

This booklet is designed to help jurors perform more effectively. It provides information about the trial process, the juror's role in the process, and the dos and don'ts of jury service. It also contains a glossary of legal terms a juror might encounter. This edition reflects changes made to the Jury Selection and Summoning Act. 1988, 14 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington Standards Relating to Jury Use and Management

These standards, which follow the structure of the ABA standards, are grouped by the topics "Selection of Prospective Jurors," "Selection of a Particular Jury," "Efficient Jury Management," and "Juror Performance and Deliberations." The standards are followed by references to appropriate statutes and court rules, recommendations, committee comments, experience of Washington courts, and implementation considerations. 1988, 55 pp., 1 vol., 2nd Ed.

Washington State Manual for Courts of Limited Jurisdiction

This manual is a comprehensive source of information on the organization, administration, and procedures of courts of limited

jurisdiction. It provides specific "how to" information to help judicial officers and support personnel perform their jobs successfully. 1988, 1,012 pp., 1 vol., 4th Ed.

Pro Tem Handbook

This is an introductory reference for pro tem judges which includes legal information on their role in the court system as well as practical tips to assist in judicial tasks. 1986, 21 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

Washington State Judges' Ethics Advisory Opinions

This volume contains advisory opinions on judicial conduct rendered by the Ethics Advisory Committee from 1984 to the present, a copy of the Code of Judicial Conduct, and information on the ethics advisory opinion process. 1987, 68 pp., 1 vol., 1st Ed.

6 Washington Practice - Pattern Instructions - Civil

This volume, developed by the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions Committee and published by West Publishing Company, contains jury instructions for use in personal injury cases. Each instruction is accompanied by a Note on Use, which gives directions for the use of the instruction, and a Comment, which highlights legal issues related to the instruction.

The third edition, published in 1989, features updated instructions on assumption of risk, wrongful death, consortium, medical malpractice, worker's compensation, and product liability. The new edition also contains a series of verdict forms which implement the joint and several liability provisions of the 1986 Tort Reform Act. In 1990 the Pattern Instructions Committee published a pocket part to the third edition of civil instructions. The pocket part updates instructions in the main volume and includes additional instructions for medical malpractice actions and worker's compensation cases.

11 Washington Practice - Pattern Instructions - Criminal

This volume, developed by the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions Committee and published by West Publishing Company, contains jury instructions for use in criminal cases. Each instruction is accompanied by a Note on Use, which gives directions for use of the instruction, and a Comment, which highlights legal issues related to the instruction. The instructions in this publication cover most of the crimes and defenses set forth in the Washington criminal codes.

Pattern Jury Instruction Diskettes

The drafting of jury instructions can consume much of a judge's time. Use of pattern jury instructions helps alleviate this problem. However, even if pattern instructions are used, there is still the problem of typing and arranging the instructions so they are presentable to the jury. A suggested solution to this problem was to make the pattern instructions available on computer diskette.

In 1989 West Publishing Company (publisher and copyright holder of the Washington Pattern Jury Instructions) granted permission to the OAC to distribute diskettes containing the pattern jury instructions to superior court judges. (The agreement with West Publishing Co. prohibits the distribution of the diskettes to anyone other than judges and prohibits recipients of the diskettes from copying or selling them.) Diskettes in WordPerfect 5.0 format, with both pattern criminal and pattern civil instructions, were distributed in December 1989 to judges desiring them.

The availability of computerized pattern instructions will help reduce the amount of judicial time required to prepare jury instructions, and will enable judges to make modifications to jury instructions without having to delay proceedings.

Expenditures

Washington's courts are supported by funds appropriated by both state and local government. State fiscal activities are on a biennial basis; local governments are based on the calendar year.

Local Expenditures

Local governments finance the major portion of the state's trial courts, including the cost of court administration and facilities, local law libraries, grand and petit juries, civil process services, and expert witness expenses.

With the exception of the state-supported functions listed in the State Court Expenditures section below, the operations of superior and district courts are funded by the counties. Many district courts provide court services to municipalities under contract and receive a portion of their operating costs from the cities. Municipal courts and violations bureaus are funded by the cities they serve. Local governments are responsible for funding the following:

- Half the salaries of superior court judges and pro tem arbitrators; salaries and benefits of district and municipal court judges, superior court commissioners, and superior court administrators;
- Indigent criminal defense services provided by individual attorneys or non-profit corporations;
- All other expenses such as courtrooms, clerical staff, supplies, etc.

Salaries for these commissioners and administrators are set by local policy (frequently as a percentage of the superior court judge's salary level). Expenditures for indigent criminal defense are also set locally.

Local Government Expenditures (in millions)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Expenditures for Judicial Services					
Superior, District Courts & Cty Clerks	$60.8	$74.5	$77.4	$88.8	$97.6
Municipal Courts/Violations Bureaus	$20.1	$22.4	$22.9	$24.8	$26.8
Total Expenditures	$80.9	$96.9	$100.3	$113.6	$124.4
Other Expenditures					
Juvenile Services	$40.7	$38.4	$37.7	$39.3	$37.9
Total Local Government Expenditures	$120.8	$135.3	$138.0	$152.9	$162.3

Source: WA State Auditor, Budgeting, Accounting, and Reporting System (BARS) data.

The accompanying table of local court operating expenditures is based as follows on the BARS coding system:

- Superior Courts BARS 512.00, 512.10, 512.20, 512.21 and 512.22;
- County Clerk BARS 512.30 and 512.70;
- District Court BARS 512.40;
- Municipal Court BARS 512.50 and 512.60; and
- Juvenile Court BARS 527.00 through 527.90.

State Court Expenditures

Support for the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Reporter of Decisions, the State Law Library, the Court of Appeals, and the Office of the Administrator for the Courts comes exclusively from state funds. In addition, the state is responsible for the following superior court expenses:

- Half the salaries and all of the benefits of superior court judges;
- Half the fees for judges pro tempore, arbitrators in mandatory arbitration hearings, and all criminal witness fees (except experts).

Funds to support court operations are appropriated to and administered by the state judiciary. The Department of Retirement Systems administers retirement funds.

Trial Court Revenue (in millions)

Superior Courts	$ 3.2						
District Courts	$19.5	=	$13.7	1984 PSEA	+	$ 5.8	1986 PSEA
Municipal Courts	$15.0	=	$ 9.9	1984 PSEA	+	$ 5.1	1986 PSEA
District & Municipal Courts	$37.7	=	$23.6	1984 PSEA	+	$10.9	1986 PSEA

During fiscal year 1990 the state expended approximately $42.3 million, as shown in the table below.

State Appropriations

The state portion of trial court revenues is appropriated for the following:

- Training programs for local judicial personnel and law enforcement officers;
- Programs to assist victims of crime;
- Support for driver education in local school districts;
- Administration and operation of the statewide JIS;
- Other purposes defined by the Legislature.

Of the $37.7 million fiscal year 1990 PSEA revenues, $10.1 million (26.8 percent) is for OAC programs to support the courts. JIS receives $8.7 million for the operation of the statewide data processing system and court education receives $1.4 million.

State Expenditures (in millions)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Judicial Operations[a]					
Supreme Court	$4.4	$5.1	$5.2	$6.5	$6.6
Court of Appeals	$5.0	$5.5	$5.7	$7.0	$6.8
Superior Court Judges	$5.6	$6.0	$6.6	$7.6	$8.3
State Law Library	$1.1	$1.2	$1.3	$1.4	$1.5
Comm. on Judicial Conduct	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2	$0.4	$0.4
Administrator for the Courts	$10.2	$10.5	$12.2	$18.7	$16.0
Total Operating Expenditures	$26.5	$28.5	$31.2	$41.6	$39.6
Judicial Retirement[b]					
Judges' Retirement Fund	$ 0	$ 0	$0.8	$0.8	$0.3
Judicial Retirement System	$ 0	$ 0	$1.4	$1.3	$2.4
Total Retirement Expenditures	$ 0	$ 0	$2.2	$2.1	$2.7
Total Judicial Ops./Retirement	$26.5	$28.5	$33.4	$43.7	$42.3

[a] Appropriated to and administered by state judiciary.
[b] Appropriated to and administered by Department of Retirement Systems.

Revenues

Public Safety and Education Assessment

Revenue generated by the courts comes from these general sources:

- Fees for filing cases and documents with the courts;
- Fines, bail forfeitures, and penalties from persons convicted of crimes or traffic violations;
- Public Safety and Education Assessments.

The Legislature generally sets the fees, special surcharges, and assessments, and provisions for recoupment of costs, while the Supreme Court sets infraction penalties and bail schedules. Provisions regarding revenue in the Court Improvement Act of 1984 took effect July 1, 1985. A single Public Safety and Education Assessment (PSEA) of 60 percent of the base fine or penalty replaced numerous special surcharges and assessments. The PSEA is applied to all court fines and penalties imposed by district and municipal courts.

The Court Improvement Act also simplified the distribution of court revenues between local governments and the state. Specifically, local governments now retain 68 percent of all court revenue collected for filing fees, fines and forfeitures, penalties including the crime victims penalty, assessment, and costs. The state receives 32 percent of these revenues. This division of revenue was intended to be revenue-neutral, that is, neither increasing nor decreasing revenue.

Effective May 1986 the Legislature created an additional PSEA surcharge of 50 percent of the original PSEA. Unlike the 60 percent assessment, the new surcharge does not apply to DWI fines and is dedicated in total to the state. This surcharge is often referenced as the 30 percent surcharge because it is 50

percent of the 60 percent assessment. Following are the statutory provisions relating to court revenue distributions.

Limited Jurisdiction Courts:

- RCW 3.46.120 - Revenue disposition municipal court departments
- RCW 3.50.100 - Revenue disposition independent municipal courts
- RCW 35.20.220 - Revenue disposition Seattle Municipal Court
- RCW 3.62.020 - Revenue disposition district courts
- RCW 3.62.040 - Revenue disposition district courts for contracting municipalities
- RCW 3.62.090 - Public Safety and Education Assessment amounts

Superior Courts:

- RCW 10.82.070 - Disposition of costs, fines, fees, penalties, and forfeitures
- RCW 36.18.020 - Clerks fees
- RCW 36.18.0 - Portion of filing fees to be remitted to state treasurer
- RCW 7.68.035 - Crime victims penalty assessments

Public Safety and Education Assessment:

- RCW 43.08.0 - Public Safety and Education Account creation and use.

Seasonality in PSEA

Time series analysis revealed a distinct seasonal pattern to PSEA received by the state. Typically, the months of higher revenue include July through November, while lower revenues are generally reported for December through March. The months of April, May, and June fluctuate between these relatively high and low periods. This pattern corresponds to higher revenues during the summer and fall, with lower revenues in the winter. Since traffic-related revenues account for the major portion of the PSEA, this seasonal pattern corresponds to that for automotive travel.

Legislative Impacts on Revenue

During any legislative session there are laws enacted that could impact the PSEA. The following bills are considered to have a direct impact. This list is not exhaustive because there could be other laws enacted that affect the account in an indirect manner. The impact of the more subtle laws may never be fully known unless a rigorous investigation is conducted analyzing PSEA revenues on a case-by-case basis. It cannot be over-emphasized that predicting the actual revenues from these bills, particularly those without fiscal notes, is difficult because of the complex interaction of public, law enforcement, and judicial response.

State Revenues from Trial Courts (In millions)

	1986	1987	% Chg	1988	% Chg	1989	% Chg	1990	% Chg
Superior Courts	2.2	3.3	50.0%	3.4	03.0%	3.1	-8.8%	3.2	3.2%
District Courts	10.5	14.3	36.2%	16.1	12.6%	18.0	15.5%	19.5	8.3%
Municipal Courts	7.5	10.2	36.0%	12.1	18.6%	13.4	17.4%	15.0	11.9%
Total Revenues	20.2	27.8[a]	37.6%	31.6	13.7%	34.5	13.6%	37.7	9.3%

[a] $6.1 million from 30 percent state assessment effected by legislation, May 1986.

Chronology of Legislation Directly Affecting Revenues

1984 - Court Improvement Act.

1985 - Provisions of Court Improvement Act effective July 1985.

1985 - Crime victims penalty assessment increased from $50 to $70 for felony/gross misdemeanor and from $25 to $45 for misdemeanor, effective July 1985.

1986 - State dedicated 50 percent surcharge added to PSEA for limited jurisdiction courts effective May 1986.

1987 - Filing fee increases and fee added to modification of dissolution decrees.

1988 - Court cost recouped 100 percent locally retained.

State Revenue Growth

The above table demonstrates the history of state revenues from trial courts since fiscal year 1986. The implementation of the 30 percent state assessment just prior to fiscal 1987 caused a 16.1 percent and 12.1 percent increase in state revenues from district and municipal courts, respectively. The 50 percent increase in superior court revenue during fiscal 1987 is partially the result of $0.4 million in filing fees associated with the 1986 Tort Reform Act that was implemented in July 1986 and increased filing fee revenues. The 1988 superior court revenue of $3.4 million must be attributed to filing fees for civil cases and crime victim compensation penalties for criminal convictions.

1990 State Revenue

State revenues from trial courts for fiscal year 1990 were $37.7 million.